THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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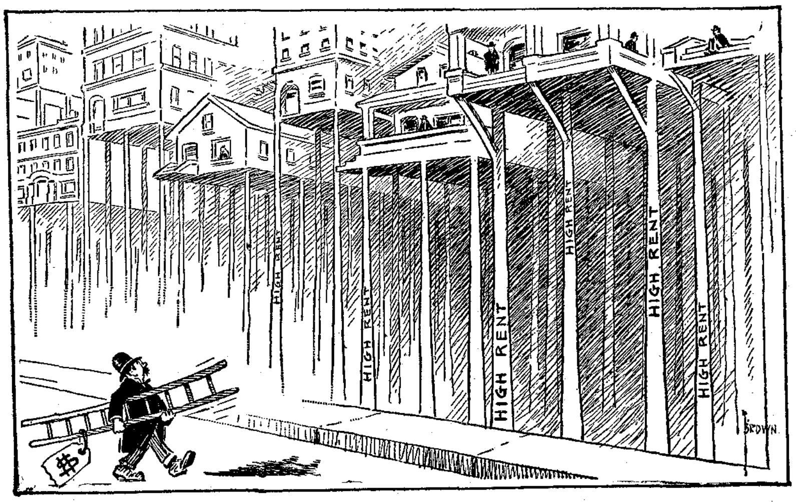
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HOW TO FIGHT THE RENT PROFITEERS

"WE WENT TO WAR to protect our homes," declaimed a returned soldier, addressing from a soap-box a mass-meeting of angry tenants in New York, "and now that we have returned we find them wrested from us by an enemy more insidious, more villainous, than the Hun. That enemy, ladies and gentlemen, is the rent profiteer." A hand-bill circulated in the same city calls upon all outraged tenants to join the Tenants' Rights League of Greater New York. "Get on the firing-line with your victimized brother and go into action at once," it urges dramatically, "and make these leeching home-breakers run up the white flag and call for mercy." So acute is the housing problem in the metropolis that correspondents even hint ominously, if vaguely, of a "rent rebellion." And the situation in New York is duplicated, in varying degree, in virtually every city in the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "Tenant worms in San Francisco have been driven to the turning-point," declares the San Francisco *Star*, which points out that, since the landlord has the first claim upon the pocketbook, exorbitant rents often compel a cutting-down of the family food supply to a degree that menaces the health of the children. "In Philadelphia distracted citizens are begging the authorities to help them to get a roof over their heads," reports the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* and "tenant strikes" or "rent strikes" are a commonplace of the daily news. The Columbus *Dispatch* speaks of "the saturnalia of rental increases now in full swing in all the cities of the country." In New York a meeting of real-estate owners recently greeted with a roar of disapproval the suggestion of one of their number that they voluntarily limit net profits from rent to 20 per cent. Other speakers at the same meeting declared that "we want all the money we can get," and predicted an advance of 200 per cent. in rents in the next two or three years. The chairman, frankly admitting that there is rent profiteering in New York to-day, gave this explanation:



FROM THE HOUSE-HUNTER'S POINT OF VIEW.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

"It first started with the small owner, and then spread, and there is no use denying that it has spread from shyster to millionaire. You must accept that as a fact. Of course, present conditions are due largely to the war and the Government's requirements during the war. The situation was that building materials so necessary could not be placed on the priority shipping lists. Rents will never get back to the prewar basis. And there isn't any possibility of building enough houses within the next ten years."

The Cleveland *Press* tells of rent increases in that city ranging from 60 to 150 per cent.; and it describes how in many instances the advance can be traced to a peculiarly pernicious form of speculation. We read:

"In the worst of these cases the tenants have been the stake in a game as vicious as thimblerig and as crooked as wire roulette. A speculator buys a property, paying in cash only enough to bind the bargain, raises rents all round, and on the new earning power seeks a purchaser. The latter is also a speculator. He gives the rents another upward shove, capitalizes the increased earning-power, and sells out. In the case of one property this process has been repeated six times, making a total increase in rentals of 150 per cent."

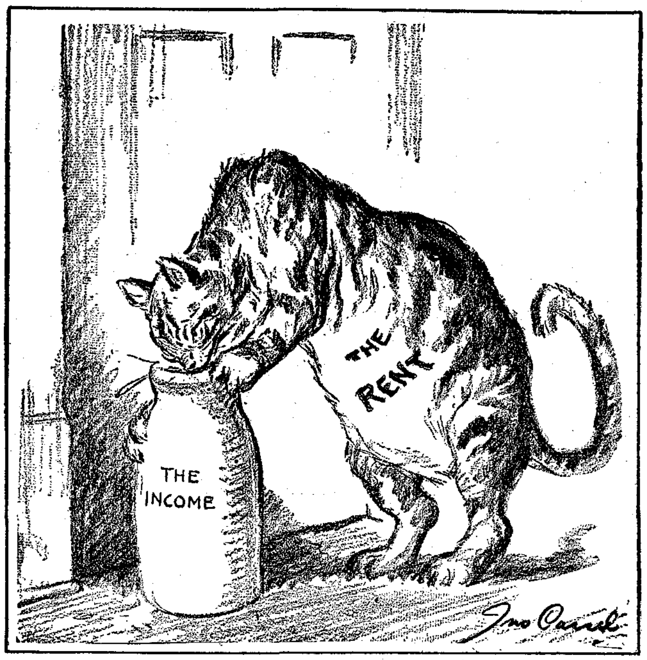
The shortage of homes in the United States, due largely to the war's interruption of building, was estimated by the Department of Labor as one million at the close of the war. In the real-estate section of the New York *Times* we read that home-building in this country began to fall behind as far back as 1907, reaching low-water mark in November, 1918, when construction was but 4 per cent. of normal. To quote further from the same source:

"It is estimated that the average yearly expenditure for building construction throughout the United States before the war amounted to at least four billion dollars, exprest in present-day values. . . . Authorities agree that during the gradual slowing-down of construction from 1907 to 1919, the United States fell behind at least one year in its building output, and that it will take several years, under favorable conditions, to make this shortage good."

This situation, argues the Brooklyn *Eagle,* "means social deterioration, for it strikes at the foundation of civilization, the home." Enlarging on this disturbing suggestion, *The Eagle* says:

"Not the least of high-rent evils is the demoralizing effect upon the home. . . . For practical family heads whose incomes bear no relation to the exorbitant prices now being asked for quarters, every move must be for the worse. Under present conditions no family that is compelled to move because of increased rents can hope to better itself. As the Governor said the other day, the trend is all the other way, toward the further compression in tenements already overcrowded.

"It is a serious thing to contemplate the extent of the present social disturbance. Thousands upon thousands of families have been torn from their accustomed moorings and sent fluttering in all directions, seeking some place in which to live."



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TAKING THE CREAM.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

Turning to the question of remedies for this disastrous condition, all authorities agree that the only way to cure a house-famine is to build houses. But because this obvious and basic solution requires time and is complicated by the present abnormally high cost of building—a cost which makes it impossible to rent new houses at anything like prewar rentals—many palliative measures are being suggested and tried. The New York legislature has passed eleven laws to curb rent profiteers, and this legislation is attracting attention throughout the country. For, as the Columbus *Dispatch* reminds us, hitherto our laws relating to landlord and tenant have been framed for the sole benefit of the owner of the property. The New York laws, as summarized by *The Tribune*, provide that:

1. When a landlord seeks to eject a tenant on the plea that he is objectionable he must satisfy the court that the tenant actually is.
2. Where the agreement between landlord and tenant does not specify the length of the lease, it shall hold until October 1 next.
3. The notice to vacate, now limited to twenty days, is extended to thirty.
4. In case of hold-over, where a landlord has defaulted on payment of taxes or other obligations, the tenant may deposit his rent with the clerk of the court or the presiding judge.
5. A judge called upon to determine whether or not a tenant shall be evicted is empowered to determine the amount of rent due and the money damages.
6. The law granting the landlord a double penalty where a tenant holds over without consent of a lessee or owner is repealed.
7. Pending a dispossess proceeding, a justice of the Municipal Court may grant a maximum stay of six months.
8. A code provision is created harmonizing the dispossess proceedings with the remedial legislation.
9. The same defenses allowed in summary proceedings may be set up in an action of ejectment.
10. Rent increases are limited to twenty-five per cent. a year.
11. Wilful failure on the part of a landlord to provide water, light, heat, power, or whatever other services are contracted for in the lease shall constitute a misdeameanor.

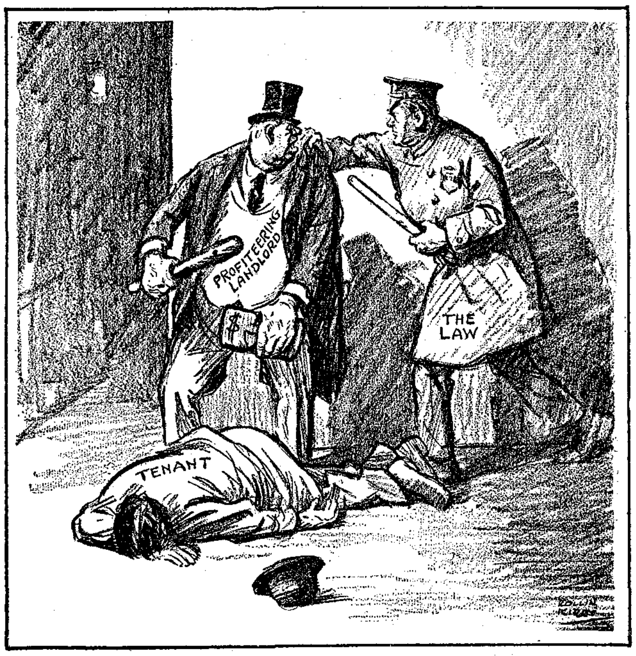
But New York's concern with the rent profiteer does not end with the passage of these eleven bills. Governor Smith has transmitted to the legislature, with recommendation that its proposals be adopted, the report of the housing committee of the New York Reconstruction Commission. This report recognizes the fact that under present conditions the law of supply and demand plays into the hands of the profiteer; or, as the Newark *News* puts it, that "so long as there is competition between tenants, there are going to be rent profiteering and speculation; so soon as the competition gets between landlords, the condition will be cured." The committee states that "the crux of the general building situation is the loan or mortgage market"; and it recommends:

> The enactment of a law providing for the appointment of local housing boards in communities having a population of 10,000 or more.
>
> The enactment of a constitutional amendment to permit the extension of State credit on a large scale and at a low rate to aid in building moderate-priced homes.
>
> Exemption of the bonds of the State Land Bank from State and Federal taxation.
>
> Passage of an act enabling cities to acquire and hold or let adjoining lands and, if necessary, carry on housing.

Mayor Hylan's Committee on Housing offers further recommendations, which include:

> Modification of the tenement-house law to give the Tenement House Commissioner power to reconstruct old houses with the view to making habitable houses that now are vacant.
>
> The exemption of new buildings for dwelling purposes from the new rent laws.
>
> The exemption of mortgages from income tax.
>
> Permission to remodel large apartments into groups of smaller apartments.

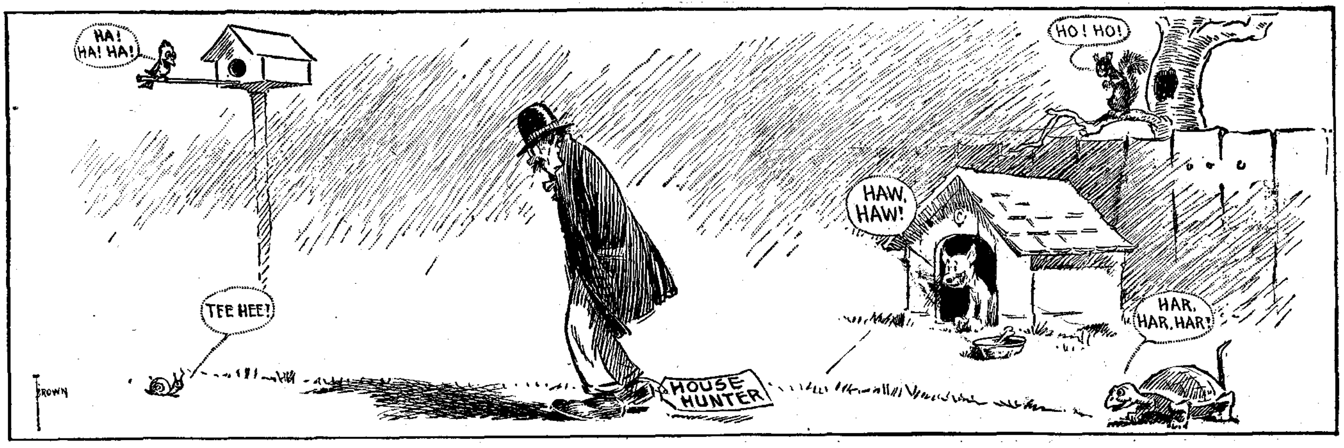
The temporary modification of the tenement-house law, we are told, would make available 30,000 more homes in New York City. Meanwhile we read of the organization of New-Yorkers into a "tenants' union," a million strong, the leaders of which "hope that a general strike will not be necessary."



GRABBING HIM.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

From Chicago comes word that bankers of that city will lend $100,000,000 during 1920 to home-builders. The Chicago Real Estate Board also announces a plan to break the grip of the rent profiteers by supplying thousands of families with "portable homes." This can be done, we read in the Chicago *Tribune*,


HA! HA! HA!
HO! HO!
HAW. HAW!
TEE HEE!
HAR. HAR. HAR!
HOUSE HUNTER
BROWN

SUPERIOR MAN. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

at such a price that "it will be possible for a man to own a portable home and abandon it after the return of normal-rent conditions at a cost below even low rental figures."

There is a possible remedy for rent profiteering, suggests the Newark *News*, "in a renting commission so constituted as to hold public confidence." And Mr. Martin Green, in a dispatch to the New York *Evening Mail*, tells us that "Washington today is practically free from wide-spread rent profiteering and speculation in tenement and apartment-house properties, because there is in existence in the District of Columbia a Rent Commission, which has assumed supervision over the relations between landlord and tenant."

The San Francisco *Star*, apparently without much hope of being heeded, points to land-value taxation as the solution of the rent crisis. We read:

> "The way to stop rent gouging, rent profiteering, is the way to stop land speculation. It is the way to encourage the building of houses. It is the way to encourage men to put land to its best use. It's the way to encourage workers and make more and better business. But because it's perfectly simple it must be 'impracticable.' So the wise land-speculators, and the rent profiteers, and the corporation attorneys, and other guardians of the people tell us. And most of us believe it, for the same reason that some lunatics swear by the ouija board. Therefore it is quite useless to say that land-value taxation will solve the rent-gouging problem."

"Build, build, build!" is the slogan to reiterate in every phase of this discussion, declares the Buffalo *Times*. "The 'own-your-home' campaign should be waged twelve months in the year," urges the Nashville *Tennessean*, which boasts that the rent profiteer is unknown in Nashville because there "a larger number of people own their homes than in almost any other American city of corresponding size." In another issue the same paper remarks that "it is encouraging to learn that the curve of building is going up at a not inconsiderable rate." At the same time many suggestions are heard for the acceleration of this movement. Among these are State aid or subsidy, the exemption of mortgages from taxation (an experiment which has been tried successfully in Louisiana), and the standardization of building methods and materials. Senator William M. Calder, of New York, proposes to solve the difficulty by a modified form of the Homestead Act. The New York *Tribune* quotes him as saying:

> "The policy of subdivision of property may, through an adequate system of long-term banking, be extended to urban centers. By enabling workers to acquire property largely through labor, with the aid of a home loan bank, or similar institution, we may supplement and amplify the successful experiences resulting from the Homestead Act.
>
> "It seems that a nation-wide plan for the building of homes can be carried out only through such a system, and that the country must have a general movement toward home-ownership, or else must adopt a housing policy, which means real subsidy."

"The chief and only insuperable obstacle to quantitative production of housing, under the present laws, is the practical impossibility of obtaining money for building loans," says *The Sun and New York Herald.* According to the New York State Reconstruction Commission, "uncertainty as to the permanence or long continuance of the present high prices for materials and labor is the predominant cause for the existing lack of adequate loaning accommodation." Of the utmost importance, says the New Orleans *States*, is the stabilization of the cost of materials. To quote further:

> "It ought to be possible to reach such a condition. Both labor and materials are high. But even at that capital is not unwilling to go into new construction enterprises. What it is timid about is that when it binds itself to go into building enterprises the increased demand for materials will lead those who furnish lumber and other supplies to run up prices.
>
> "If it was known that the peak had been reached in respect to both labor and materials, construction would be given an impetus all over the country. When labor and the supply-men show a proper regard for the public interest, which in the end must also be their own, they can materially contribute to the solution of the housing problem."

A Chicago correspondent of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* quotes an official of a big steel corporation as urging standardization as a solution of the house famine. He says in part:

> "By standardization I do not mean duplication in the design of houses. Why not standardize household fixtures and the height and size of doors and windows? Such standardization would increase production and decrease the cost. Every other industry has profited by standardization. Is the construction industry any different?"

In England, where also the supply of homes is estimated to be a million behind the demand, the Government has adopted a housing program so sweeping that it has been described as the "rebuilding of England." The New York *Tribune* summarizes the salient features of this plan as follows:

> "The British solution is to subsidize the building industry. The subsidy is distributed among private builders, building societies, and communities. To encourage private construction, a bonus of about $600 is offered for every workman's home completed within the next year. Societies are encouraged to build by a government offer of a loan of seventy-five per cent. of the necessary capital and the payment of about fifty per cent. of the interest charges of the total amount invested.
>
> "Numerous municipalities are already at work in an effort to relieve the shortage. The London County Council has acquired 3,000 acres of ground for the development of a housing scheme. In London 2,700 old houses have been listed for conversion into flats, and more than 800 already have been altered by private enterprise. Birmingham, where the need is very great, has planned an outlay of $5,000,000 and will build 1,000 homes within the next two years. The Health Ministry's plan aims at the completion of 100,000 homes within twelve months. It is announced that sites for 300,000 houses have been purchased in England and Wales, plans for group construction of 108,000 houses have been approved, and more than 10,000 already are under construction."

GOV. JAMES M. COX.
1,123

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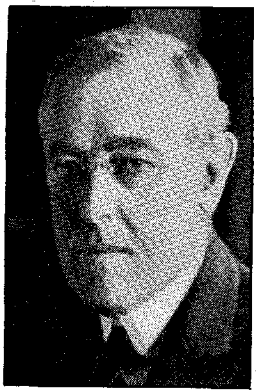
GOV. EDW. J. EDWARDS.
1,087



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PRES. WOODROW WILSON.
1,070

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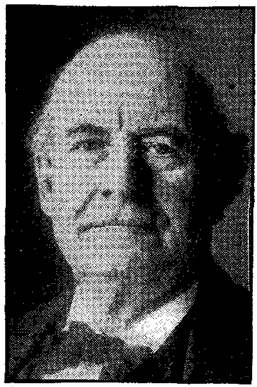
WM. G. M'ADOO
852



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WM. J. BRYAN.
667

FIRST RETURNS IN "THE DIGEST'S"

THE FIRST RETURNS, strictly speaking, consisted of three ballots buried in one of the big sacks of mail such as reach THE DIGEST every day. They were like the first flakes of snow that herald a blizzard. The blizzard isn't really on yet, but the ballot post-cards were sufficiently numerous within a few days to be entitled to mail-bags of their own. The morning mail, on the day when the totals were made up for this issue, brought some 12,500 votes. Together with those previously received, making a total of more than 25,000, they present a suggestion of the results to be expected when this greatest of all polls really gets under way.

The table below very largely tells its own story, as, in the interest of strict non-partizanship and impartiality, it should be allowed to do. Our intention is merely to point out a few indisputable facts. Prominent in this classification is the fact that the votes so far received come largely from five States—Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Texas, and Washington. In the State of Ohio, the country districts and small towns have made returns, while the larger cities are yet to be heard from. New York City contributes the great majority of ballots assigned to New York State.

These sectional returns have, of course, a decided effect on the standing of the candidates who are especially strong in the sections polled. Thus Governor Cox, of Ohio, is shown to lead all Democratic candidates. Against this lead, however, must be set the fact that 1,077 of his 1,123 votes came from his "home State." In a similar situation is Senator Harding, of Ohio, who stands high in the Republican column. The large vote of Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, may also have been influenced by "favorite-son" considerations.

Along with the vote from the five States mentioned, the returns presented herewith include a test poll which THE DIGEST took just previously in order to get ideas as to most efficient method of conducting a great popular poll, such as is now under way. There are no duplications, as the larger poll omits the names in the test. While revealing interesting details of the situation, the combined results can not be used as the basis for deductions as to the situation until the many white spaces in the accompanying table begin to be filled up by reports from all over the country. Next week's returns will undoubtedly change the present pale complexion of the table, and may result in a change in its political complexion as well.

						NEW ENGLAND STATES							MID. ATL. STATES				EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES							
	First Choice	Second Choice	Democratic Voters	Republican Voters	Other Parties	Maine	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	Total	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Total	Ohio	Ind.	Ill.	Mich.	Wis.	Total	Minn.	Iowa	Mo.	N. Dak.	S. Dak.	Neb.	Kans.	Total
DEM.																														
Baker	71	206	60	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	1	15	34	1	2	....	1	38	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bryan	667	450	527	44	96	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	59	30	6	95	326	7	13	4	2	352	10	4	14	1	1	14	7	51
Clark	181	465	150	9	22	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	32	13	2	47	53	4	5	2	1	65	1	1	13	....	....	1	1	17
Cox	1123	556	953	95	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	2	15	1077	5	....	1	....	1083	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	7
Daniels	29	76	23	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	1	8	7	2	1	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Edwards	1087	439	673	251	163	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	577	339	4	920	95	3	3	1	2	104	2	3	2	....	....	2	....	9
Gerard	66	280	54	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	6	1	32	19	....	1	....	1	21	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
Hitchcock	40	119	36	0	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	4	12	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	1	....	5	1	7
Marshall	107	295	95	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	20	7	1	28	25	11	2	....	....	38	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	4
McAdoo	852	1162	710	52	90	....	....	....	2	....	3	5	133	60	11	204	205	23	15	7	4	254	6	6	21	....	2	7	7	49
Palmer	144	326	118	9	17	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	34	7	11	52	32	2	1	1	....	36	2	1	5	....	....	1	1	10
Redfield	1	14	1	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wilson	1070	505	859	98	113	4	3	....	2	1	4	14	216	109	25	350	170	18	19	12	10	229	12	12	25	1	1	8	10	69
REP.																														
Butler	64	196	14	42	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	40	10	1	51	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capper	167	184	48	92	27	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	4	2	8	34	2	1	1	3	41	4	2	6	....	2	14	30	58
Coolidge	566	1401	99	375	92	2	6	7	61	5	7	88	230	85	15	330	57	7	6	3	4	77	4	....	1	1	....	1	1	8
Cummins	28	113	1	18	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	6	3	....	1	3	....	7	1	6	....	....	....	1	....	8
Goodrich	5	26	1	4	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harding	2361	1095	191	1901	269	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	29	7	76	2239	....	....	2	....	2241	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Hughes	1120	1699	146	811	163	2	1	2	24	6	2	37	383	101	28	512	324	10	24	14	5	377	23	10	7	2	....	9	5	56
Johnson	2884	2381	742	1710	432	2	2	3	16	2	4	29	1352	418	41	1811	313	22	46	31	10	322	20	14	22	10	4	13	19	102
Lowden	838	1732	98	635	105	1	....	....	....	1	4	6	163	38	6	207	139	13	149	18	7	326	17	67	6	2	11	7	2	112
Pershing	213	560	31	138	44	1	....	....	3	....	3	7	40	14	3	57	61	1	4	8	2	76	2	4	1	2	....	12	5	26
Poindexter	124	215	17	91	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	1	12	3	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Taft	707	1025	180	416	111	1	1	3	8	....	5	18	196	60	30	286	200	9	17	12	11	249	9	12	6	4	....	12	5	48
Wood	5857	3215	594	4529	734	16	8	4	51	12	20	111	2250	807	103	3160	1639	63	56	42	13	1813	58	9	37	5	6	10	34	159
Hoover	3968	2106	1719	1657	592	7	5	1	46	1	13	73	1427	432	60	1919	875	20	28	23	25	971	49	22	24	8	8	10	9	130
Totals	24340	20841	8140	12986	3214	38	26	22	216	29	68	399	7261	2584	364	10209	7946	224	394	186	102	8852	222	177	192	39	35	131	142	938
Others	858	390	371	284	401																									
All Votes	25198	21231	8411	13203	3584																									

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GEN. LEONARD WOOD.
5,857

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SEN. HIRAM JOHNSON.
2,884

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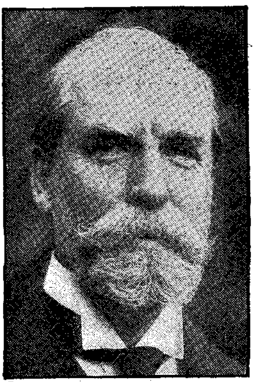
SEN. WARREN G. HARDING.
2,361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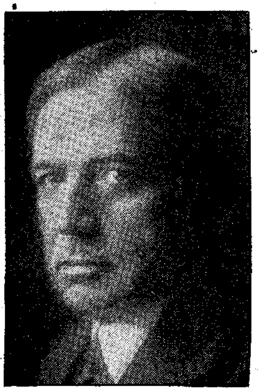
CHAS. E. HUGHES.
1,120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FRANK O. LOWDEN.
838

PRESIDENTIAL POLL OF THE NATION

The classification of Mr. Hoover presents difficulties. No other candidate has appeared on the official primary ballots of both parties. Even tho, according to some reports, he has alined himself with the Republicans, slightly more than half of his total vote comes from Democratic sources. Of the candidates classified under the head of "Miscellaneous," Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, and Robert M. La Follette, Progressive Republican, whose returns arrived too late for tabulation, show the greatest strength. Debs, now serving a term of ten years in the Atlanta Penitentiary for violation of the Espionage Law, receives a total vote of 351, of which 234 came from New York. La Follette's vote is 77. Governor Henry Allen, of Kansas, often spoken of as a possible "dark horse," is credited with 24 widely scattered votes.

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HERBERT HOOVER.
3,968

More than a hundred names are mentioned in addition to Debs, La Follette, and Allen, and the leaders included in the accompanying table. Taking up the most popular of these candidates in alphabetical order, ex-Senator Joseph Bailey, Democrat, receives 24 votes; Senator William E. Borah, Republican, 17; Henry Ford, Democrat, 6; Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Non-Partizan League Republican, of North Dakota, 10; Judge Elbert J. Gary, Republican, 11; W. R. Hearst, Independent, 13; Senator P. C. Knox, Republican, 10; ex-Secretary of State Robert Lansing, 21; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, 18; Senator R. L. Owen, Democrat, 20; Senator Atlee Pomerene, Republican, 14; Elihu Root, Republican, 9; Charles M. Schwab, Republican, 27; Governor William C. Sproul, Republican, 17; Senator Oscar Underwood, Democrat, 8; Frank A. Vanderlip, Republican, 13; Senator J. E. Watson, Republican, 21.

It may be confidently predicted that at least 75,000 ballots will be received in time for next week's report. These votes will, in all probability, effect several changes and give a much more representative idea of the political attitude of the nation as a whole.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES										EAST SOUTH CEN. STATES					WEST SOUTH CEN. STATES					MOUNTAIN STATES									PACIFIC STATES				
Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	W. Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Total	Ky.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.	Total	Ark.	La.	Okla.	Texas	Total	Mont.	Idaho	Wyo.	Colo.	N. Mex.	Ariz.	Utah	Nevada	Total	Wash.	Ore.	Cal.	Total	State not known
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	9	11	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..
2	1	....	4	2	1	....	....	2	12	4	1	2	6	13	5	2	12	42	61	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	12	55	2	9	66	2
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2	3	3	....	3	10	4	6	2	33	5	9	5	3	22	4	6	6	152	168	1	1	....	3	1	2	1	....	9	68	1	28	97	11
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1	6	2	4	2	2	....	....	....	17	5	8	....	1	14	....	1	6	11	18	4	2	....	4	1	....	1	....	12	43	5	21	69	8
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2	12	7	3	8	6	3	4	7	52	5	9	3	1	18	1	2	12	20	35	7	6	1	13	2	5	5	....	39	369	18	50	437	33
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50	60	28	41	42	65	28	39	25	341	70	78	30	23	201	32	25	89	574	720	40	27	8	74	13	14	23	5	204	1665	80	593	2338	138

MICHIGAN'S BOOST FOR JOHNSON

MICHIGAN, the banner Roosevelt State of 1912, was expected by many political observers to furnish the answer to the question so frequently asked in Republican circles—Who is the political heir of Theodore Roosevelt? This kinship has been claimed by their respective admirers for Roosevelt's lifelong friend, Leonard Wood, and for Hiram Johnson, his Bull Moose running mate in 1912. Hiram Johnson's decisive victory in the Presidential preference primary of April 5 is, therefore, considered particularly significant, especially as the primary choice legally binds the delegates elected. The Republican vote, it will be remembered, gave Johnson a lead of about forty-five thousand over Wood, with Hoover and Lowden closely contesting for a bad third place. A light vote gave Hoover a slight lead in the Democratic primary over Governor Edwards, of New Jersey, with McAdoo, Palmer, and Bryan following. This means, according to the Democratic New York *World*, that the Republican voters of Michigan have emphatically repudiated the Wood claim that the General is entitled to the Republican nomination for President on a Roosevelt record. The Independent New York *Evening Post* agrees that—

> "The Michigan primary confirms the South Dakota primary in reference to one important fact—that General Wood is not the sole heir to the Roosevelt following. Senator Johnson has now met General Wood in three of the six States that gave their electoral vote to the Progressives in 1912. In Minnesota and South Dakota, with just the shadow of an organization, Johnson ran Wood an exceedingly close race. In Michigan, where Wood again had the advantage of organization, altho not so huge an advantage, Johnson has apparently scored the most decisive victory yet won in the 1920 primaries. At a stroke he has captured thirty delegates, three times the number that Wood barely rounded up in South Dakota. . . . The result must shake the confidence of the Wood forces themselves in the hold of their candidate upon the country."

A Michigan paper supporting Wood, the Grand Rapids *Herald*, prefers, however, to put it this way: "The Michigan totals indicate that Wood and Johnson, both progressive Rooseveltian Republicans, are far and away the popular favorites." All in all the Democratic New York *Times* concludes, April 5 "was a distressing day for the Republicans of the Old Guard. They viewed Johnson with alarm, Wood with distrust, Hoover with resentment for his impudence and his presumption. Yet these three, in the order named, lead the poll." Several editors and correspondents agree that the large Johnson vote—150,000 to Wood's 100,000, in round numbers—indicates much radical sentiment in the Republican ranks. Republicans and Democrats in Washington, says the New York *Evening Mail's* correspondent, "are agreed that the people are in a far more radical frame of mind than the leadership of the two parties has yet realized, and that unless this spirit is reflected unmistakably in one or both of the national convention platforms there will be a third-party movement that will make the Presidential contest uncertain until the last State is heard from."

The effect of the Michigan vote upon the various candidacies is impartially summed up by a writer on the New York *Sun* (Ind.), who has been getting the opinions of political leaders in New York. It has, he says:

> "Placed Senator Hiram W. Johnson in the field as a serious contender for the Republican Presidential nomination.
>
> "Been a serious check to the progress of the boom for Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.
>
> "Indicated that Governor Frank O. Lowden did not have the strength with the voters that his friends had hoped he would have.
>
> "Showed that Herbert Hoover had little strength as a Republican candidate, but was a popular choice of the Democrats for their nomination.
>
> "Delivered an almost fatal blow to the boom of Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer for the Democratic Presidential nomination.
>
> "Indicated the strength of the 'wet' sentiment in the Democratic party when Governor Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, practically unknown in the party outside of his fight for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, polled 40 per cent. more votes than William Jennings Bryan.
>
> "Indicated that of the men who have been seriously mentioned by the national Democratic leaders as possible nominees William G. McAdoo has the greatest strength."

Michigan opinion of the result of the primaries may be indicated by brief quotations from a few representative dailies. The Detroit *Free Press*, an independent paper which has usually supported the regular Republican ticket, attributes Johnson's surprizing strength to "his record as a friend of the Michigan soldiers in Russia," his "stand against the League of Nations," his "denunciation of the expenditure of large sums of money in campaigning," and to the fact that "he appealed to the imagination and to the instinct of the picturesque." The Detroit *News* (Ind.), which supported Johnson, emphasizes the effect of the Newberry disclosures:

> "Facing an opposition which used money unsparingly, Senator Johnson made his personal appeal to the reason and good sense of Michigan voters unassisted by the lavish expenditure of funds, and the people picked Hiram Johnson. The selection proves that Michigan's unfortunate past political experiences are not indicative of sinister traits in Michigan Republicanism. The warning is plain to the politicians that henceforth clean politics will be winning politics in Michigan."

The Grand Rapids *News* (Ind.), a Hoover paper, stresses the effect of Johnson's progressive record:

> "Johnson evidently appeals to the working population. Great stress has been laid upon his driving of the Southern Pacific out of politics, also, during his speaking tours, his record on labor legislation while Governor of California was dwelt upon. At the same time he makes an appeal to the women voters on account of his efforts for the eight-hour day and minimum-wage laws for women in California. Michigan was a strong Roosevelt Progressive State and some of the Bull-Moosers haven't forgotten that Johnson was Roosevelt's running mate."

Ex-Senator Smith's Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.), which strongly supports Wood, also emphasizes the Bull-Moose influence:

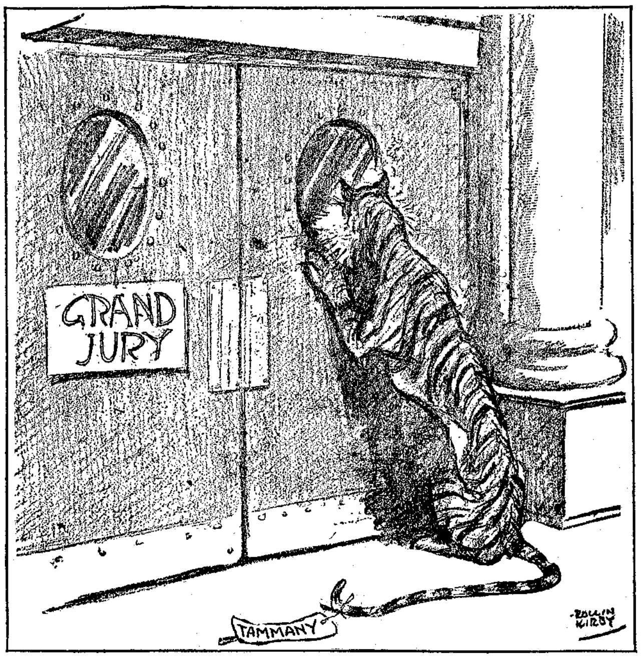
> "Johnson carried Michigan once before, running with Roosevelt in 1912, and the Moose call still stirs the wilds. He had the whole 339th Michigan Regiment of Siberian ex-service men at his back, in gratitude for his part in getting them out of Russia. He made manifest appeal to the working classes. He made a white-hot speaking campaign, and he is a seasoned hypnotist in platform dynamics. He succeeded bitterly, unjustly, we believe, in daubing some mud on Wood with charges of excessive campaign expenditures. Michigan is not condoning even the allegation of trenchant political check-books this season.
>
> "His victory is a severe setback for Wood, who ought to be the next President, but it is a positive solar plexus for Lowden, whose poor fourth in the race in a State neighbor to Illinois practically means elimination. Hoover as a Republican candidate has flivvered. The Michigan totals indicate that Wood and Johnson, both Progressive Rooseveltian Republicans, are far and away the popular favorites. This indicates at least the type of candidate the Chicago Convention should select."

The Independent Adrian *Telegram* explains that Johnson is really the choice of Detroit voters, while Wood is the choice of the rest of the State. It continues, taking a brighter view of Hoover's chances than the paper last quoted:

> "It is plain that Johnson has the support of radicals of both parties; that the labor vote favors Johnson; that Wood is the favorite of the conservative Republican element and Hoover is a force to be reckoned with. With forty thousand Republicans, tho he had no organized campaign, and with the Democrats making him their first choice, despite the fact that he is a Republican, his candidacy may well give the politicians serious concern."

TO MUCK-RAKE NEW YORK AGAIN

THE PROSPECT that the iniquity of the metropolis is again to be dragged into view by an investigating commission from Albany is regarded by the press of the rest of the country with varied emotions, from righteous wrath to cynical boredom. As a New York daily remarks, the city "must brace itself for a police scandal." An extraordinary grand jury is investigating the Democratic District-Attorney's office with the aid of the Republican State Attorney-General, an assistant district attorney is helping the regular grand jury ferret out crime in the Police Department, and, observes the Democratic New York *World*, "when a Democratic Assemblyman is moved by the falling out between a Democratic police régime and a Democratic district attorney to demand an investigation of city and county affairs by a Republican legislature, his purpose, and the indignation that inspires it, give some measure of the heat of public revolt against bad government." To an independent outside observer like the Syracuse *Journal* there seems hope that "the atmosphere of strife, promising to become a whirlwind of abuse, may mean the ultimate triumph of the people over iniquitous performances, selfish ambition, official stupidity, and other grave ills which now pester them." Others, like the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, take the news from New York with cheerful philosophy, the Virginian daily remarking that New York isn't really so bad, in spite of all we hear about "overshadowing crime," that most of the 12,000 New York policemen are honest, but that since weak human nature makes pandering to vice profitable, and since "among 12,000 watchers there are always some who can not resist the easy money offered for the closed eye," we are bound to have "another police investigation in New York" every so often. But in Philadelphia, a city which is nearer New York, and which has had its own experiences with corrupt officials, *The Inquirer* takes a more serious view of the situation. It asserts that New York is now getting "just what New York voted for" when it repudiated the Mitchel administration, and continues:



WORRIED.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

> "The utter incapacity of the present Mayor to fulfil the reasonable requirements of his position has long been apparent. Not only has he made himself personally offensive by his lapses of judgment and breaches of courtesy; he has permitted the city departments to deteriorate in efficiency and to arouse the suspicion of corruption. A legislative investigation is now planned.
>
> "It is significant that the mover of the resolution in the Assembly at Albany is a member of Mayor Hylan's own party. 'I am ashamed to be a Democrat,' he says, 'if being a Democrat means subserviency to the inefficient and apparently corrupt administration in New York City.' . . . . . .
>
> "It is difficult under the best of administrations to escape the evils which police supervision of morals is bound to foster. There will always be charges of 'graft,' and some of them will be true. But an administration such as Philadelphia has recently known and such as New York now has is a direct provocative to wholesale corruption. When the voters sow the wind they must expect to reap the whirlwind."

New York papers naturally prefer to withhold judgment on the more important implication of these inquiries until more facts are revealed.

A COAL "CONSPIRACY" CHARGED

"IT APPEARS that both factions are in cahoots to bleed the public," remarked a Federal judge to a coal-miner who appeared before him as a witness in Indianapolis last December, soon after the settlement of the bituminous-coal strike. To this the miner assented. Soon afterward Judge Anderson charged a grand jury to investigate conditions in the soft-coal industry; and some three months later, after examining more than three hundred witnesses, the grand jury returned an indictment of seventeen counts against one hundred and twenty-five operators and miners. This indictment, which is brought under both the war-time Lever Law and the Sherman Antitrust Law, charges criminal conspiracy against the interests of the public. The counts include collusion to limit production and transportation of coal and to cause strikes among mine-workers. Whether these charges are well founded or not can not be known until the courts have passed upon them. But in the meantime the public is intensely interested in the possibility to which the indictment calls attention. As the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* remarks:

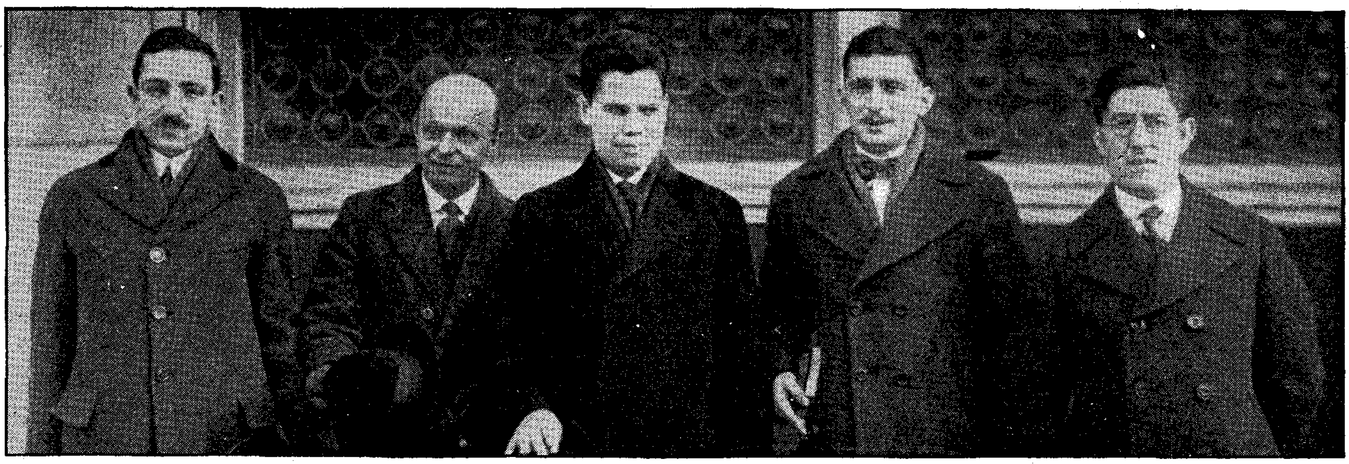
> "The great third party must know of the intrigues that are charged against operator and miner to protect itself from the pincers. There is always the danger that in a closed-shop industry, like coal-mining, with the men thoroughly organized under wise leaders, and with a compact, closely guarded association of employers, the two parties acting together for mutual benefits, the public will be made to suffer unduly."

If the charges in this remarkable case are sustained by sufficient evidence, notes the Mobile *Register*, they will show that the public "has had to suffer not alone from a natural scarcity of coal and of railroad facilities that make high prices, but from artificial conditions created for the profit of the mine-owners and the mine-workers." And in the Buffalo *Times* we read:

> "This coal investigation is one instance of many wherein the time is ripe for honest and supremely searching inquiry.
>
> "By common consent of all publicists, of all economists, of all citizens with reasoning capability to link cause with effect and trace effect back to cause, production is the crying need of this country and the world. To curtail production is to take roofs from the people's heads, food from their mouths, clothes from their backs, hope from their hearts."

On the other hand, *The American Coal-Miner*, of Indianapolis, argues that "to accept the Government's theory upon which the indictments are predicated as absolute law would mean that collective bargaining as practised in America is unlawful, and that until the Lever Act and the Sherman Law are repealed or amended every wage conference, regardless of the industry it represents, is an act of conspiracy and in direct violation of the law." And it goes on to say:

> "When the full purport of the present indictments is known to the industrial and labor world even the dumbest of the dumb need entertain no fear of hazarding a guess as to the topic of the day. What the indictments amount to, coming at this time, should by no means be underestimated.
>
> "Operators will 'watch their step' in wage-matters and the making of agreements until the trials have been concluded."



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NEW YORK'S OUSTED SOCIALIST ASSEMBLYMEN.

From the reader's left they are: Samuel Orr, August Claessens, Louis Waldman, Samuel A. De Witt, and Charles Solomon.

DISFRANCHISING SOCIALISM

WITH THE SOCIALIST MEMBERS of the New York State legislature thrown out—by a bipartizan 3 to 1 vote—and plans on foot to deprive the party of representation unless it changes its methods, one might think that Socialists in the Empire State would be downcast. Yet the New York *Call* pronounces the expulsion a piece of luck that is "almost too good to be true." "Every Socialist is delighted that their lawfully elected and tried-and-true representatives have so unlawfully been thrown out," declares the Schenectady *Citizen*, for Socialists know "that such tactics only react against those in authority." And there are conservative newspapers emphatically opposed to Socialism which agree that the act of the Albany Assembly will help the very party and the very elements in our political life against which it was directed. To say nothing of the principles involved, the plain mandates of expediency, thinks the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), should have prompted the Assembly to retain the Socialists in their seats. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) calls the Albany affair "an unusual piece of small-bore politics." It seems to *The Tribune* that in expelling this handful of Socialists the leaders of the New York Assembly handed a splendid talking-point to the soap-box orator, who will say: "We are denied the American right of representation. What is there left us but the right of revolution?" That, remarks the editor, "will go strong even tho Socialists have sat for years in councils, legislatures, and even in Congress." In New York State itself the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, a Republican paper, declares that the expulsion was unwise, inexpedient, and dangerous. Another Republican paper, which has been against the expulsion plan from the very first, agrees that Speaker Sweet and those who followed his leadership have been playing into the hands of the radicals. Says the Albany *Knickerbocker Press:*

> "This giving the lie to all our professions of American fair play and equality before the law is likely to be used by vicious 'Reds' as proof that all our professions are pious frauds. When we urge the stumbling masses who are groping their way upward as best they can to rely upon the ballot-box for the remedies they seek, those others will point to this action of the Assembly, and they will say: 'Lies; more lies!' They will tell their followers that they can only be duped by believing those who preach Americanism, and that not the ballot-box, not the rule of reason and argument, is the way to attain their ends, but force and violence, direct action and the bomb and bullet."

But this, continues the Albany daily, is not the worst menace to our institutions in the act of the Albany Assembly. "What is most vicious and even calamitous" is, we read, "the Assembly's negation of the fundamental idea of political liberty and American democracy." The Albany editor continues:

> "All the experience of mankind goes to show that when once the safeguards of public rights are let down—it may be in a moment of complaisance or in a moment of passion—it is exceedingly difficult to erect them again, and exceedingly easy for the degenerative process to run its course. . . . Eternal vigilance is the price of maintaining the political system which we love—and Speaker Sweet and his followers have stabbed liberty in the back."

The Republican New York *Tribune* and the Democratic New York *World* are at one in denouncing this act of a Republican majority, which was joined by most of the Democratic minority. *The World* asserts that a Republican government has for the time being ceased to exist in New York, and that even the Kaiser and the Junkers of Prussia never went so far as have the Albany leaders. *The Tribune* declares New York to be "the only governmental jurisdiction wherein a Socialist is adjudged unfit to sit in the lawmaking assembly, tho duly chosen." *The Tribune* agrees with Socialist editors and lawyers in saying that in New York the Socialists now "stand as the champions of constitutionalism and the orderly process of law." As *The Tribune* explains:

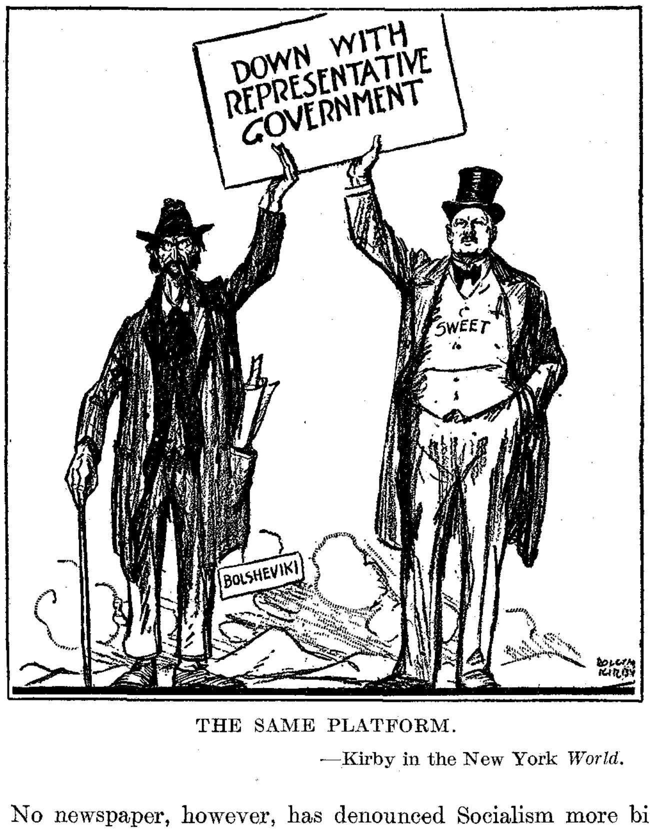
> "The case against the expelled Socialists rested on a false foundation. It was assumed they are representatives of the Socialists. They are not such in a legal or constitutional sense. They are representatives of the electors of definite assembly districts. When a man goes into a polling-booth he may privately be a Socialist, a Republican, a Democrat, or a Prohibitionist, but he votes, and votes only, as a citizen.
>
> "Whoever is elected sits not as a member of any party, but as a delegate of citizens. When a district is denied freedom of choice a blow is leveled not only at our constitutional system, but at every democratic scheme of government."

These views are shared by scores of newspapers published in cities as widely scattered as Philadelphia, Providence, Richmond, Pittsburg, Des Moines, Louisville, Chattanooga, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, and Pueblo, representing both the old parties, and without sympathy for the theories or practises of American Socialists. But there is another side which finds frequent and emphatic expression. There are editors who are convinced that the danger to our institutions from Socialism of the sort we have known since we entered the world-war is a serious menace to American institutions and can claim no rights under those institutions. Some of these editors have scant patience with criticism of the means used at Albany to get rid of the five Socialist Assemblymen. The Paterson *Press-Guardian* (Ind.) thinks that the time is now here "when this country will have to put up in moth-balls some of its extreme notions of political ethics and begin to handle in a hard-fisted way individuals and circumstances that are plainly anti-American." The Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.) and the

Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) agree with the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) that these five men were traitors and had no rights to which they could appeal. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) calls the action of the New York Assembly "an inspiration" and "a wholesome sign for the quality of American spirit."

The same arguments are found in papers published in New York State. The Utica *Press* (Ind.), for instance, states that the five Socialist Assemblymen "were ousted because the evidence showed them to have subscribed to doctrines opposed to the principles of this Republic, against law and order under statutes, and avowed enemies of law and order as the phrase is interpreted and understood." There was nothing else for the Assembly to do, in the opinion of the Democratic Buffalo *Times*. "Oust the Socialists!" was the heading of the Buffalo *Commercial's* (Rep.) editorial the day before the vote was taken, and the day after the New York *Sun* (Ind.) similarly declared in an editorial head-line, "The Assembly Has Earned the Gratitude of All Loyal Americans." The Democratic New York *Times* also approves. "To insist that the members of this organization, who openly aim at the destruction of the Government in its present form and at the overthrow of the existing social organization, have a right to take part in the making of the laws is," we are told, "to insist that the Constitution of the State of New York provides the means for its own destruction." The independent New York *Commercial* replies to the arguments of the New York *Tribune* as follows:

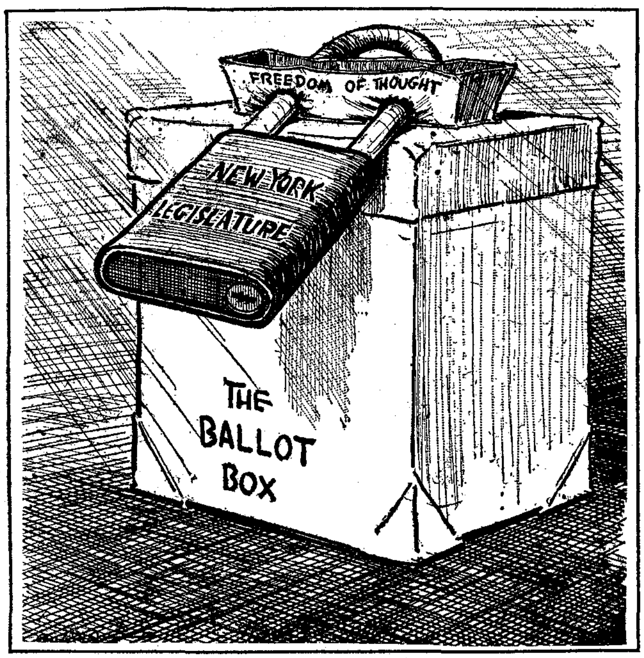
> "It has been a mistaken theory that these men should remain because they were duly elected by the people of their districts. A great majority of the voters who elected them did so without the knowledge that they were un-American, and that they were not free to represent them in the legislature. They did not know that they were bound hand and foot to an organization hostile to every American principle. These men secured their election by false pretenses. Every voter who cast a ballot for them did so in the belief that he was choosing his own representative, whereas he was choosing merely the representative of a particular organization, dominated by a small committee."



THE SAME PLATFORM.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

No newspaper, however, has denounced Socialism more bitterly than the writers of the majority report of the New York Assembly Judiciary Committee recommending expulsion. Before quoting it may be well to recall the incidents leading up to the expulsion. The five Socialist members, whose portraits appear on the opposite page, were suspended when the Assembly opened its session on January 7. The Judiciary Committee held a trial from January 20 to March 9. The Socialists were represented by counsel and a vast amount of testimony was taken relating both to the aims and purposes of the Socialist party and the records of the five Assemblymen. The majority report was handed in on March 30. It recommended expulsion, emphasizing the charge of disloyalty, condemning Socialists as a party, and recommending the enactment of laws denying to the Socialists the rights of a political party in the State. Several minority reports were filed arguing against expulsion. The Assembly voted on April 1, 116 to 28 for the expulsion of three of the Socialists and 104 to 40 for the expulsion of the other two. To quote the most scathing sentence in the majority report:



GOVERNMENT OF, BY, AND FOR THE PEOPLE?

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

> "The Socialist party of America, as now constituted, with its present program, is not a loyal American organization or political party which disgraces occasionally by the traitorous act or declaration of a member, but is a disloyal organization composed exclusively of perpetual traitors."

The opposite view-point was exprest on the floor of the Assembly by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who said in part:

> "Let us take first the question of the party. To expel the Socialist party from our Assembly, we must condemn it as a conspiracy. If we so expel it we must in all logic set about expelling all Socialists from every office that they hold through the length and breadth of this State, and to bring the expulsion to its logical conclusion, as the right to vote in general entails the right to hold office, we must disfranchise every dues-paying member of the Socialist party. . . . . . .
>
> "Against the party there has been urged, as, perhaps, the two principal charges, disloyal action during the war, and actions or designs with the intent of overthrowing our present government by force.
>
> "With regard to the first of these, that of disloyalty to our government, the record shows that during the last crisis neither the party nor most of its members approved of the war, nor, for that matter, of any war. They confined their activities, however, to protesting aganst the war and to refraining from giving voluntary help to its prosecution. In no case does the record show that they violated or urged the violation of any law put forward by the country for the effective prosecution of the war. As a witness to this fact, at most of the speeches and activities brought up in the investigation the agents of the Federal Government were present to watch this point with particular reference to the Espionage Act, and in no cases were violations reported. To convict the party on this charge would, therefore, be to convict on a belief of a state of mind."

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC "ARROGANCE"

RECENT AMERICAN NOTES to Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, where strained relations between these South American republics indicated a smoldering volcano, evidently have diverted the attention of these nations from each other for the time being, and toward the United States. An anti-Peruvian street-riot in La Paz, Bolivia, quickly drew from our Department of State a note to Bolivia to the effect that "it viewed with the greatest apprehension the attack by a mob on the Peruvian Legation at La Paz," and that "any agitation tending to endanger peace would be a calamity." Representations were made to the Governments of Peru and Bolivia and Chile that the United States would deplore mobilization in either of those countries, and Chile was asked to do everything in its power to avoid hostilities on the west coast. For a time it looked at this great distance as if these South-American nations would entirely forget that they were members of the League of Nations, in perfectly good standing. Now, however, all is serene, but the Department of State still is hearing from South-American papers about what they consider its "lack of diplomacy" in dealing with a critical situation. In Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the opposite side of the Continent from the nations involved, *La Prensa* charges us with "arrogance" in our diplomacy. This paper declares that the Department of State does not have "a diplomatic mode of procedure," but that it treats South-American Republics "as if they were the pupils and it the teacher." In the United States "local politics are applied to international life," *La Prensa* goes on, and it ends by stating that "the Monroe Doctrine of this epoch is nothing less than an aspiration to dislodge European influence." *Mercurio*, published in Santiago, the capital of Chile, blames "Peru and its alarmist outcries" for provoking the American note, but declares that "such precipitate action was unjustifiable, and lessens the feeling of friendship for the United States," which *Mercurio* says it has had for twenty years. The note to Chile, this paper asserts, "gave evidences of suspicion that Chile had fostered the differences between Peru and Bolivia." Lastly, the Department of State is severely criticized by the American Chamber of Commerce of Valparaiso, Chile, which is made up of representatives of large American business interests in Chile, in a telegram to the American Ambassador to Chile.

La Prensa's opinion of the Monroe Doctrine is challenged by the Minneapolis *Tribune*, which congratulates the United States as a whole upon having a Senate wise enough to "incorporate in the resolution of ratification provisions necessary for the preservation of American interests." "Otherwise," says *The Tribune*, "we might have seen the League Council butting into this mix-up in South America." *The Tribune* then says of the Monroe Doctrine:

> "In its assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, the United States does not undertake to protect South-American states from being dealt with by other states in such a manner as to compel them to comply with international obligations, but it does primarily protect these American states from aggression by European or other states and exercises a measure of friendly supervision calculated to maintain the peace of the hemisphere."

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks *La Prensa* is "intentionally or unintentionally misleading South-American opinion," regarding the Monroe Doctrine, and it advocates closer cultural relations and a greater volume of commerce between the United States and South America. Continues *The Tribune:*

> "It has seemed virtually impossible to make an adjustment between the Latin and the American commercial minds or to reconcile their methods. The South-American republics are connected with Europe by language, literature, art, politics, and commerce, and no serious American attempts have been made even to win over their affections. Occasionally a mission or a conference or a congress tries it, but no real national effort is behind it and little comes of it."

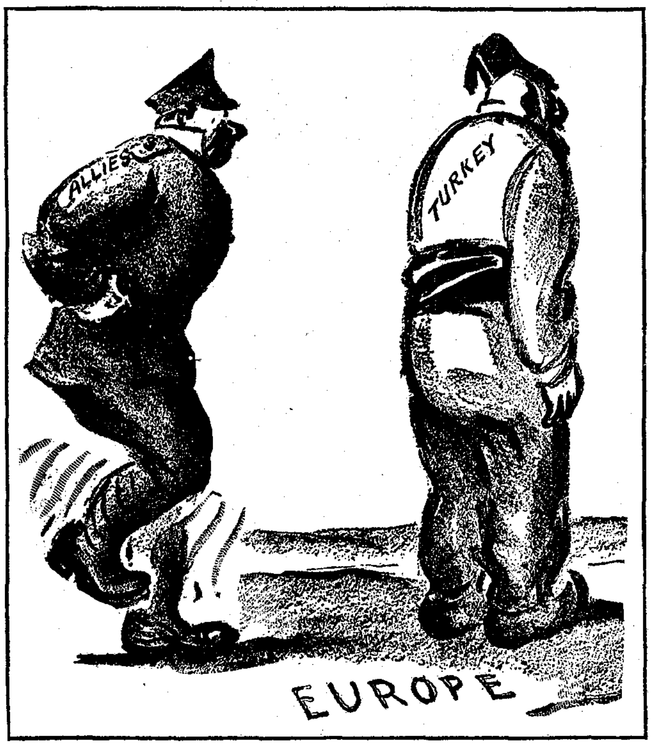
UNCLE SAM AS AN ASIATIC RULER

THE DREAMS OF EASTERN SWAY that intoxicated the minds of great conquerors from Alexander to Napoleon, and infected even the mentality of William II., are now tempting the hard-headed character supposed to personify this Yankee Republic. This time, however, the temptation comes in the form of a pathetic appeal to succor the weak and oppressed. Armenia asks our protection as a mandatary, and "we are in Pontius Pilate's class if we as a nation wash our hands of responsibility for the protection of the people of the Near East from the Turks," declares Dr. James L. Barton, who, in the opinion of Viscount Bryce, is the best-informed man on Near-East conditions in the world. Dr. Barton further asserts in a New York *Times* interview that "if we wait for the situation in Turkey to be clarified, and the country to be pacified by England and France, or Italy or Greece, we shall wait in vain." Over against this stands Washington's Farewell Address, of course, in which he questioned the advisability of entangling "our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice," and the New York *Sun-Herald* remarks in more modern style that in accepting a mandate for Turkish territory the United States would be "accepting a unanimous invitation to become the goat of the Near East." Between these extremes come the views of President Wilson, based, according to several newspapers, upon the intelligent and impartial report of General Harbord, who headed the Armenian Mission last autumn and whose report to the President at last has been published. The President's views on Turkey are clearly and forcefully set forth in his reply to the request of the French Government for the views of the United States. In the note he holds that British fears of a Holy War are groundless, and that the arguments against permitting the Sultan to reign in Constantinople are much stronger than those in favor of his remaining there. Expulsion of the Turk from Europe is, therefore, the first recommendation of President Wilson, an intimation that is said to have shocked all Turkish parties and to have been displeasing to the Greeks, who entertain other ideas than the President's regarding Smyrna and Adrianople. Secondly, he believes there can be no permanent peace that is not concurred in by Russia. The President, in coming out "against the manifest imperialistic designs of the Allies" has "upset all their calculations, whether they accept his suggestions or ignore them," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle.* Some of those suggestions, as we read in a portion of the President's note, are:

> "The Government of the United States understands the strength of the arguments for the retention of the Turks at Constantinople, but believes that the arguments against it are far stronger and contain certain imperative elements which it would not seem possible to ignore. It was the often-exprest intention of the Allies that the anomaly of the Turks in Europe should cease, and it can not be believed that the feelings of the Mohammedan peoples, who not only witnessed the defeat of Turkish power without protest, but even materially assisted in the defeat, will now so resent the expulsion of the Turkish Government as to make a complete reversal of policy on the part of the Great Powers desirable or necessary.
>
> "There can be no question as to the genuine interest of this Government in the plans for Armenia, and the Government of the United States is convinced that the civilized world demands and expects the most liberal treatment for that unfortunate country. Its boundaries should be drawn in such a way as to recognize all the legitimate claims of the Armenian people, and particularly to give them easy and unencumbered access to the sea."

General Harbord's statement of terms on which a mandate would be acceptable are held by our newspapers in general to be too exacting for acceptance by the Allies. Their acceptance would amount to a receivership for Turkey. In short, our possession of Constantinople and our complete control of the foreign affairs and foreign machinery of the Turkish Empire would be required, and the assent of all Powers with possible conflicting interests would have to be obtained in advance. An army of from 25,000 to 200,000 would be necessary, and the cost of the mandatary for the first five years would be about $756,000,000, the General thinks. He does not assume to recommend whether or not the mandate should be accepted, but merely gives a series of reasons for and against accepting it. His most important reasons for a mandate are:

> "The Near East presents the greatest humanitarian opportunity of the age, a duty for which the United States is better fitted than any other, as witness Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, and our altruistic policy of developing peoples rather than material resources alone.
>
> "It would stop further massacres of Armenians and other Christians, give justice to Turks, Kurds, Greeks, and other peoples.
>
> "It would increase the strength and prestige of the United States abroad and inspire interest at home in the regeneration of the Far East.
>
> "America is the only hope of the Armenians. They consider but one other nation, Great Britain, which they fear would sacrifice their interests to Moslem public opinion as long as she controls hundreds of millions of that faith. Others fear Britain's imperialistic policy and habit of staying where she hoists her flag. For a mandatary, America is not only the first choice of all the people of the Near East, but of each of the Great Powers after itself. American power is adequate; its record clean, its motives above suspicion.
>
> "If the United States does not take responsibility in this region it is likely that international jealousies will result in a continuance of the unspeakable misrule of the Turk."



VACILLATING.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

General Harbord then gives the other side of the question, and tells why the United States should not accept a mandate. A few reasons are:

> "The United States has in no way contributed to and is not responsible for the conditions, political, social, or economic, that prevail in this region. It will be entirely consistent to decline the invitation.
>
> "Peace and justice would be equally assured under any other of the great Powers.
>
> "The Peace Conference has definitely informed the Turkish Government that it may expect to go under a mandate. It is not conceivable that the League of Nations would permit further uncontrolled rule by that thoroughly discredited Government.
>
> "Our spirit and energy can find scope in domestic enterprises or in lands south and west of ours. Intervention in the Near East would rob us of the strategic advantage of the Atlantic, which rolls between us and probable foes. Our reputation for fair dealing might be impaired. Efficient supervision of a mandate at such distance would be difficult or impossible. We do not need or wish further education in world-politics.
>
> "Other Powers, particularly Great Britain and Russia, have shown continued interest in the welfare of Armenia. Great Britain is fitted by experience and government, has great resources in money and trained personnel, and tho she might not be as sympathetic to Armenian aspirations, her rule would guarantee security and justice. The United States is not capable of sustaining a continuity of foreign policy. One Congress can not bind another. Even treaties can be nullified by cutting off appropriations. Non-partizanship is difficult to obtain in our Government.
>
> "This region has been a battle-ground of militarism and imperialism for centuries. There is every likelihood that ambitious nations will still maneuver for its control. It would weaken our position relative to the Monroe Doctrine and probably eventually involve us with a reconstituted Russia. The taking of a mandate in this region would bring the United States into the politics of the Old World, contrary to our traditional policy of keeping free of affairs in the eastern hemisphere."

That American sentiment as revealed through the press is almost unanimous for expelling the Turk from Europe was shown in our issue for March 20, when thirty or more editorials, selected from several score, all criticizing the Allies for leaving the Sultan in Constantinople, were quoted. "On that score American sentiment rises to a pitch of strength and earnestness that goes beyond the measured and diplomatic expressions of the President in his present note," declares the Washington *Star*. The President's note, therefore, may be said to represent the views of the people. "Much snow has come and gone, much water has flowed over dams, since the Harbord report was made," the New York *World* reminds us, and adds: "Americans are few who do not agree with President Wilson and General Harbord that the Turk should get out of Europe." There evidently is nothing new to be said upon that subject. There is a great deal to be said, however, about whether or not the United States should accept a mandate for Turkish possessions. Representative of the papers which think an American mandate for Armenia impossible without taking over Turkey proper is the New York *Times*. We read in *The Times:*

> "Such a mandate involves the maximum of difficulty. And it leads nowhere; unless America was prepared to take and hold Turkey forever—hold the Straits against Russia or England, hold Smyrna against Greece—the unitary mandate would mean that whenever America let go, whether in five years or in a hundred, the Turkish problem would have to be settled all over again from the ground up."

"America can not be expected to assume a burden that should fall on the nations that have benefited by the Near-Eastern partition," thinks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which goes on:

> "The responsibility for helping Armenia to the nationhood promised her by the Allies rests with England, France, and Italy. The French war-ships in the port of Alexandretta, the British forces at Batum, and the Italian men-of-war that police the newly acquired islands in the Ægean Archipelago are all within hailing distance of Armenia. These nations control every harbor in Asia Minor. They must now find the police force to protect Armenia until it can raise and train an army of its own. It is no part of the duty of America, six thousand miles from the scene, to assume the Armenian mandate."

"Has the United States a right to tell other nations what they should do in this matter before it has made some definite statement of what it will do itself?" demands the Buffalo *Express*. "We should either agree to do something or we should say nothing." Mr. Frank H. Simonds declares in the New York *Tribune* that "technically the United States is without claim to participate in Turkish settlements . . . because the United States refrained from declaring war upon Turkey."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Soft-coal prices will be soft for the operators.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Having no navy, and consequently no admirals, Switzerland can enjoy perfect peace.—*Boston Transcript.*

Sometimes it is hard for a Yankee to love a lord, when it happens to be a landlord.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Lane says Washington is "rich in brains." That gives a new meaning to the term "idle rich."—*Louisville Post.*

Dr. Hickson, of Chicago, says Puritanism is ruining the country. Well, well! Perhaps that's what's the matter with New York.—*Akron Press.*

Scientist claims man will be able to live nineteen centuries. Then we may survive to see a Treaty compromise and two-for-a-quarter collars. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It is said that fifty voters have signed a petition for Hearst as a Presidential candidate, and a dozen papers immediately declared that the list is likely a complete one.—*Savannah News.*

We share Ted's hope that while the President of the Irish Republic is wandering on foreign strands his Secretary of State will not usurp his powers by calling any cabinet meetings.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The dreamer who advises Ireland to stick to poetry and song and let politics alone may be a good judge of poetry, but he's a poor judge of Irishmen.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A civilization that has advanced from head-hunting and persecution to rent-gouging and profiteering has still some distance to travel.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

George Bernard Shaw refuses to sell the movie rights to his plays for a million dollars. Our idea of a movie version of a Shaw play is a motion-picture in which nothing moves but the mouths of the actors.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Washington dispatch says the Democrats are worrying about the possibility that President Wilson may want a third term. Probably the Democrats can find enough to worry about if they confine themselves to the President's first and second terms.—*Kansas City Star.*

A great many women are convinced that Delaware needs the whipping-post.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Why not wait until Germany gets at peace with herself before making peace with Germany?—*Charleston Mail.*

The Isle of Man has a legislative body known as the House of Keys. We suppose it has no deadlocks.—*Louisville Post.*

Moonshiners in the South are reported to have formed a union. It is a movement, we suppose, for longer nights.—*Detroit News.*

The Allies have occupied Constantinople. Fair enough. Constantinople will doubtless occupy the Allies for many years to come.—*Cleveland Press.*

The Literary Digest calls A. Mitchell Palmer "The Fighting Quaker." If Borah keeps up his row in the Republican camp we shall soon be hearing of a group of quaking fighters in that corner.—*Houston Post.*

The champion British riveter has been made a member of the Order of the British Empire. It is understood that his services are being sought by several managers of Presidential candidates in this country who have promises of this and that State delegation.—*New York Evening Post.*

PRIZE-WINNERS IN TEACHERS' CONTEST

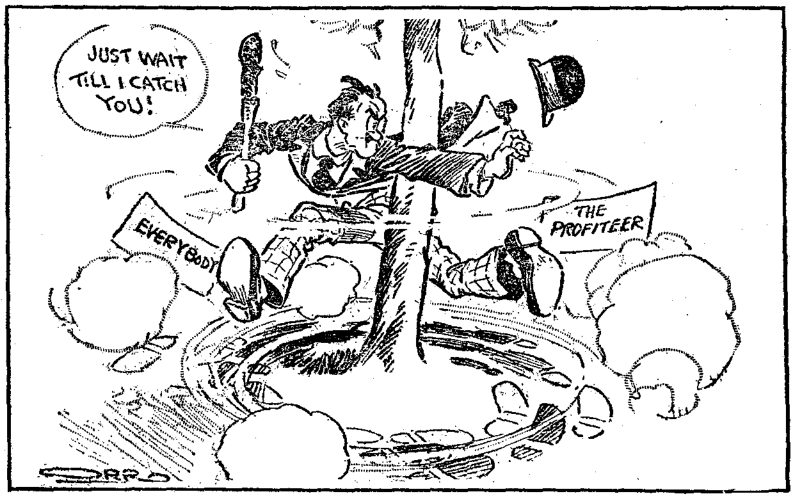
The winner of the fifth week's prize in the "Topics of the Day" school-teachers' contest is Miss Anna Van Noorden, 1069 Lincoln Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, teacher in the Lincoln School. She submitted:

"*Wake up, America!*

"Sleep on, America! And your enemy, Ignorance, will steal upon you. Dream on, America! And anarchy and Bolshevism will strike you down. Wake up, America! Don't let your own children be a party to your downfall. Stamp out ignorance! Your strongest weapon of extermination is education. Pay for good teachers."

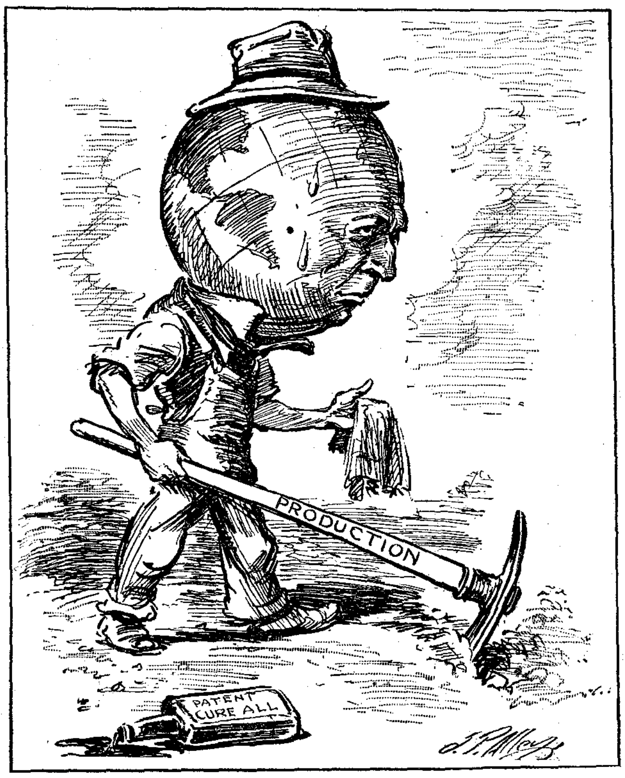
The winner of the third week's prize in Canada is Miss Myrtle M. Paddon, Public School Teacher R. R. No. 8, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. Her offering is:

"Canadian teachers must be better paid if capable educators are to protect Canada by molding the children into God-fearing, industrious, patriotic citizens. Education, the unappreciated national resource, is a better safeguard to liberty than a standing army. Therefore, pay the teachers a living wage."



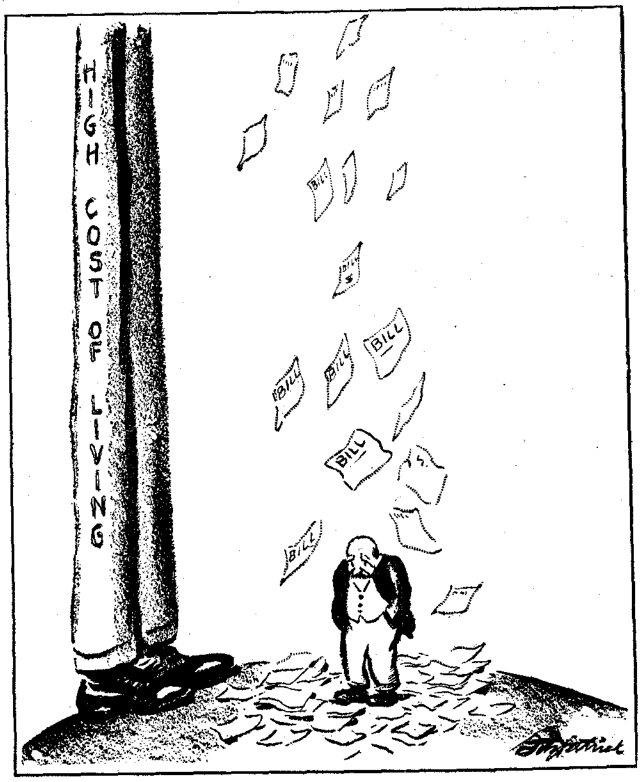
THE REASON HE'S SO HARD TO CAPTURE.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



HE NEEDS LESS DOPE AND MORE EXERCISE.

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*



MESSAGES FROM THE OTHER WORLD.

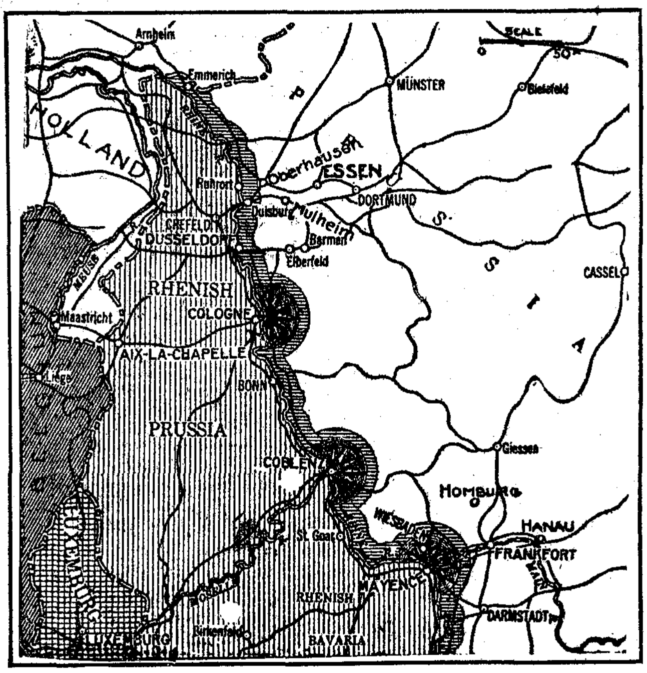
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

HUMOROUS VIEWS OF A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FRENCH ENFORCEMENT OF THE TREATY

WEARY OF WAITING upon her Allies and forever disillusioned about Germany, France began her personal enforcement of the Versailles Treaty on April 6, with the occupation of German cities in the Ruhr district, in systematic, orderly, unemotional style. Paris dispatches show how France feels when they say that Britain, the United States, and Italy have been too generous toward Germany, and "in their desire to prevent the spread of Bolshevism they have actually been helping Nihilism." France is determined not to have the wool pulled over her eyes, and Germany must pay for the war's damage and suffering as prescribed in the Versailles Treaty. According to the French press, the Ruhr affair—namely, the occupation of that section by German troops under cover of police work—puts in full light the psychological talent of "what is called the Entente" in dealing with Germany. The French occupation is undertaken as a protest against the invasion of the Ruhr district by the Reichswehr under the "pretext" that the German troops are needed there as protection against the Communist menace. France's action is provided for, we are told, in the following articles of the Treaty:



From the New York "Times."

THE GERMAN TROUBLE-ZONE.

France enforced the Treaty by occupation of Frankfort, Homburg, Hanau, and Darmstadt. The vertically shaded area shows a large part of the district occupied by the Allies. The bridgeheads are indicated by a semicircle at Cologne, where the British control; at Coblenz, where Americans are stationed; and at Mayence, which is occupied by the French. Horizontal shading on the east bank of the Rhine marks the neutral zone.

"Article 42. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

"Article 43. In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

"Article 44. In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers signatory of the present Treaty and as well calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

But German officials insisted, we read, that they had in the Ruhr basin only a total of 19,000 men, which, they said, is not beyond the number permitted by the Protocol. They declared that they could have completed their task and withdrawn all these troops by April 10 if the Allies insisted upon it, and therefore the Treaty had not been violated. French officials replied that the Germans had 40,000 troops in the Ruhr, which is much in excess of the terms of the Protocol, and that therefore the Germans had broken the Treaty. Berlin dispatches describe the French action as "a complete surprize" to German official circles, and in an official communication to the press we read:

"The German Government will most energetically protest against this measure, which renders all possibility of establishing a *modus vivendi* between France and Germany hopeless, and can only strengthen those elements in Germany which are entirely opposed to the execution of the Peace Treaty.

"We hope, however, that the rapid and smooth progress of the measures taken in the Ruhr region will shorten the martyrdom of the occupied towns. But there can be no room for doubt that the French action, which is justified by no real interest and which is contrary even to French interests, again endangers the republic and sets us months back in the establishment of orderly conditions. . . . . . .

"The intentions of France, where militarism and imperialism seem again to be in the ascendency, are only too clear. By invading cities like Frankfort, Hanau, and Darmstadt, which are the principal gateways between North and South Germany, France hopes to throttle the German Empire and cause our political disintegration. . . . . .

"If the Allied Governments, if the decent opinion of mankind, should placidly tolerate this act of French aggression, then the occupation of Frankfort will mark the beginning of an era of international anarchy the like of which the world has never before witnessed."

But a bold defense of France is made by the Radical Berlin organ, *Die Freiheit*, which blames the French occupation on the reactionary bureaucrats of the Foreign Office, who incorrectly informed Chancellor Müller that the French Government had ceased objecting to the German expedition into the neutral district. The bureaucrats did this, we are told, because they hoped thus to entangle the German Republic in grave difficulties and pave the way for another and more successful reactionary "*Putsch*." *Die Freiheit* still believes the restoration of order should have been left entirely to the armed workers, and urges immediate withdrawal of the government troops, threatening otherwise that the "Red" army would be justified in seeking French protection.

The Paris *Temps* says that in 1914 Germany disregarded one treaty and now she disregards another. The first experience was costly and the second will be the same, the *Temps* adds warningly, and proceeds:

"It is not by chance that Germany in circumstances so different employs similar methods. She obeys always the same traditions and the same castes. Dragging behind them the Government, which is alternately their dupe and their accomplice, the Prussian militarists and their partizans are preparing revenge in 1920 as they prepared war in 1914. The *coup* of the Ruhr is only the first step. It makes up for the prestige lost by the parties of the right in the Kapp-Lüttwitz failure. It would serve as a prelude to the electoral campaign. It would prove that the stipulations of our Treaty could not halt Germany. If it is not followed by reprisal, how will we disarm Germany?"

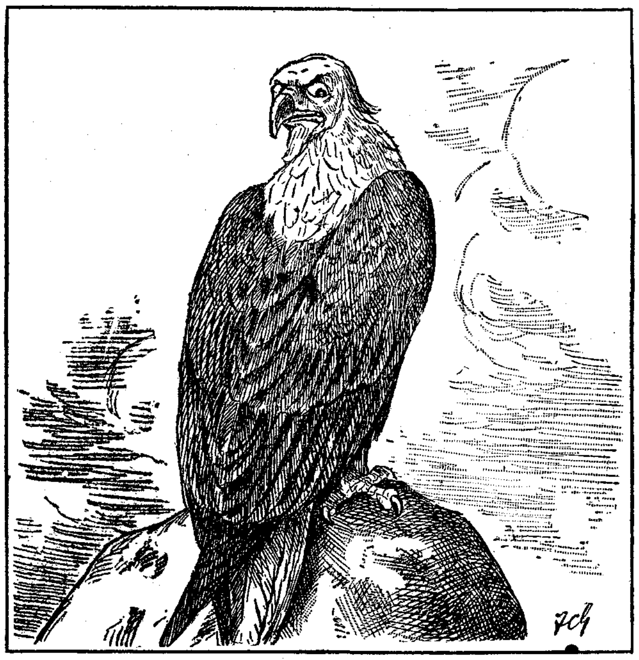
Among the British press we have the remark of the London *Daily News* that the occupation of the Frankfort zone is to the

British public "obviously a step of the utmost gravity," and it adds:

"The grave feature about this manifesto and what evidently lies behind it has nothing necessarily to do with the Ruhr or what may be happening there. It is that the decision to take this drastic action is not the decision of the Allies at all, but a decision taken by France alone. It may be the right decision: it may be really animated, as we are told, by a desire to preserve order in Germany, to put down militarism, and to enable the country to recover as quickly as possible its industrial and economic stability.

"These are not the usual results of a foreign occupation, but we may believe that they are the result intended. If they were certain, the mere fact that France was acting without the coöperation of her Allies, and that the French authorities had thought it necessary to appeal to British opinion over the head of the British Government, would be of serious omen.

"Such a state of things can not continue. The Allies must act together or abandon the pretense of unity. We hope it is not too late to correct a false step which may easily involve all concerned in the gravest disaster. Disunion among the Allies can mean nothing less than disaster to Europe, certainly not excepting France."



A STUDY IN ATTITUDES.

Altho the American Eagle has turned his back on European affairs, he is still watching them keenly.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The London *Daily Chronicle* takes note of Washington dispatches in the remark that follows:

"Our New York correspondent tells us that 'official and political circles' in Washington—a phrase which presumably means President Wilson and his Administration—disapprove strongly of the French proposal. Their verdict would carry more weight in Europe if the President had not advertised beforehand in his famous letter to Senator Hitchcock his dislike of the French Government, which he regards as 'militaristic.'

"Working as we do and hope to continue doing on the most intimate terms with the French Government, we may be excused if we decline to share the President's opinion. The French proposal may be wise or unwise, but we are convinced it is put forward in good faith."

Correspondents of the American press at Washington report that in quarters in touch with international developments the belief is that the French Government "made a great mistake in refusing the request of the German Government for permission to send troops into the Ruhr basin to restore order." As understood in Washington, the Ebert Government proposed to put troops into Ruhr for four weeks, but, as one Washington dispatch relates—

"The French Government from the outset has questioned the good faith of Germany in this matter and has threatened the occupation of Frankfort and other cities on the right bank of the Rhine. The feeling here is that the German request, under existing conditions, was reasonable. It met with the approval of the British, Italian, and United States governments. The question of good faith, under the circumstances, it was pointed out, would hardly arise until the expiration of the four-week period."

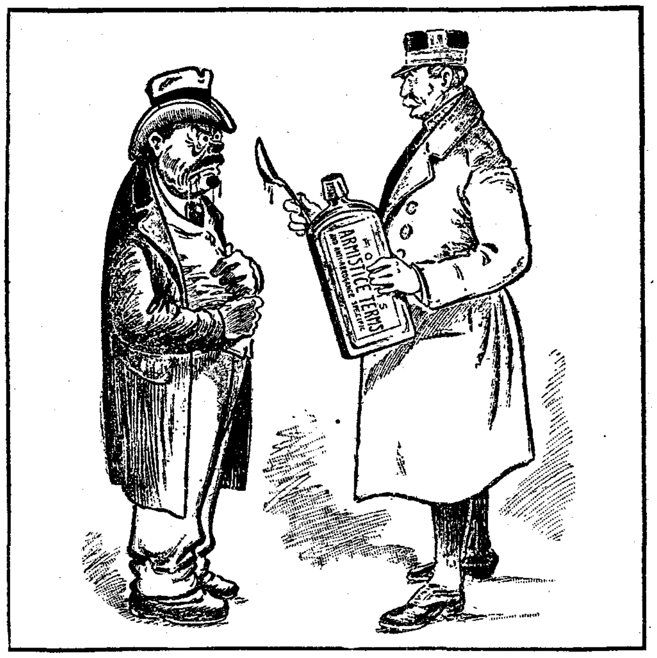
The London *Daily Telegraph* observes:

"To condemn what has now been done in the Ruhr district would be merely to advertise that the enforcement of the Treaty is not the firm requirement of Allied policy. This is the substance of the French attitude, and we are bound to say that it is in our opinion justified, but it has been made sufficiently clear that the Allies of France do not go all the way with her in the policy which she has felt it necessary to initiate. Where so much is obscure and the conflict of evidence so marked there has been reluctance to support an action so decisive as that of the French Government.

"To speak of disagreement would be an exaggeration, but unless we are misinformed, our own Government, for example, would have preferred to take the German plea at its face value and defer action until plainer evidence of bad faith was forthcoming. As for the United States Government, it lost no time in making what is described as a vigorous protest against the French action. But the United States is in the unique position of being still at war with Germany, and its government's opinion as to the right method of securing the observance of the Peace Treaty will not, we are afraid, be felt by the French to be better than their own. So far as British opinion is concerned, we are convinced that it is more nearly unanimous in approving French action—strictly limited as it is by the French Government's definite pledges—than upon almost any other public question of the hour."

Two such diverse authorities as the London *Times* and the Socialist London *Daily Herald* agree in declaring that the Ruhr Valley disorder is being exploited in Germany in the interests of the old Junker faction, and the London *Morning Post* points out that—

"If our own frontier ran coterminously with that of Germany and our own interests were as deeply involved in the integrity of the Ruhr Valley, we could wish for nothing better than that our Government and people might show the same coolness and moderation in a like emergency. We do not know what induced the Germans to choose this time and method for trying the strength of the Treaty, but it is probable that in all such tentatives the main prospect of success lies in the hope of sowing differences in the Allies' ranks."



SQUEALING AGAIN.

DR. FOCH—"And remember, if conditions were reversed and you the doctor, the Allies would have to swallow doses ten times as large as you are receiving."

—*The Star* (Montreal).

OFFERING VOTES TO BELGIAN WOMEN

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE has usually been granted only after a hard fight. But in Belgium the franchise is being offered to women unsought and unfought for. The initiative of the movement came wholly from the designs and interests of political parties in Belgium, we are informed by a Brussels correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, who notes the bill before the Chamber of Deputies, providing for the suppression of plural voting among men and the extension of the vote to women in municipal districts, which started a hot fight between the Right and the Liberal parties. Another innovation in Belgium coincident with the proposal for woman suffrage is the referendum, but the question of women voting is of greater immediate interest, we are told, because Belgium is the first country of Latin culture in which women will have the vote, and the experiment is the more interesting because the feminine social mind in Latin countries is essentially different from that in Anglo-Saxon lands. Altho no ordered forces of public opinion are behind the present movement, we are told, the question of woman suffrage in Belgium was first brought to the fore away back in 1893 by one of the leaders of the Progressive party, Mr. Emile Féron, who proposed an amendment to the Constitution by which the voting right of the married woman should be exercised by the husband. As a matter of fact, fathers of families were accorded a supplementary vote. In 1895, with the enactment of the communal law, two Socialist leaders, Messrs. Vandervelde and Hector Denis, demanded that there be no sex distinction in suffrage, but their proposition was rejected. After another setback in 1902, the various parties eliminated the question from their programs as being inopportune, and this Brussels informant proceeds:

> "To-day the proposal is put forward as a political maneuver, and to the leader of the Right, Mr. Woeste, is attributed this avowal: 'If we can not carry or maintain plural voting we shall make the suffrage so universal as to submerge our adversaries.' Thus for the Right woman suffrage is merely a necessary maneuver. In 1919, the Catholics [Conservatives] clamored for the extension of full suffrage to women. Opposed to them were the Socialists, who were ready to give suffrage to women, but only in the communes and in the provinces. Because a majority of two-thirds is necessary to amend the Constitution, the Right was unable to accomplish its aims without the support of the Extreme Left."

The project to accord the right of suffrage to women in communal elections was adopted in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 91 to 28, with nine not voting. The parliamentary commission recorded its approval by a vote of 11 to 2, so that the matter may be considered settled and only the manner of applying suffrage remains to rouse discussion more or less excited. There is a notable tendency to dissociate the voting of women from the voting of men, and Mr. Louis Bertrand, Socialist Deputy and the Minister of State, has even outlined a system by which a third of the municipal mandates should be reserved to women. But all such separation of interests, it is feared, would give rise to a dangerous dualism, and we read:

> "As to the women's vote in legislative elections, it will not be put in force very soon, because the Liberals insist that the question be first submitted to a referendum. The Socialists are no stronger for it than the Liberals, for they know that woman suffrage in the legislative chambers would be translated into increased power for the Conservative party. Only the Catholic party wants it, but they, left to themselves, can not bring about this reform. In Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian countries, it will be recalled, the progress of women in political life has been made by successive steps. So also in Belgium, after the right to vote in the communes and in the provinces has been secured, women no doubt will have to wait some time before they obtain admission to the legislative electorate, for it will be required of them to show proof in the field of communal and provincial politics that they have attained their political majority."

FRENCH PLEAS TO LET OUR DEAD REST

NOT AMERICANS ALONE but French and British families, whose sons died gloriously in Belgium or France, have in some instances pleaded that the remains of their loved ones be brought to their native soil. But the plea that they be let rest where they fell is equally strong, whether voiced on the grounds of sentiment or on the grounds of practical consideration. Among Americans who would not disinter the dead there are some who themselves have suffered bereavement and who find in certain French publications the best argument for their case. On the question, "How we can best honor our dead," which is the chief point at issue, Mr. André Gaucher opened an inquiry in *La Revue Mondiale*, and received many touching replies. He is convinced that the dispersal of the bodies of the fallen heroes would forever destroy the actual reminder of their magnificent feats of arms, and enforces his contention by the following illustration:

> "At Thiaucourt, in the midst of chaos, a strange spectacle greets the eye. A row of upright bayonets pierces the surface of the soil where was once a trench packed with men. This picture recalls and makes one live again the terrible incident by which these bayonets happen to be here. A wave of attack was ready to be loosed from the trench when suddenly either an avalanche of enemy shells or the volcanic force of a mine buried the soldiers as they were about to rise. There they stand at attention under the earth. . . . How shall one separate those marvelous companions in arms?"

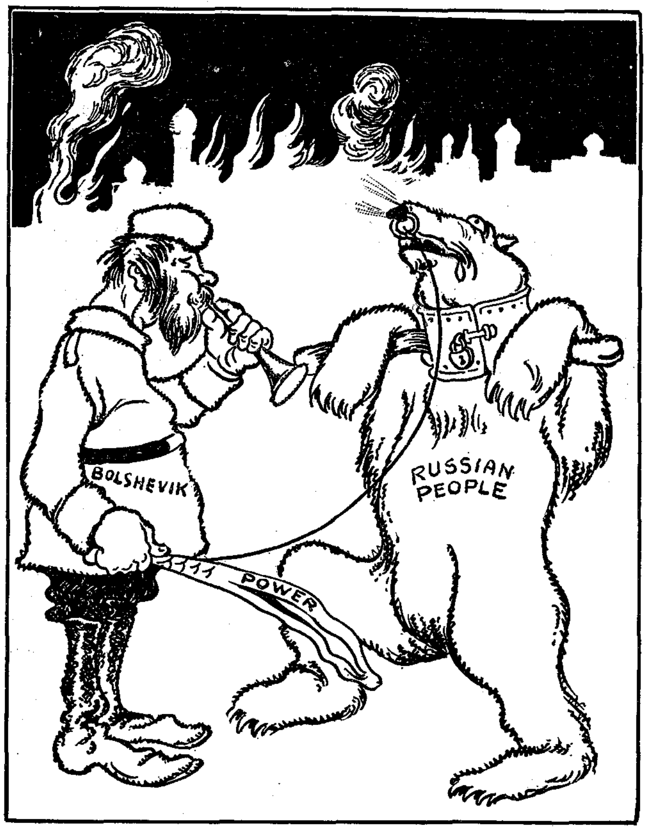
Mr. Paul Doumer, vice-president of the National Commission of Military Cemeteries, says it will be many months, perhaps years, before the work of identifying the bodies and grouping the graves can be finished. There remains then the question of the transfer of the bodies to private burial-places in accordance with the wish, if such there be, of the family or nearest kin. In any event the organization of military cemeteries must be set in motion and they must be kept in perpetual care of the state and guarded by disabled veterans. Mr. François de Curel feels that the dead of the Great War belong to the soil they have "sanctified with their blood," and he reminds us that all along the front there will be a zone, not for cultivation, where little trees will spring up, stretching their branches out among the graves. It will become a sacred forest, a place of pilgrimage for the entire world; and the greatest honor that a family can aspire to is to leave their name there graven on a tomb. General Malleterre also expresses his opinion that "the souls of dead soldiers are little suited to the shelter of family tombs, for they belong to the soil where they fell," but he does not insist upon this being the rule. Could any one conceive, asks General Regnault, of the tomb of Leonidas placed elsewhere than at Thermopylæ? Mr. Gabriel Séailles writes:

> "If isolated and dispersed in death, these heroes become simple individuals. United where they fell, they remain the Great Army whose immortal soul is the soul of France. They gave themselves to their country; let their country keep them side by side at rest in the earth in the soil they fought for. Heroes of our unfailing devotion, they will perpetuate from generation to generation the memory of high duty faithfully performed and will continue to serve even in death, transmitting from age to age their courage and invincible hope."

Meanwhile we learn from Washington dispatches that representatives of the French and American governments have reached an agreement under which American dead in France, whether within or behind the battle-zone, may be removed to the United States. Washington dispatches further relate that Secretary Baker has informed Congress that about fifty thousand of the American dead would be brought home at the request of the nearest of kin, and that the remainder, about twenty thousand, would be concentrated in major cemeteries in France, which are to be maintained by the War Department.

BOLSHEVISM'S EFFECT ON THE WORKERS

THE BOLSHEVIKI MAY HAVE SUCCEEDED in "exterminating Russian capitalism," but at the same time they have "destroyed the Russian productive forces." This fact is the one calculated to impress the workingman most, says a writer in the London *Outlook*, who cites Lenine himself as witness to the economic failure of Bolshevism. In the early part of this year, speaking at the seventh conference of the Economic Soviets of Russia, we are told that Lenine said: "The principle of collectivism should give way to the system of government by individuals; the popular economic development has brought us to it. The collectivist direction of industry by all kinds of Soviets does not produce the rapid work which is now necessary." If that pronouncement means anything, observes the *Outlook's* contributor, it means that "Marxian communism, upon which the Lenine régime was based, has collapsed." But the chief significance of the inevitable event lies in the methods to increase the industrial activity of the Russian proletariat, and this writer quotes from the Soviet Government's ukase to the workers as follows: "It is necessary to put an end to this crime [of not working hard enough] to make the non-workers responsible and to force them to make up for the working time of which the Republic has been robbed. It is essential to introduce martial law into the railway workshops and impose upon the guilty the full penalty of martial law." The "full penalty of martial law is, of course, death," and thus, we are told, not only is labor "conscripted" in the harshest sense of the term, "but the workman who fails to satisfy his overseer that he is doing his best renders himself liable to be shot."



THE RUSSIAN DANCING BEAR.

He dances again—just as he did for "Nicky."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

An expert indictment of Soviet Russia's economics is drawn up in *The New Europe* (London) by "H. L.," who is described as once president of the Financial Commission of the Third Duma, and as having had varied experience of the Bolshevik régime in Petrograd and elsewhere up to April, 1919, when he left Odessa. One actual result in Russia, he tells us, is the decreasing number of workmen in factories, and he writes:

"In March, 1919, one of the well-known Bolshevik leaders (*Izvestija*, organ of the Central Executive Committee, March 21, 1919), speaking on this question, called it simply the destruction of the working-class, and added: 'Our position is such that along with the fall in production, the fundamental productive force of labor itself is being destroyed.' The number of workmen in key-industries on January 1, 1917, was 404,620; in January, 1918, it had dropt to 333,135; to 132,853 in July, 1918, and 124,108 on January 1, 1919. In one year of Bolshevism the number of workmen was reduced to nearly a third. In other industries the case is similar. During the first year of Bolshevik rule over one thousand factories closed down, and over four hundred thousand workmen were rendered idle. According to the Social Democratic paper, *Hamburger Echo*, six hundred thousand workmen were released in the autumn of 1918 in the Moscow district alone.

"In the Moscow area Bolshevik rule has had a bad effect on the coal-mines. In 1916 the output reached forty-two million poods, and in 1917, forty-five millions; but it decreased to thirty-seven millions in 1918. When the Bolsheviki arrived in the Donetz coal-fields, the monthly output was one hundred and twenty-five million poods; they held the coal-fields from December to May; in December the output was reduced to eighty million poods, and it gradually decreased until it became twenty-four millions in May."

Killing industry with one hand, this informant goes on to say, with the other the Bolshevik system exterminated trade, and he relates that—

"Different orders aimed against free trade were embodied in the rules of July 25, 1918. In April, 1918, foreign trade was forbidden to private people. In July, 1918, wholesale trade was almost monopolized by the state. In September, 1918, even the small trades in tea, tobacco, soap, sugar, petroleum, all textile products, paper, all rubber products, and boots were monopolized by the state. The private merchant tries to do his best, as it is in his own interest to do so. The numerous Bolshevik bureaucratic trade institutions, with their thousands of clerks, can not and will never in any country replace the merchant. Even the small quantities of goods that have been manufactured are deteriorating in the warehouses, and the citizens can not obtain them. The banks have also been deprived of most of their work by being nationalized. The railways are in a dreadful state. In 1915 the railways showed a net profit of one hundred and forty million rubles; in 1918 a deficit of eight thousand millions. Most of the taxpayers are ruined, state enterprises show deficits, trade and industry are at a standstill, and state finances have suffered a death-blow. The revenue for the first half of 1918 was estimated at 2,852 million rubles, and the expenses at 17,602 million rubles—a deficit for the first half-year of fifteen milliard rubles, which for the whole year was probably much more than doubled. Moreover, the expenditure on administration and bookkeeping was greatly increased, the Bolsheviki forming everywhere an enormous bureaucratic staff. Official Bolshevik statistics state that in October, 1918, there were four hundred thousand clerks and different workmen on the railway who were not actually needed."

The value of goods manufactured in Russia was many times smaller than the wages paid, "H. L." tells us, and cites the Bolshevik newspaper *Russkaja Zizn* as reporting that in a certain period the Petrograd factories produced articles valued at 143,000,000 rubles, and the workmen received 1,348,000,000 rubles in wages—nearly ten times as much. As to the land policy, we are told that the land was declared the property of the state and all private land was confiscated. The Bolsheviki succeeded in destroying private estates, and the peasants, influenced by strong Bolshevik agitation, seized the land and in most cases destroyed the houses and captured the cattle. But—

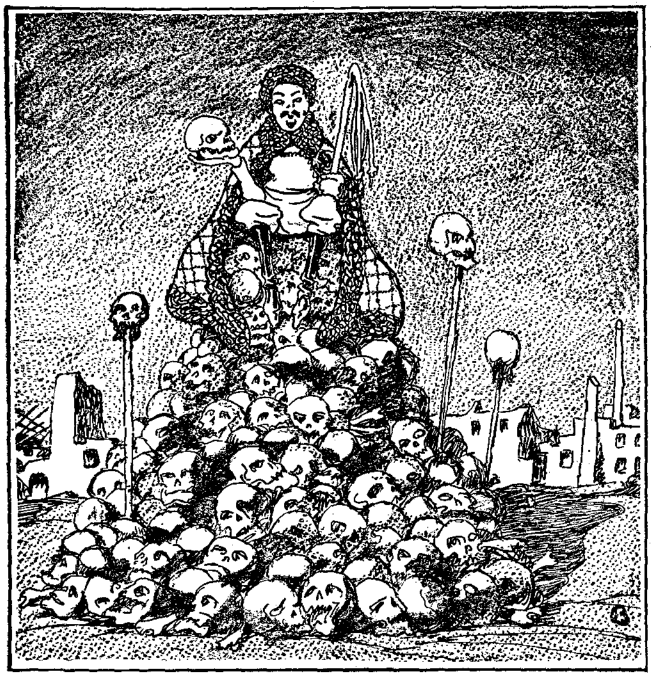
'When the Bolsheviki began to introduce their Communist system the peasants refused to follow them; they wanted to keep the land as their own private property and to dispose freely of the products. In order, therefore, to collect the grain at a low, fixt price, the Bolsheviki used a military food-requisitioning detachment. The peasants met them with rifle- and machine-gun fire. The requisitioning detachments were followed by punitive expeditions. This was the Bolshevik method of collecting grain for the army and the towns. In order to feed the village population who had no corn, the Bolsheviki introduced Pauper Committees in the villages, who seized from any individual the quantity of grain in his possession above the ration allotted by the same committee.

"Of course, the peasants did not wish to work when they had to give up the fruit of their labor to the state, or, what was worse, to their idle neighbors, and as they could not resist the military force or the Pauper Committees, they gradually diminished the area of their fields."

An official counter-statement to the foregoing appears in *Economic Life*, a Russian publication, and is reprinted by *Soviet Russia*, organ of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau in the United States. The author of this report, V. Milyutin, writes at the end of 1919 that during the last two years "our economic policy has been changing and developing as a result of the concrete conditions underlying the existence of Soviet Russia." The first year, we are told, was "a year of liquidation of the old capitalist relations," and he proceeds:

"When the power passed into the hands of the proletariat, that class naturally had to take the economic administration into its own hands. During the first year the economic dictatorship of the proletariat transferred the means of production—the land, factories, mines, mills, and banks—into the hands of the organs of the Soviet Government. In the main, the process of nationalization had been completed within the first year after the revolution. As many as sixty million *desyatins* of land have been taken over from the private landowners, twenty-nine central banks have been nationalized, together with all their local branches; sixteen thousand merchant vessels have also been nationalized. In the course of the first year as many as a thousand of the largest industrial enterprises have been nationalized; the main branches of industry, such as coal-mining, the electrotechnical industry, and a portion of the metallurgical and machine-construction plants have been nationalized.

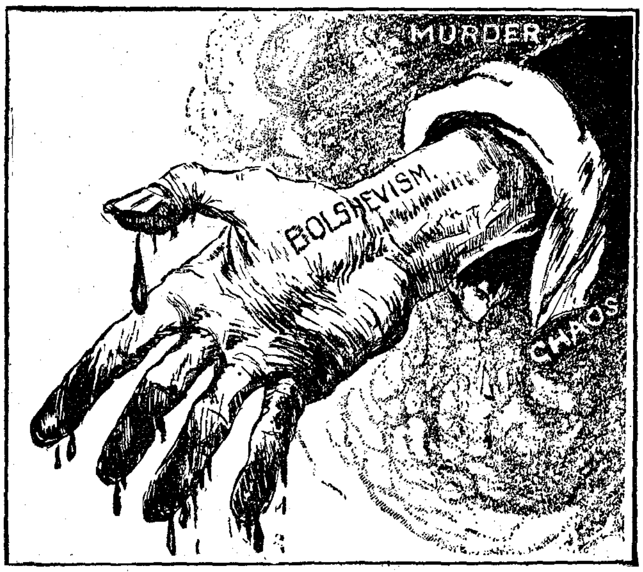
"During the first year our economic policy has also been directed toward the building up of the machinery of economic management. We could not immediately assume the administrative functions. For this we had neither the personnel nor the means. It is true, however, that the enormous development of independent action among the working-classes had already facilitated matters for us even during the first year. When the owners would leave their establishments, thus causing the disorganization of industry, the mill and factory committees and the trade-unions would, usually, handle the situation to a considerable extent. Toward the end of the first year the administrative machinery had been built on absolutely new foundations, from top to bottom, with the closest participation of the laboring masses."



FOUNDATION OF THE SOVIET STATE.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

The second year, Mr. Milyutin continues, passed "under the egis of struggle against the aggressive international capital," and he adds:



AND SOMEBODY SUGGESTS WE SHOULD SHAKE IT!

—*The Bystander* (London).

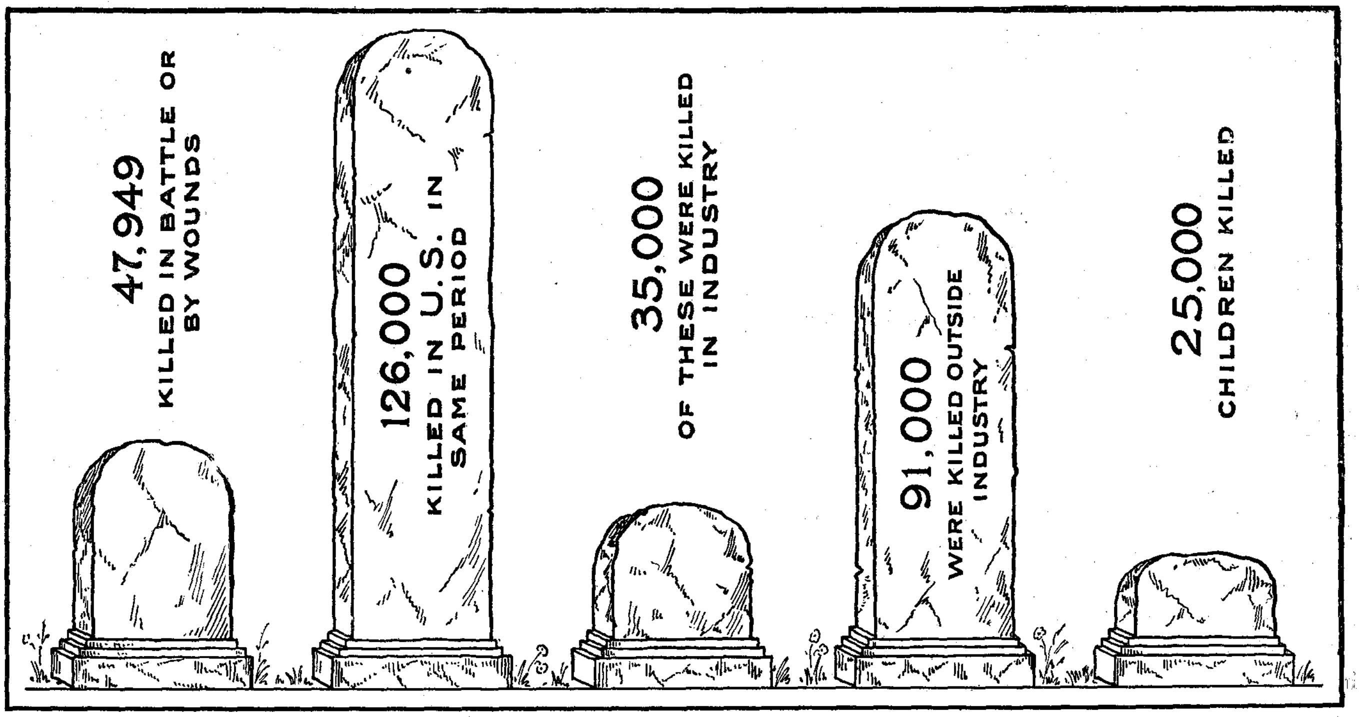
"We have been confronted with the live forces of capitalism, in the shape of the soldiers of the Entente Powers—English, French, Italian—who have seized our most needed and most important positions, from an economic standpoint. The British took the Caucasus, and we were deprived of naphtha and petroleum. The aid of the Entente Powers gave an impetus to the advance of the Russian counter-revolution from the south, from the north, from the west, and from the east. The counter-revolution, backed by cannon, shells, and money, has been advancing on Soviet Russia. At the same time the *bourgeoisie* has declared a blockade of Soviet Russia, in the hope of strangling her economically. All this has determined our economic policy.

"We were immediately compelled to proclaim the transformation of the entire country into a single military camp. We had to place our entire economic activity on a war-basis. Before everything else we had to place the defense of the achievements of the proletariat. It was in this direction that our economic policy was guided during the second year of the existence of the Soviet power. . . . . . .

"The third year raises before us problems of further coordination between the city and the country, between manufacturing and farming, between the supply of the raw material and the finished product. Before us rise the problems of further improving our organs of government with the object of raising their productivity, increasing the speed of their operation, bettering their composition, and improving their internal structure. We are further confronted by the problem of developing our productive forces, especially as regards procuring fuel, and in the domain of electrotechnical work. We shall have to cope with the problems of increasing production and improving the system of distribution.

"Our economic policy will have to be directed chiefly toward the solution of our practical economic problems. As soon as the changed conditions the world over permit it, our policy will be directed toward the solution of broader questions of Russia's economic development. At the present moment and in the immediate future all our energies must be used for the solution of the fundamental problem—the final annihilation of the aggressive counter-revolutionary forces, which, to a considerable extent, have already been shorn of their strength and defeated, but which are now making their last attempt to overthrow the Soviet Government."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION


47,949
KILLED IN BATTLE OR BY WOUNDS
126,000
KILLED IN U.S. IN SAME PERIOD
35,000
OF THESE WERE KILLED IN INDUSTRY
91,000
WERE KILLED OUTSIDE INDUSTRY
25,000
CHILDREN KILLED

THE TRENCHES WERE SAFER THAN THE HOME-LAND.

MORE PEOPLE WERE KILLED IN THIS COUNTRY IN THE NINETEEN MONTHS WE WERE AT WAR THAN MET DEATH AT THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

AMERICAN ACCIDENTS MORE FATAL THAN WAR

WHERE MARS, on his bloody fields, has slain his thousands, Vulcan, at his forges and foundries, has slain other thousands. During the Great War many more Americans died at home than on the battle-fields. At the Accident Prevention Congress held in Worcester, Mass., on March 9–11 last, C. W. Price, of Chicago, general manager of the National Safety Council, asserted that during the nineteen months of our participation in the war, when 47,949 persons were killed or fatally wounded, no less than 126,000 men, women, and children were killed in this country, 35,000 of them in industries and 91,000 outside industry. Of the latter, 25,000 were children. In other words, while our boys were fighting on the other side of the water there were 220 people killed in this country every twenty-four hours, and it would take a ditch forty-eight miles long and as wide as the ordinary sidewalk to hold the bodies of those 126,000 men, women, and children. To quote a report in *The Iron Age* (New York, March 18):

> "Mr. Price said there never was a time when the loss of lives represented more to the employer of labor, to the thinking citizens of our country, to our industries, and to society than it does to-day, and that we as a country must save lives if we are to become a big industrial nation. Mr. Price then gave a brief sketch of the development of the safety movement, which in its present form began some thirteen years ago, and cited as the first concrete example of what could be done to save lives the United States Steel Corporation, which in its first years of effort reduced the number of deaths in its plants from accidents approximately eighty per cent. He said that many things regarding the safety of workmen had been learned during the past thirteen years, but that the four outstanding facts were:
>
> "First: That it was a demonstrated fact, not a theory, that three-fourths of all deaths and serious injuries in industry can be eliminated if the manufacturer so desires. Investigation showed that of the 22,000 serious accidents reported by industry in 1919, 16,500 could have been eliminated.
>
> "Secondly: That the safety movement has offered the first common ground where employer and employee can meet for mutual benefit.
>
> "Thirdly: That, taking the experiences of one thousand industries reporting, there was shown a reduction of fifty to seventy-five per cent. in deaths; that of this reduction one-third was accomplished with mechanical devices and two-thirds by reaching the foremen of departments.
>
> "Fourthly: That every company reporting had done effective safety work and also proved to itself that by so doing not only were ordinary dividends paid on the investment as a direct result, but extraordinary dividends as well. Also that the safety movement has been given a dignified standing in our business life, and introduces to the industrial world a new conviction that safety first is looked upon as hard-headed efficient business, which explains the wonderful progress made during the past thirteen years in the movement.
>
> "He lamented the fact, however, that a recent survey of industrial centers disclosed the fact that not one in ten develops in plants a spirit that keeps safety first on every mind in each individual plant. Mr. Price went on record that the problem never would be solved until we incorporate safety in human life, and that the best way to do that was through the children. With the child problem in mind, he gave interesting statistics concerning the increase of numbers of automobiles in use each year since 1910, and the tremendous increase in deaths resulting from automobiles since then. Not only was industry becoming more and more interested in the safety-first movement, he said, but publishers of school-books, of 650 magazines, and of 500 newspapers, as well as all of the great railroad systems of the country, and his address ended with a strong plea for cooperation from those present."

D. S. Beyer, vice-president of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, made at this same meeting an interesting address on "A New Plan of Accident Control." The plan, while new to a majority present, has been applied by several important manufacturing concerns with success, materially reducing the number of deaths and accidents. We read:

> "The plan is nothing more or less than a chart giving the ratio of accidents causing loss in working time per one hundred employees per hour in the particular plant. Plants of similar nature using the charts naturally compete for the most perfect record. The charts are corrected and brought up to date every

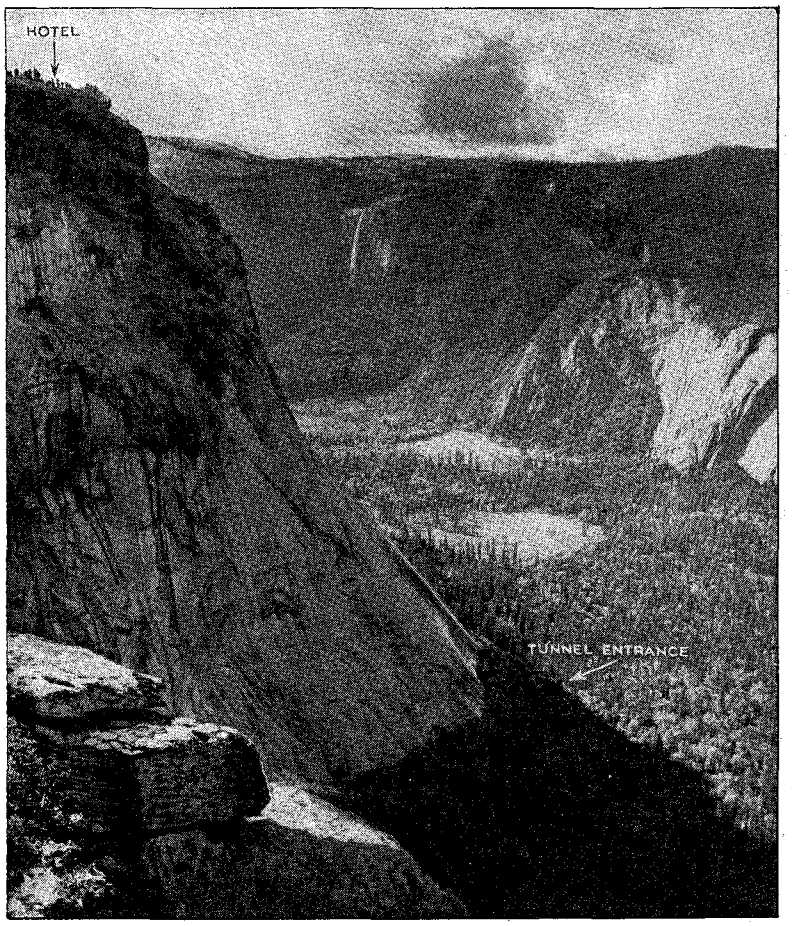
three months, which serves to increase competition. The address, however, appealed more to the employer than to the employee, especially the method by which the insurance company arrives at the average rate of accident.

"Winthrop Hall, Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corporation, Worcester, who is familiar with the workings of the insurance company's new plan, spoke briefly on its merits, claiming it appealed to the sporting blood of Americans, who have a fondness for breaking records. One plant in particular, which had a bad accident record, went eighty-four days without a loss-time accident with the aid of the chart system, and six months with but four serious accidents."

Dudley M. Holman, manager, United States Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Quincy, Mass., also talked on "Rehabilitation of the Handicapped Man." Says the *Age* reporter:

"He admitted that every disabled man returned to industry represented a monetary saving to the liability-insurance companies, but also represented a monetary saving to industry, inasmuch as while the insurance company pays thousands of dollars for disability, the bill eventually is passed on to society. He severely criticized the national bureau engaged in placing disabled soldiers back in industry, claiming the bureau has fallen down badly. He spoke strongly against the turning over to the bureau the placement in industry of civilian cripples, as now proposed. Mr. Holman said the day of throwing injured men and women on the scrap-heap is fast passing. He believes the problem of disability is largely a state problem, but that the insurance companies should bear a big part of the necessary work, and went on record as favoring a state hospital and school where injured men and women can be properly cared for until taught a useful and profitable occupation.'

G. E. Sanford, General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass., gave an interesting but short address on the value of fire-drills and pointed out the dangers of lukewarm interest once the practise began.



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

WHY THE ELEVATOR IS WORTH WHILE.

"In spite of the fact that Glacier Point is one of the most majestic high places in all the world, very few of the countless thousands of visitors to the national park have ever stood thereon." The elevator is to be in operation within a year.

A MOUNTAIN ELEVATOR IN THE YOSEMITE—Visitors to the Yosemite National Park in the near future will not be compelled to remain on the floor of Yosemite Valley because of the dangerous roundabout trip to the summits of the cliffs above, says a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, April). He continues:

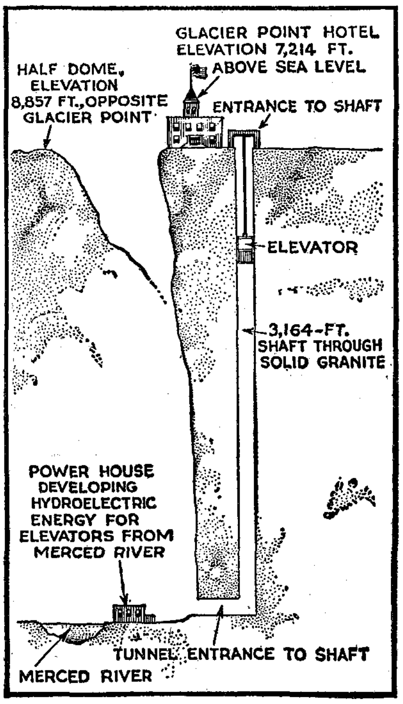

GLACIER POINT HOTEL ELEVATION 7,214 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL
HALF DOME, ELEVATION 8,857 FT., OPPOSITE GLACIER POINT
ENTRANCE TO SHAFT
ELEVATOR
3,164-FT. SHAFT THROUGH SOLID GRANITE
POWER HOUSE DEVELOPING HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY FOR ELEVATORS FROM MERCED RIVER
TUNNEL ENTRANCE TO SHAFT
MERCED RIVER

DIAGRAM OF THE ELEVATOR.

"Instead they will enter an elevator, to be quickly hoisted through 3,164 feet of solid granite, and step out on Glacier Point at an elevation of 7,214 feet above sea-level, according to an announcement recently made by the Federal director of the national park service at Washington. In spite of the fact that Glacier Point is one of the most majestic high places in all the world, very few of the countless thousands of visitors to the national park have ever stood thereon. This is for the reason that the trip to it necessitates a climb up the face of the cliff over a stairway cut in the rock, or a motor-trip of sixty-five miles over a dangerous mountain road with grades up to 34 per cent. that practically wear out a complete set of tires. Because of the high elevation of this road it is blocked with snow during a large part of the year, making it possible to operate the Glacier Point hotel only during the summer months. The elevator service through the cliff will enable travelers to reach Glacier Point quickly and easily, and at any time of the year. According to the director, this elevator was planned several years ago, but the actual construction was regarded as an almost impossible feat of engineering. The Government, however, refused to abandon the idea, and recently closed a contract with a mining engineer for the construction of the shaft. Work is to begin at once, and it is expected that the elevator will be in actual operation within a year."

WHO WAS DARWIN'S BOSS?—The discussion of cooperation in scientific research has moved certain critics to remark that most of the classical discoveries were made by men entirely "on their own," not by employees of a "foundation" or cooperators in a "project." Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, of the University of Colorado, thinks this is not quite fair. His view of the situation is given in a letter to *Science* (New York), where he writes:

"Last year Prof. Francis B. Sumner published a very suggestive and interesting paper in *The Scientific Monthly* for March, dealing with 'Some Perils Which Confront Us as Scientists.' In it he quoted with approval an indignant query, 'Under what project did Darwin work?'—and again, 'One wonders what institution or organization Newton or Darwin belongs to.' The solitary worker of Down seems the incarnation of scientific genius illuminating the world with the products of its own combustion. On closer inspection, however, this conception is seen to be illusory. In the whole history of science there has perhaps never been a man who worked more faithfully and persistently on a project. It was his own project, to be sure; but none the less a definite project. So, also, there has rarely been a man who so constantly

> sought the cooperation of all who could and would render him assistance. The 'Origin of Species' is full of acknowledgments to his friends and correspondents, without whom he would have been comparatively helpless. From a close study of Darwin's life, we arise with the conviction that it is precisely the man of genius who should be the center of a cooperating group, and that it is through such cooperation that human knowledge, at least in the biological sciences, is chiefly advanced. To-day the adequate study of even a simple species of plant . . . requires not only a general botanist, but a plant physiologist, a taxonomist, a chemist, a soil physicist, an entomologist, and others. Who is so versatile that he can perform all these functions? Yet our institutions are so constituted that each department stands by itself, and cooperation is no part of the regular program. We must not permit ourselves to be dictated to by persons who can not understand our aims or the conditions under which we must work, but the state has a right to demand efficiency. Are we sure ourselves, and can we convince others, that we are not overdoing our individualism? The world needs to be made wise and honest: can we afford to refuse to work together to this end?"

POWER PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE

SEVEN WAYS in which we get our power are listed by Dr. J. A. Anderson in an article on "The Sun as a Source of Energy," contributed to *The Journal of Electricity* (San Francisco). First, there is direct solar radiation, with two other sources directly traceable to it, namely, wind- and water-power, and modern products of vegetable and animal growth, used as fuel. Products of ancient growth, notably coal, form a fourth source dependent primarily on the sun's energy. Then there is tidal energy, which comes from the earth's energy of rotation, and the internal heat of the earth, about which we know little, and, finally, atomic disintegration, at present merely a scientific curiosity, but with enormous possibilities. Water-power and fuel give us practically all the energy that we now utilize for industry, Dr. Anderson notes. Fossil fuel is limited, so that live fuel (growing trees, etc.) and water-power loom large in future importance. The sun's direct radiation and the earth's internal energy may help us out, but attempts to utilize them have not yet notably succeeded. Says the writer:

> "As probable sources of energy for future generations the tides and the interior of the earth can scarcely be considered in comparison with the sun's direct radiation; the amount of energy stored in the earth, tho imposingly large in terms of ordinary power units, is absolutely insignificant when compared to that given out by the sun.
>
> "The energy radiated from the sun has frequently been stated, but often in terms of units which the engineer does not ordinarily employ. . . . Each square mile of the earth's surface receives on the average 500,000 kilowatts continuously from the sun. If but a very small fraction of this could be utilized for industrial purposes it is evident that the question of future supply of power would be definitely solved. But, even so, the human mind would not be satisfied; it would at once begin to seek the source of this energy in the hope perhaps of being able to supply itself directly without the intervention of the sun. It becomes a question of the possibility of reproducing solar conditions in the laboratory.
>
> "A very important characteristic of the solar radiation is its constancy in the long run, in spite of the fact that in periods of a few days, or weeks at most, it may vary to the extent of several per cent. There is also a suspected variation in the period of the sun-spot cycle, tho this appears to be rather small. . . . The constancy of the average radiation is shown by the constancy of the mean temperature of the earth. The distribution of vegetation, and especially the time of ripening of crops, are known to be sensitive indicators of the mean temperature during the growing season, and botanists have collected historical records to show that the earth's present mean temperature can hardly differ as much as a degree centigrade from its value some two thousand years ago. Now, a change of one degree in the earth's mean temperature corresponds to a change of only 21 degrees in the effective temperature of the sun. Unless, therefore, the earth's atmosphere has changed considerably in the past two thousand years, which does not seem probable, we have every reason to believe that the sun's mean effective temperature is the same to-day that it was two thousand years ago within about 20° C. At the same time Abbot's results show that in a few days the actual temperature of the sun may change by several times 20° C."

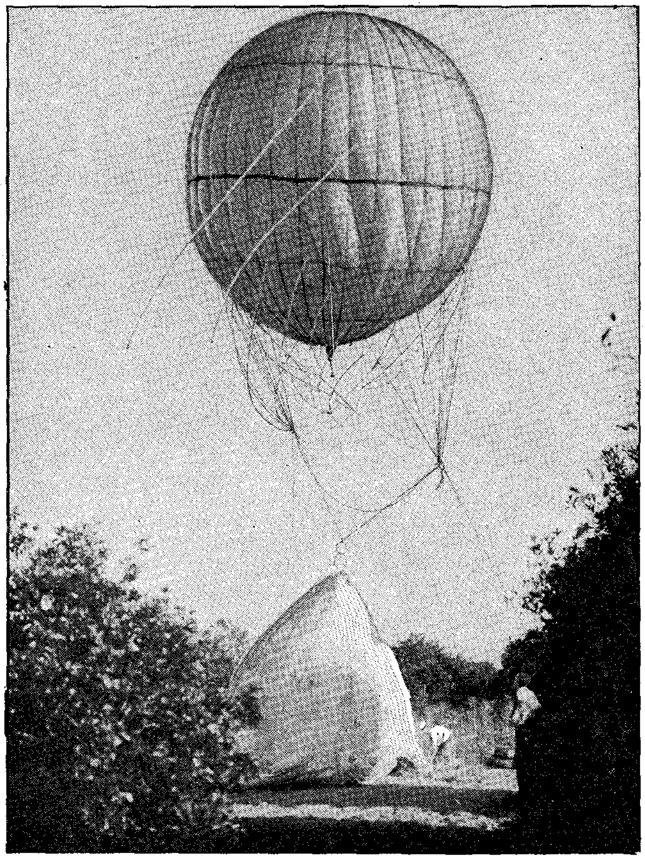
Where does the sun get all this heat? Why does it not cool off? And why, with an enormous reservoir somewhere to draw on, should there be sudden changes in its rate of radiation? The simplest hypothesis, that the sun is merely a very hot mass, giving off heat like any other hot body, is untenable, Dr. Anderson notes, because its temperature would then drop by about a degree centigrade every fourteen years, which it does not do. He continues:

> "The well-known fact that the radioactive elements are continually liberating energy as a result of their own disintegration suggests that if these elements were present in the sun in sufficient quantities we might arrive at a satisfactory explanation. Not so, however. Referring to the data of radioactivity we find that uranium and thorium are the parents, so to speak, of the two radioactive families, so that the amounts of the most active members such as radium and actinum are determined by the amounts of uranium and thorium. In other words, a sun composed of pure radium is impossible in the light of present knowledge. We also know that if uranium is present in the sun at all, it is in relatively very small quantity.
>
> "The theory which has received the most careful study is the contraction theory of von Helmholtz. This view assumes that in the beginning the sun was an immensely expanded gaseous mass, filling perhaps the entire space now occupied by the solar system, exactly as was supposed by Laplace in his nebular hypothesis. Laplace, however, thought the original nebula was extremely hot, while von Helmholtz assumed it to have a relatively low temperature. Such a mass would contract as a result of its own gravitational field, and hence its temperature would rise, the decrease in potential energy due to the contraction reappearing as kinetic or heat energy in the mass itself. As the temperature rises, some of the heat energy is lost into space by radiation, but the laws of physics show that not more than one-half of the amount produced can be so lost. It is not a difficult matter to calculate the amount of heat energy developed while the sun contracted from its original large size to its present dimensions, and it is found to be sufficient to raise the whole mass some 27,000,000° C. on the assumption of a specific heat equal to that of water. Half of this amount might have been radiated during the process, so at the present time the sun's mean temperature should be something like 13,500,000° C. Further contraction might increase this somewhat, but contraction must inevitably cease, after which the mass simply cools off. Since the present rate of radiation would lower the temperature of the whole mass 1.5° C. per year, it follows that on this theory the sun can not have maintained its present rate of radiation for even so long a time as ten million years. Now, it has been practically demonstrated that some of the rocks forming part of the earth's crust must be hundreds of millions of years old, and we can hardly assume the sun to be younger than our own rocks.
>
> "There remains the so-called meteoric theory, and this can be easily understood from the following considerations: Let a small material particle fall freely from some point in interstellar space, toward the sun, acted on only by the latter's attraction. When it reaches the solar surface it will be moving with a speed of about 370 miles per second, and its kinetic energy amounts to roughly 40,000,000 calories per gram of its mass. Its motion will be arrested by the sun's atmosphere, and its kinetic energy will appear as heat energy. Given enough meteoric particles it is evident that the sun's radiation could be accounted for in this way. . . . . . .
>
> "Examining this meteoric theory from a quantitative point of view we find it to be insufficient. In the first place, if [so much] . . . matter were added to the sun yearly, its rapid increase in mass would change the rate of motion of the planets to such an extent that astronomers would not fail to discover it in a very short time. Secondly, from observations of the amount of meteoric matter falling on the earth, we can estimate pretty closely how much actually falls into the sun, and this can hardly be greatly in excess of . . . about one one-millionth of that required by the theory.
>
> "We are therefore quite unable to 'explain' the origin of the

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

INSECTS WERE RUINING A FRUIT-TREE.

The owner decided to fumigate it. A captive balloon with a tent hooked to it was brought directly over the tree and lowered. The tent opened up like a parachute and settled over the tree.



AFTER THE PESTS WERE KILLED.

When the tent was fastened into place and the deadly fumes were released inside of it, the insects and their eggs were quickly killed, whereupon the balloon carried its tent away.

sun's energy unless we are willing to adopt one or the other of these alternatives:

"1. Radiation does not proceed from a source equally in all directions, but is confined to lines joining the source to other particles of matter.

"2. At very high temperatures atomic disintegration sets in, liberating the enormous supply of energy known to be stored inside the atoms.

"Since the first alternative is not attractive, let us confine our attention to the second. The hypothetical atomic disintegration would, of course, take place at the point where the temperature is highest. On the contraction theory this would be at the sun's center, while on the meteoric theory it would be near the outer limits of the solar atmosphere. If we place it at the sun's center we encounter many difficulties. Before the energy could be radiated it would have to pass through the greater part of the 432,000 miles of rather dense matter intervening between the center and the solar surface. Any irregularities in the rate of production would thus no doubt be smoothed out, so it would be difficult to account for the rapid variations found by Abbot. If we place it at the surface in accordance with the meteoric theory, this difficulty at least would be avoided.

"The importance of determining the nature of the source of the sun's energy from the electrical standpoint, of course, is the possibility of reproducing these conditions on the earth. If the sun's energy is due directly to its gravitational field, or, in other words, due to its great mass, then it is futile for man ever to dream of imitating it. If, however, the gravitational field merely plays the rôle of an assistant in the liberation of energy then it may be possible to find some physical agent capable of taking the assistant's place.

"It would be fascinating to pursue this speculation further, but since atomic disintegration is quite unknown in the laboratory, excepting the spontaneous disintegration of the radioactive elements, we must await results of further experimental work."

FUMIGATING SICK TREES—How parasites on an affected tree may be killed all at once by dropping a tent over the tree from a balloon and releasing a poison-gas beneath the tent is told in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, April) by P. Schwarzbach. Says this writer:

"When you emerged from the measles your room was fumigated so that the rest of your family wouldn't catch 'em. Just so, when part of a tree becomes diseased, the other trees are also fumigated so that they won't catch diseases. But fumigating rooms and fumigating trees are vastly different jobs. By closing the door you can shut off a room, but in order to fumigate a tree you must put a tent around it to shut it off from its neighbors. What is the quickest, easiest, and best way of accomplishing this? Mack Swain, of Los Angeles, will tell you to drop a tent over the tree by means of a captive balloon. Perhaps you have heard of Mack Swain. He is a well-known slap-stick moving-picture comedian. He has recently patented his idea of fumigating by balloon.

"The tent is hooked to the balloon, which is moved until it is directly over the tree. Then the balloon is lowered. The tent opens like a parachute and settles comfortably over the tree. The balloon is then unhooked and starts back for another tent for another tree, while the tent it left behind is fastened to the ground. Hydrocyanic acid does the fumigating. It is a deadly volatile poison, and as it fumes away it kills all the insects on the tree, and even the insects' eggs. This acid is also known as prussic acid. It has the seductive odor of peach blossoms. When the tent is securely fastened, the tanks of hydrocyanic acid are shoved underneath it and opened. After the fumes have done their deadly work the balloon is brought back to the scene of action, the tent is hooked on again, and away the balloon goes to another tree. Mack Swain, the inventor of this device, is not the only moving-picture comedian who is interested in it; for Chester Conklin, who spends his working hours trying to dodge pies, dough, and soft tomatoes, has bought a forty per cent. interest in the patent."

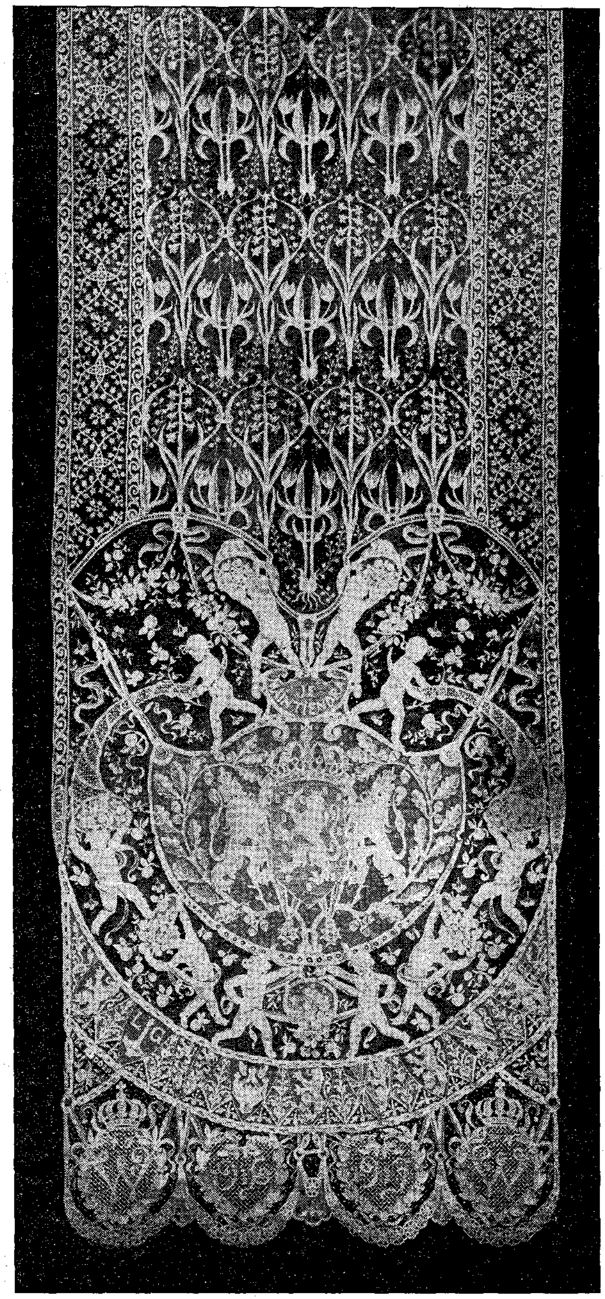
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 150

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

HOW LACE FOUGHT IN THE WAR

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR will be written in many mediums; but none of these, perhaps, can be more unexpected than lace. To see the sacred union of the Allies exprest in symbols on a lace table-cover, or the gratitude of an opprest people conveyed to their benefactor in filmy threads, will be to feel the war in relation to the hands that wrought these products of an ancient art. Women, of course, are most intimately concerned with this art both as producer and consumer, and the story of how the industry of lace-making and the art of designing was saved for Belgian women during their days of oppression may be read in a new volume called "The Bobbins of Belgium," by Charlotte Kellogg. In November, 1914, a war-emergency organization known as the Brussels Lace Committee was organized with Mrs. Brand Whitlock as honorary president. Its business was to save the industry of lace-making, and, despite formidable obstacles, it was able, by working in conjunction with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, to secure thread from England, to distribute it to distant centers, and gather up and sell the product, wrought also under its protection. Not the least of these difficulties was a "Lace Control," early organized by the Germans, which "tried in every possible way to win over the Belgian workers, and to buy up all the lace in the country." They accused the Brussels Committee of being "a political and patriotic body existing chiefly to defeat the occupying powers and the Flemish activists." The women persisted, however, "and continually the precious skeins of thread, with their message of 'Carry On' were flung out from Brussels to the farthermost corners of the land, binding all together in a firm and beautiful web of hope and confidence." Aside from the economic and moral value of the preservation of this industry, its claim to live on the score of its civilizing influence is not to be overlooked:



BELGIUM'S GRATITUDE TO HOLLAND.

A needle-point scarf executed by thirty workers in eight months, and presented to Queen Wilhelmina in gratitude for Holland's relief-work for her afflicted neighbor.

"Lace is the flower of Belgium; the white blossom that springs from the teeming plains of Flanders, from the agricultural districts, and from the mournful Campine of the North. During the long and solitary winters, when work in the fields is impossible, thousands of women and girls and little children turn to their lace cushions, and dreary rooms are enlivened by the music of the flying bobbins. If the lace is needle-point, and lacks the accompanying click-clack of the shifting *fuseaux*, it nevertheless gives purpose and value to the otherwise almost unsupportable winter days. However, despite the time that must be subtracted for weeding, for gathering the all-important potato crop, and for other farm duties, summer with its bright light and long day is the true lace season; it is only then that some of the finest varieties can be executed. Coarser pieces must be substituted for the dull, eye-straining days.

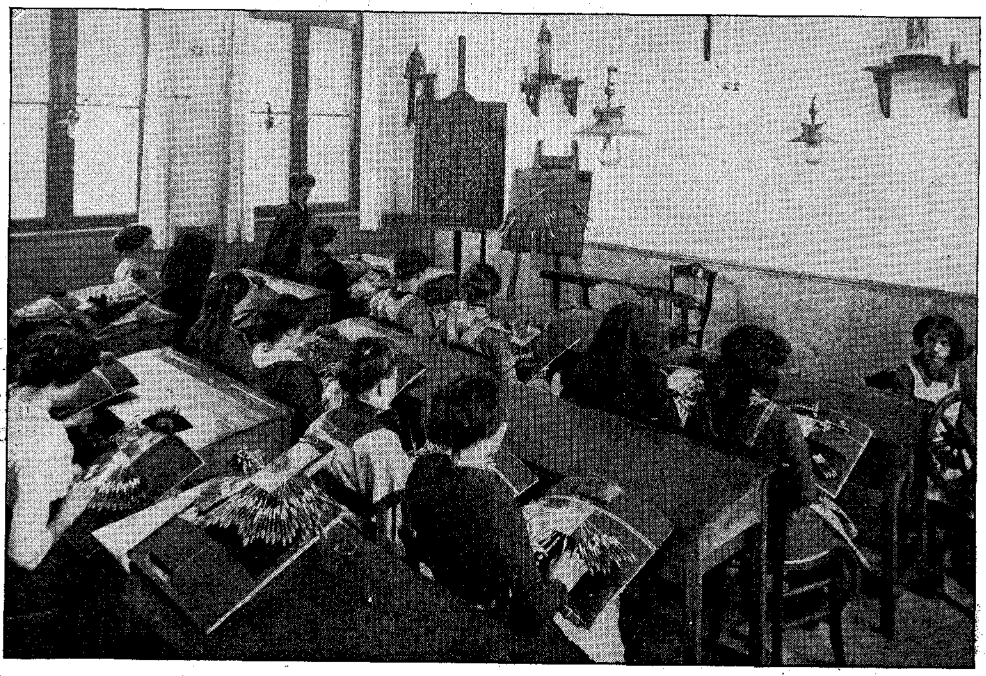
"To be sure, some lace-making is still carried on in certain cities, but very little. This delicate *métier* can not successfully combat the influences of the social and industrial groupings of the larger centers: the living wage, the shorter hours, the distractions of cinema and café. The cities remain the logical centers for the normal and training-schools, for assembling, and display, and sale; but the age-old patience of the lace-maker is born of a certain ignorance and isolation. This does not mean that the industry may not persist still on the fringes of some of the larger cities, or flourish in near-by villages—it does; and in three conspicuous instances, until the war, it remained the dominating activity of a city. Bruges, Ypres, and Turnhout could truly be called 'lace cities.' Now there are but two; for Ypres, the pearl of Flanders, is gone."

In her itinerary through the cities back of the Front, Mrs. Kellogg speaks of meeting the Baron van der Gracht in 1916, who was encouraging the work of as many as 3,500 lace-workers in no less than seventeen communes. She writes:

"Monsieur was still visibly moved by what he had seen, even after his own four years' experience. 'Madame,' he said, 'I can not describe my emotion on going about in those little, shattered villages just behind the lines, where the women have insisted on remaining, and where day by day, and year after year, they have sat calmly before their cushions making lace while the shells burst before and behind them. After such a victory as theirs, the lace industry of Belgium must live.'"

In Wyngene she met the burgomaster's wife, an untiringly devoted representative of the Committee. From her, besides tales of heroism and stedfastness, she learned also how human nature in cases proved too weak to withstand German wile:

"I asked if the Germans had attempted to get her workers away from her. 'They had their agents here, as everywhere,' she answered, 'and I regret to admit that one of their most successful ones was a Belgian woman, who had been a *facteur*, or lace-gatherer for larger houses, before the war. When the Germans offered her large prices, she consented to serve them. If she had been sacrificing herself for what she believed to be the good of the workers, we might have forgiven her, but it was obvious that she was not—she is pretty and likes pretty clothes—*Voilà tout!* Along with several other disloyal citizens, she was imprisoned the other day, but unfortunately, after only twenty-four hours, succeeded in freeing herself. However, the people will never forget that she trafficked with the enemy.'"



THE LACE NORMAL SCHOOL AT BRUGES.

On the easels are demonstration patterns and bobbins. Sometimes the number of bobbins employed runs to one thousand. Beginners in the school earn ten cents a day.

A peep into one of the schools where sixty girls are taught shows the long apprenticeship necessary and the small wage earned by learners. In the school of the Convent de la Charité in Thielt there were sixty girls:

"One rarely finds a girl over eighteen in the schools; once she has learned her trade she prefers to work at home with the mother and grandmother. Unfortunately in this, which is considered a 'good' school for Flanders, I found the longest hours I yet met—that is, summer hours. In winter, because of the poor light, they are shorter. It seems unbelievable, but the sisters told me that in summer the children come at five-thirty o'clock and work until eight at night—with only three half-hours for recreation—one at eight-thirty o'clock, one at twelve, and one at four. A day of thirteen hours for growing children, and girls who are maturing! It is such cruel conditions as these that the Committee have done their best to ameliorate. In this case, tho the hours are still criminal, the wages have been improved.

"However, 'improved wages' leave much still to be fought for. I talked with a girl of twelve in the front row, an apprentice, and found that she earns between forty and fifty centimes a day, or about ten cents for her thirteen hours' labor, which, tho it is almost double what she could have earned before the war, is nevertheless only ten cents per day. The Committee was able to add the war-time subsidy of 20 per cent. to this. Naturally, the learner can not make what is called good lace, and unfortunately her parents are often only too content to have her bring home ten cents a day. The older, more experienced girls were earning from one to two francs a day, or from twenty to forty cents—that is, on a summer's day, or full day."

Here is a portrait:

"Stephanie has been making lace for seventy years, is intelligent and quick, and her maximum wage is two cents an hour, a franc for a day of ten hours. I asked about the future—she has thought of that, not without anxiety, and is providing at seventy-eight for what she calls 'old age' by trying hard to put by two cents a week. Madame C. has been kind to her, and gives her as much freedom and comfort as she can offer; for instance, when Stephanie was ill for three days last week, she did not deduct her wages. She would gladly double her pay, or triple it, for she realizes there are few like Stephanie left, but the Paris firm to whom she sells pays so little for her lace that she has never been able to offer more than a franc a day."

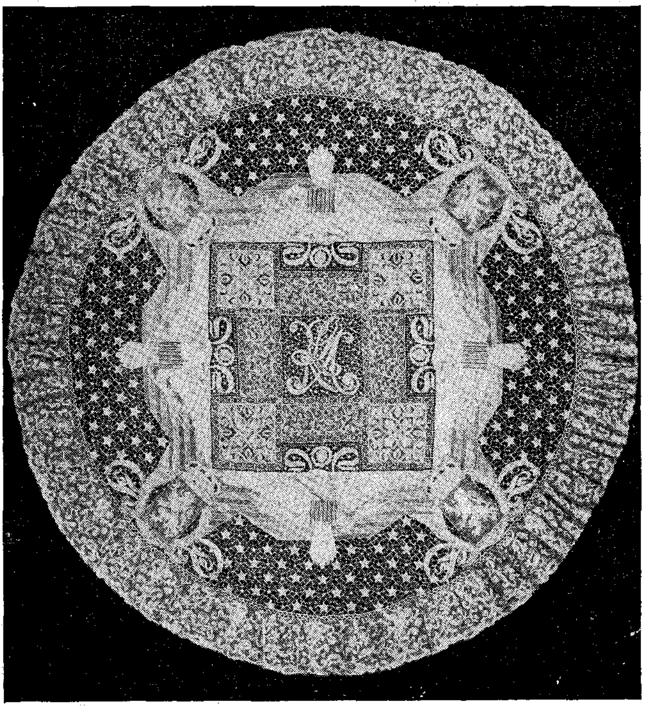
COLLEGE COURSES FOR MOVIE ACTORS

THE FIRMAMENT is greater than a star, declares Mr. Edgar Lewis, and the truth of the statement might seem foregone if it were not applied to moving-pictures. Does the star or the picture draw the crowd? Certainly not theatrical stars; for the greatest lights in the movie world were of no great candle-power on the stage of the spoken drama. Some of the greatest of the dumb drama, indeed, were dumb there. Is it possible that the screen will with thanks give back the actors to the stage, and create its own players for itself? This seems to be the implication of Mr. Lewis, who, while declaring his disbelief in the star system for pictures, calls for new courses in the college curriculum to teach the art of acting before the camera. Whatever the wise heads of universities will say to this proposal remains to be seen. Nevertheless, the world moves faster since the war, Oxford has renounced Greek as a requirement, and the "highest paid calling" may justly, perhaps, demand a higher training than just the natural gifts of temperament and good looks. Mr. Lewis is an old hand in the moving-picture business and has observed it from its small beginnings. In the New York *Evening Post* he says:

"I do not believe that things are as they should be or that the young folk of this country anxious to embark on a professional career appreciate the opportunity of the picture profession or the art of directing and of acting. Not only does it offer substantial financial returns, but it offers an opportunity for service. It is not trifling work, but big and worth while. The screen to-day is acknowledged by the best thought of the country to rank with the newspaper and the magazine in the molding of public opinion. It has established itself as the great educator of the future, and this function of the screen is not confined to the purely 'educational films.' In many of the great films of the past few years a moral lesson has been found. More and more is it being realized that the mass of people, and particularly the great mass of foreign-born who do not read our newspapers, are being influenced and Americanized by means of motion-pictures, perhaps more than by any other medium.

"Is this great profession to be confined to the young men and women of the centers in which motion-pictures are produced? Or are the screen actors and actresses of the future and the directors of the future to be almost solely the sons and daughters of actors, actresses, and directors of to-day? Will the others of the profession be those who drift into it by chance, or will there be a direct way in which the youth of the country may properly prepare for a career in motion-pictures? These are questions which can well be asked to-day, and they offer an interesting line of thought to one who has devoted his life to the screen. They should result, I think, in some really deep thought on the part of the ambitious young Americans who are looking to the future. I say deep thought advisedly, for already those who had ambition and little else to recommend them have battered at the studio gates and have failed to enter, or, entering, have failed to succeed.

"As a matter of course, all who try can not be stars, all can not be the greatest scenario writers, all can not be the most wonderful directors, but it is likewise true as in every other profession that not all who enter reach the highest rung of the ladder. Every lawyer is not a great one, nor is every doctor a skilled healer. True, those at the top of the ladder reap the biggest rewards, but it is well to bear in mind that in movie work there are hundreds of others who are well paid, who are kept constantly at work, and who some day may have their big opportunity. There are many besides the really great in the motion-picture profession who own their own homes, have money in the bank, own automobiles, and lead happy, prosperous lives. This is the plain truth, quite easy of convincing proof."



AMERICAN EAGLES PROTECTING THE BELGIAN LION.

A wedding-gift from Mr. Hoover to Mrs. Page on which thirty women worked three months.

To recruit the talent from millions of young men and women in the country "who might like to enter the profession," Mr. Lewis would establish a "center of instruction and development":

"Motion-picture work must be recognized by educators as a profession and must be given a place in the educational catalogs of the country's great institutions of learning. I believe this day is fast coming, and when it does, when, instead of only a few people we have the youth and the brains and the talent of the country to draw from, I look for very much greater and better productions and for the development of the screen as the greatest educational factor in the country as well as the national institution of amusement.

"Undoubtedly there is a place for the college man and the college woman on the screen, but I believe that place will be soonest achieved when the fundamentals of screen work find a place in the universities of the country. The screen will probably always draw from the ranks of men and women of the stage, but I can not urge too strongly the establishment of university preparations for those who wish to enter directly into the motion-picture profession."

Mr. Lewis's idea of a starless picture will be a jolt to the millionaire stars who have capitalized their personalities:

"I believe that the sort of a picture that shows America's magnificent distances is always in demand and exercises an enobling effect upon the community, and it requires no star actors. Pictures which bring the grandeur of American scenery to the city call forth all that is primeval in mankind. To watch endless vistas rolling away from hills and valleys is to imagine them populated with mighty beings, red-blooded men and strong, beautiful women, and these almost superhuman beings live by elemental emotions; there is no room for sycophancy and intrigue. I like to think we Americans have inherited only the best qualities of our forebears and that we love great and simple things.

"Frankly there are some things about motion-picture work I dislike, and which I hope will be changed in time, for they are a bar to the proper development of the industry and are in the way of unknown young people who would gain places on the screen."

FRENCH PLAYS OF THE SOCIAL WAR

THE AGE WHEN YOUNG MEN SEE VISIONS and old men dream dreams might be said to have come upon us. The dreams of the aged are usually foolishness to youth, for they symbolize the sleep that closes the eyes to the life that goes on around us. The theater of France is beforehand, as usual, in putting the visions of the youth of to-day into concrete form. "With their logical minds and their quick receptivity of ideas," says Mr. W. L. Courtney in the London *Daily Telegraph*, "French dramatists and French audiences are already looking beyond the present entanglements to a new age." So far as we are concerned, the "new age" must seem too remote for visioning and the young mind is too cast down by disillusion to think of anything better coming out of the present turmoil. One such by name, Max Grossman, voices his bitter reflection in an "April Fool" poem that the New York *Times* prints:

APRIL FOOL

BY MAX GROSSMAN

And I had taken it all so seriously—
Trudged through the mud and the gore of it.
Lived with the dead and the dying,
Crying into the night with a breaking heart,
Pained to the quick with the utter worthlessness of life!
But a gleam there was and it led me on
To die for the living day,
When volcanic passion would subside
And man become free—
Free to league in a world of peace,
No wars to threaten—no wars!

I did not know that old men were mumbling in their sleeves:
It was their last joke and they chuckled—
"Hee, hee, hee! April fool, April fool!"
I see the joke now—ha, ha, ha!—it is funny!
Let's laugh together—ho, ho, ho!—it sure is one on us!

Our stage as well as the British is too conservative to back ideas of a new age. But "they take these matters more seriously in Paris," and from the indications of two or three new plays the future points to "a struggle between two ideas, one of which may be called Internationalism and the other Patriotism." Mr. Courtney explains the fundamental reasoning upon which these new plays are based:

"The brutalities of war have made a number of serious men resolve that they will have war no more. That is the theory of the pacifist, as we used to call him, tho now the theory is taken up in a somewhat extended form by many who, while the war lasted, did not allow themselves to think of any other solution except a victory gained at whatever cost. It looks also as if a grave and terrible social war were inevitable. The Labor party clearly intend an attack on Capital; and the capitalists are therefore drawing their forces together in order to prevent the disastrous anarchy which, in their view, must be the outcome of syndicalism and other similar movements. With thoughts like these, anxious about the present, still more anxious about the future, one or two French dramatists have boldly put their doubts and difficulties on the stage, incorporating contrasted ideas in different individuals, who recite, lecture, expound with all the rhetorical fervor of professors and doctrinaires. A conservative critic, brought up in the ancient ways, Mr. René Doumic, for instance, shakes his head mournfully over such discussions, which he thinks are dishonoring the soul of France and assuredly tending to the break-up of the Union Sacrée. Hence he criticizes with some vigor the 'wave of internationalism,' as he calls it, which is spreading over the theaters and making them not the guardians of patriotism and of the honor of France, but a wind-swept arena on which are fought all kinds of political, social, and economic problems."

One of the plays of this nature—"Les Chaines," by Georges Bourdon, we are told, was "the occasion of something like a tumult" at the Théâtre Français:

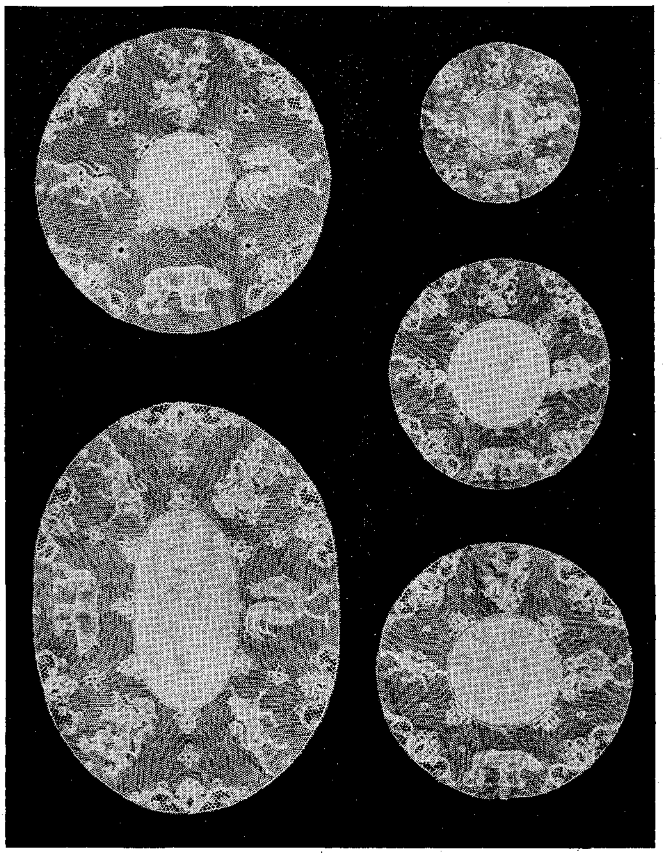
"The piece certainly lent itself to a somewhat excited controversy. In Mr. Georges Bourdon's play the hero, *Robert Piérard*, had before the war been an internationalist, like his friend and mistress, *Lydie*, a Russian, a revolutionist, and, for all practical purposes, a Bolshevik. They had agreed in their anarchical views, but the war came and entirely transformed the opinions of the man. *Robert* has been in actual contact with the enemy of France, and words and phrases which had had their baptism of blood looked no longer the same as when they were only part of a theoretical argument in a book. When he returns, therefore, in 1917, he is a totally different person, and finds that between his new self and his old friend *Lydie* there is now a great gulf fixt. She has kept her faith in the future, when all men shall be brothers, and maintains her position as against what she calls the narrow and selfish patriotism of *Robert*. So the two have a serious and detailed argument, each advancing ideas radically contrasted with one another, the woman being all on the side of the coming revolution, the man affirming, as the result of the experiences he had gained on the battle-field, that a nation must preserve its own individuality, and must be defended by the blood of its citizens. The order for mobilization transformed France and made her a unity. The internationalism in which *Lydie* believes is for *Robert* disintegration, a mere chimera. Here, then, is one instance of a dramatic conflict of ideas treated on the stage in a series of long arguments and heated replies. And the play ends with the complete and fatal rupture between the two lovers, who henceforth have become enemies."

The conflict between country and humanity is more freely treated in Charles Méré's "La Captive" at the Théâtre Antoine:

"As the author does not care to dot his i's too precisely, we have the rival nations portrayed under the names of Neustriens and Gallois. *Sabine Folster* is a Neustrienne, married to a compatriot, by whom she has a son, *Francis*, and a daughter, *Claire*. Then, after the death of her husband, she marries a Gallois, and her family is now increased by two sons, *Adolphe* and *Maxence*. War breaks out between the two peoples, and of course her sons have to take opposite sides and fight in opposing camps. Of the two Gallois sons *Maxence* is killed and *Adolphe* loses his sight owing to a gas-attack; *Francis*, the Neustrien, has his leg shattered by a bomb explosion and becomes a cripple. Then the two meet. Memories of the two sons of Œdipus, Eteocles and Polynices, come into the mind; the name of the mother, *Sabine*, recalls the desperate struggle of the Horatii and Curiatii. In what spirit can the Neustrien and the Gallois exchange greetings? It really becomes a very simple and touching affair. They begin to talk of their experiences in the war; then *Francis* rolls a cigaret and helps his blind half-brother to light it. Their hands touch, and they fall into each other's arms. So their racial enmity disappears in fraternal love, and nationality melts in the glow of reciprocal understanding and the remembrance of their common martyrdom."

A third piece, "L'Animateur," is by Henry Bataille, the author of the war-piece "Elévation," produced in this country by Miss Grace George:

"The main point is that we are asked to sympathize with a man, *Dartès*, who stands for a violent Socialistic movement, and that in point of fact the virtues belong to those whose effort it is to disturb society, while those who maintain society as it is are credited with the worst vices. *Dartès* is a journalist when the play opens, and he has been guilty of writing an article which is opposed to the policy of the paper to which he belongs. Hence he is forced to give in his resignation and he becomes a free-lance. In reality, all the circumstances of his life tend to make him an Ishmaelite and drive him into the camp of the Labor party. His wife has been unfaithful to him, his daughter is not his own, but as some recompense the daughter, *Renée*, clings to her reputed father, just as Antigone supported the blind Œdipus. But the party whom he had abandoned will not leave *Dartès* alone. An unscrupulous man, *Gibert*, who is *Dartès's* enemy, threatens to bring out all the past history of *Dartès*, and the unfortunate position in which he finds himself in reference to both wife and daughter. Then the piece proceeds quickly to its tragic termination. The girl *Renée* prevents the publication of *Gibert's* defamatory pamphlet by declaring that she will commit suicide then and there if it sees the light. But this does not save the unhappy *Dartès*. He is shot by the crowd, or rather by those who represent the Conservative party in the state. It is a play of immense vigor and no little violence, and its significance must not be missed. Instead of dealing with the European War, it deals with the social war, and its main tendency is obviously to promote sympathy with the Socialists, especially with a man like *Dartès*, who becomes through his sufferings the apostle or leader of the social revolution. At a time like the present the production of a piece like this undoubtedly has its importance."



WHERE THE EAGLE WAS TOO LATE.

Some lace-weavers of Turnhout wove the Belgian lion, the British unicorn, the Russian bear, and the French cock into a design that is evidently a product of the early days of the war.

In the London *Daily Chronicle* Mr. Philip Gibbs apprises us of an "international aristocracy of ideas" profest by young men and women he has met "at dinner-tables, in railway-trains, in cities as wide apart as New York and Vienna." Having been studying for five years "the passions, instincts, and intelligence of the people and the governments of the world," they have "come definitely to the conclusion that man in the rough and in the mass is incapable of progress." Of them he says:

"They are international in spirit, and acknowledge no frontiers in their world of philosophy, and, with a humorous egotism, they believe in an intellectual aristocracy which shall be as it were a new order of nobility in the world of democracy, founded not to influence methods of government or to forward the 'progress' of human society—they regard that as hopeless—but to preserve their own individuality and ideals in their own caste, in a time of turmoil and conflict."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A BILLION DOLLARS FOR WORLD-EVANGELIZATION

WITH ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND new workers to be added to the employed forces of the Protestant churches in foreign and American fields and more than a billion dollars to be raised over a five-year period—more than $300,000,000 this year—the Interchurch World Movement sets forth on a special drive covering the week April 25 to May 2 in the greatest world-evangelization campaign in the history of religion. "This financial ingathering in which we are about to participate," says the report adopted at the Atlantic City World Survey Conference, "should be an unparalleled expression of the spiritual power of the Christian Church." The report of the Committee on World Survey, Program, and Budget, adopted at the same conference, calling attention to "the appalling needs of our age," declares: "We believe the time is fully ripe for such unity of action on the part of united Protestantism that, without attempting to solve the problems arising from divergent and conscientiously held points of view in matters of doctrines and policy, the churches are ready for a common program of activity. . . . The authority of the Movement rests solely in the challenge of the facts it is able to present." With but few scattered exceptions, the movement is warmly indorsed by the religious press, and the secular papers regard its program with hopeful eye. *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist) proclaims the movement as "a normal development, pure and simple; it is a perfectly harmonious symbol of this age." In an address before a representative body of business men participating in the campaign, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., vice-chairman of the General Committee, declared that "the time has come for Christian men and women in the church to cease fighting among themselves and jointly fight against sin and evil," and that there must be established a "brotherhood of men and nations, based upon the Fatherhood of God." Characteristic of the general attitude of the secular press toward the movement, the New York *Evening World*, referring to the fear on the part of some that the joint effort of the churches may result in denominational suicide, remarks: "It is too much to hope that the Interchurch Movement will abolish denominationalism immediately. There does seem to be evidence that it is weakening denominational prejudice, paving the way for a combination of spiritual forces in cooperation rather than in rivalry." The Rochester (N. Y.) *Post-Express* says the movement "makes the impression that it is a carefully thought-out, well-planned, and businesslike effort to unify and redeploy the forces of Protestantism for the task of Christianizing civilization."

BUDGET OF THE INTERCHURCH CAMPAIGN FOR 1920

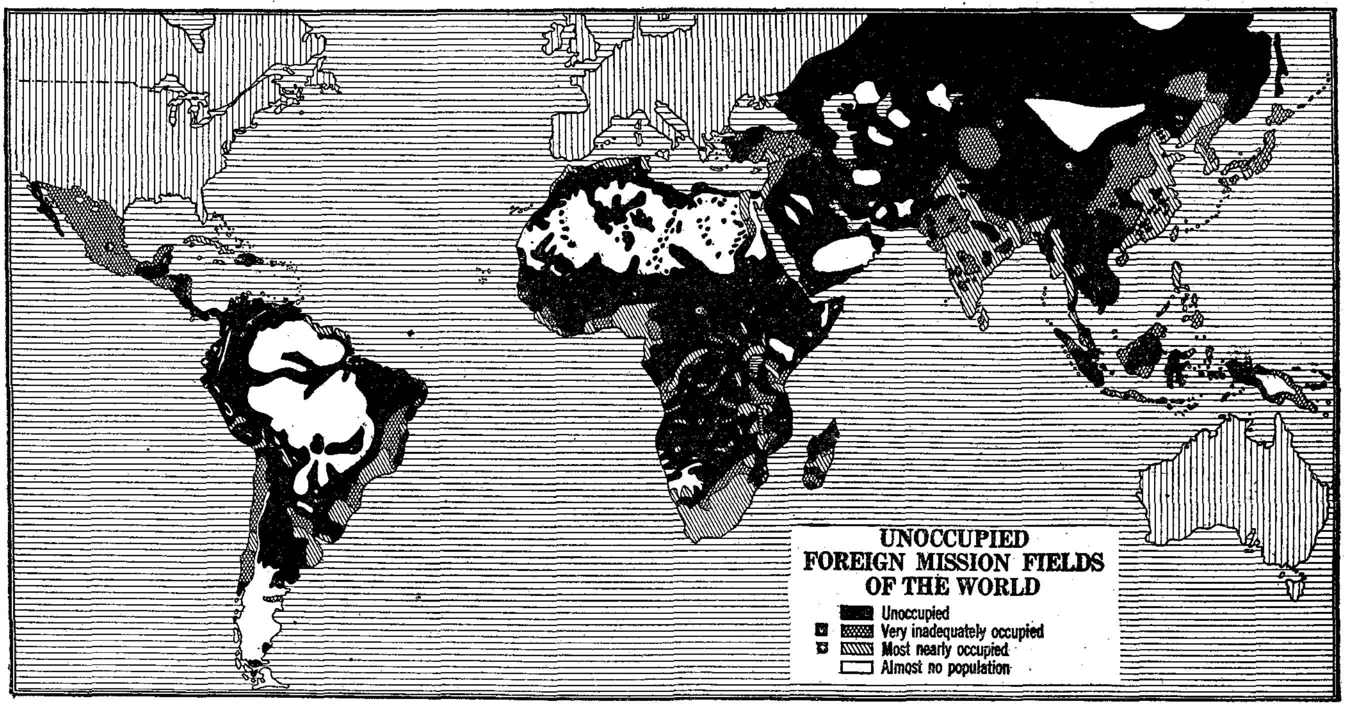
Foreign Missions	$107,661,488
Home Missions	109,949,037
American Education	78,837,431
American Religious Education	5,931,925
American Hospitals and Homes	5,116,465
American Ministerial Pensions and Relief	20,510,299
Miscellaneous	8,770,927
Total amount to be subscribed in 1920	**$336,777,572**

WHAT EACH DENOMINATION IS TO RAISE

Advent Christian Church	$ 35,000
Northern Baptist Convention	130,533,000
National Baptist Convention	10,250,000
General Baptists	272,500
Church of the Brethren	3,219,598
Brethren Church	200,000
Christian Church	727,698
Congregational Churches	16,508,470
Disciples of Christ	12,501,138
Evangelical Association	1,394,260
United Evangelical Church	305,983
Society of Friends in America	4,532,081
Society of Friends in California	40,000
Holiness Church	50,000
Lutheran Evangelical Synod of North Amer.	1,846,521
General Conference of Mennonites	82,000
Methodist Episcopal Church	34,485,737
Methodist Protestant Church	1,745,866
Free Methodist Church of North America	6,234,986
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	212,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	250,000
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	17,263
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	44,970,000
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. South	7,865,445
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod	392,264
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America Synod	529,472
United Presbyterian Church	31,977,457
Reformed Church in America	2,136,091
Reformed Church in the U. S.	16,916,085
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	6,546,662

The Interchurch World Movement, according to historical summaries appearing in the religious press, had its inception in a meeting held in New York City, December 17, 1918, in response to a call of the Foreign Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church South, when a committee of twenty was created to report a plan of organization and procedure. The report of this committee constituted practically the charter of the movement, and was presented to and approved by more than sixty denominational boards the following month. During the early months of the following year seventeen regional conferences were held to test the sentiment in different parts of the country, and on April 23 and 24 one hundred and twenty-five pastors from all sections of the country and representative of all the major denominations met at Pittsburg and unanimously approved the idea of the Interchurch World Movement. The preparatory stages of the movement culminated at the great Interboard meeting at Cleveland, April 29–30, which was attended by more than five hundred men and women closely and officially connected with the home and foreign missionary work and benevolent boards of the Evangelical Churches. The program was outlined and approved at a meeting of the General Committee held at the close of the conference. The General Committee met again at Cleveland in September, 1919, when the program was enlarged to meet additional requirements. The purposes of the movement were presented throughout the country by a series of training conferences held in every State during the first three weeks in December, 1919. At the World Survey Conference, at Atlantic City, January 7–10, 1,700 delegates representing forty-two denominations approved the budget based on the world's needs as revealed by the surveys and recommended that a united simultaneous financial appeal be made.

The total budget of askings on the five-year basis is $1,320,214,557, and the financial objective for 1920 is $336,777,572, of which $175,448,349 is to be paid this year, the balance being payable in from two to five years. The movement is supported by thirty denominations, only a few of the remaining larger denominations withholding from the great merger of Protestant



ONE REASON WHY THE INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT CALLS FOR $336,777,572 THIS YEAR.

Christian endeavor, either because they are occupied with campaigns of their own or for other reasons. The expenses of the project are underwitten by the various boards of the participating denominations, each taking a fair share; and, on the basis of this underwriting, New York banks have advanced the necessary funds with which to proceed. All the money to be raised by this united simultaneous campaign of approximately 60 per cent. of the Protestant Church membership of 25,038,194 persons will be used by 182 boards and organizations officially related to the thirty different denominations cooperating in a program which contemplates the spreading of the Gospel everywhere in the foreign and domestic field, the reaching of all unchurched communities in America, the elimination of competition and duplication in Church activities, the providing of additional buildings and endowment for religious schools and hospitals, the care of superannuated ministry and of that large majority of the clergy now existing on starvation stipends.

Not all the religious press are sympathetic toward the movement, and there are a few correspondents who write to editors of their fears that the movement will end in the erection of what they consider the equivalent of a Protestant papacy. Remarking caustically on the probability that Unitarians will be asked to subscribe under the category "friendly citizens," tho they will not have any voice in its disposition, *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) offers a "warning against any contribution from any of our people anywhere," because the Unitarian "is outlawed as ever of old so far as having a part in the movement itself is concerned." Disappointment on the ground that the movement is not sufficiently inclusive and is more in the nature of a trend backward than forward is exprest by *The Universalist Leader*, which discusses the step in order to make it clear to members of its faith that they are not included in this effort to evangelize the world. "Every true Universalist longs and prays for the Church Universal," but "unhappily, however, our hopes seem doomed to disappointment." A similar charge is preferred by Joseph Ernest McAfee, who complains in *The Christian Century* (Disciples) that the movement "does not include, but rather antagonizes, the fifteen or twenty millions of American Catholics and the five or six millions of Jewish religionists," "a number of other religious bodies not classified as 'evangelical,'" and "such outstanding religious forces as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Knights of Columbus." But the undenominational *Missionary Review of the World* admits that the coming generations may see that we have "erred, here and there, in our judgment and acts," nevertheless "we must not for that reason refuse to move forward. A wisdom greater than human wisdom is needed to guide us to better ends than we foresee." The alarm felt by some denominationalists that organic union was projected is dissipated by express disavowal of such purpose, to which *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian) gives further point by asserting that it is not a "step toward the organization of a 'Superchurch' or the erection of a 'Protestant Papacy,'" and explaining that it "is an earnest effort to promote cordial cooperation in practical work among the different denominations, and has no purpose to promote any form of organic union."

"TRAPPING" THE CONGREGATION

WHETHER A MAN COMES of a praying mother, or is himself a Christian, is not the business of a minister to inquire during public worship, and the habit of some preachers and evangelists of calling on their congregations to proclaim their virtue or to admit their sin is not only bad manners but bad morals as well, we are told by *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York). The Baptist weekly is drawn to the subject by the story of a missionary who requested a number of seminary students to stand up if they had been blessed with praying mothers. It was a question of delicate intimacy, one which the missionary had no right to put. Of course, nearly the whole student body arose, "but what about those who did not rise? How did they feel?" Probably some of them did a "bit of lying" to shield their mothers:

"That minister did a foolish and ungenerous thing and some one ought to have said, 'Never mind our mothers, Mr. Preacher, just stick to us.'

"Years ago the writer had a popular evangelist assisting him in evangelistic services. The evangelist felt obliged to get results, and he resorted to every method known to evangelists, big and little. First he asked all the Christian people to stand that he might single out the non-Christian people, and ask them to stand with the Christians. Well, that did not work very well, and after all had been seated for a while he asked the whole congregation to stand. Then after a short exhortation he asked the Christian people to be seated. One lone man remained standing, and he was a handsome, up-standing naval officer. It was an electric moment. The preacher, a bit nervous, said, 'Sir, don't you want to be a Christian?' Quick as a flash came the answer: 'I can not say that I do at this time. I am standing simply because I am an honest and truthful man. You asked the Christians to sit down, and not being a Christian I felt obliged to remain standing.' Then he quietly resumed his seat. Of course, he had been insulted by the evangelist. He never crossed the threshold of that church again when evangelistic meetings were in progress. He was right, absolutely right, and the pastor of the church was humiliated and ashamed.

"A church edifice is a place of public assembly. There are certain well-known courtesies and amenities due those who attend public worship. No minister has a moral right to divide a congregation into groups that will embarrass a part of the congregation. To do so is to take advantage of a common understanding which has become an unwritten law in the conduct of public worship. It is perfectly right to invite men to stand or to come forward in confessing Christ, because those who remain in their seats or their pews are not subjected to embarrassment. To lay a trap for people is not only bad manners, but bad morals. A man is entitled to immunity from insult even in a church.

"A pastor asked this question last week, 'I am going to gather tithing pledges next Sunday. Would it be proper to ask all who are tithers to stand and then to ask others to join them?' We can only say that such a method would not commend itself to the writer. We believe in tithing, but we know many generous and noble givers who are not tithers. Would a pastor have a right to embarrass these people by associating them with non-givers by a public vote? We feel that there is a better way. Let us remember the golden rule. Let us play fair with all manner of public assemblies."

THE CATHOLIC CURE FOR ECONOMIC ILLS

"MATERIALISM, AND ITS FORMIDABLE SONS, Anarchy, Bolshevism, and Unrest, have thrown us the gage of battle; we must catch it up and wage the good fight for God and for Country," exclaims *The Catholic Bulletin* (Cleveland), echoing the challenge to unbelief and radicalism contained in the pastoral letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of America read recently to a laity of more than twenty millions. Many secular papers of widely divergent views join in sounding a similar note in commending the letter as an authoritative utterance and in recommending the practical application of its teachings. The pastoral letter, which was prepared by a committee from the American hierarchy, consisting of Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell and Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., rector of the Catholic University at Washington, is the first issued in thirty-five years, and, on behalf of himself and more than one hundred bishops, is signed by Cardinal Gibbons, sole survivor of the seventy-six bishops who signed the joint pastoral letter issued to the seven million Catholics in the United States in 1884. Referring to the pressing questions of the day, the bishops recite, "it is an error to assume that the issues involved are purely economic. They are, at bottom, moral and religious," and "their settlement calls for a clear perception of the obligations which charity and justice impose." It is pointed out that the first step toward correcting the domestic evil as it is displayed in matters continually in dispute "is to insist that the rights of the community shall prevail, that law and order shall be preserved, and that the public shall not be made to suffer while the contention goes on from one mistake to another." Failure to compose differences is due, in large measure, we are told, to the untenable supposition that "class is hostile to class," for it is verifiable, on the contrary, that capital and labor can not do without each other, and that the root of the matter lies in the fact that "the moral value of man and the dignity of human labor are cardinal points." It is realized that—

"This is not a time for makeshifts. The facts are before us, plainly and roughly. They can not be set aside with mere expedients or formalities that smooth the surface of things but leave the virus beneath. Rightly or wrongly, the movements which are shaking the foundation of order come out of men's souls. They embody a demand for right. They may be stayed for a time or diverted; but if, in keeping with American principles, order is to rest on the willingness of the people and their free cooperation, their souls must be reached. They must be trained to think rightly and to do as they think.

"Let us not deceive ourselves in this matter. Ignorance is an evil; as such it must be removed. But it is not the only evil. What we have chiefly to fear is educated intelligence devoid of moral principle—the man who uses his knowledge to abuse his freedom. This is the dangerous type. To continue its production or allow it to multiply would not be the part of wisdom. . . . . . .

"The observance of justice and charity must begin in the heart of each man. Through its enactment and sanction law may compel us to do what is just; it can not force us to love one another. But the reign of law itself will be more complete and secure when willing obedience does away with the need of compulsion. And where the rule of charity prevails, justice will have no occasion to insist on its claims. . . . . . .

"The right of labor to a living wage, with decent maintenance for the present and provision for the future, is generally recognized. The right of capital to a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, is equally plain. To secure the practical recognition and exercise of both rights, good will, no less than adherence to justice, is required. Animosity and mistrust should first be cleared away. When this is done, when the parties meet in a friendly rather than a militant spirit, it will be possible to effect a conciliation."

For the secular press the Philadelphia *Record* speaks characteristically in saying:

"The appeal of Cardinal Gibbons and the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church to a fuller recognition of justice and charity as the foundation of human relations is of universal interest and importance. The struggle for existence does not develop these qualities; there is all the more reason why their vital importance should be recognized and the service of religion in developing them should be appreciated. . . . In the Catholic Church, in other Christian bodies, outside of all religious associations, among employers and the employed, the workers, the professional classes, and the men of business, the discussion of industrial unrest in this pastoral letter deserves very careful reading and honest reflection."

The Cleveland *News* urges that "every man and woman give prayerful thought to the subject," but tinges its reflections with doubt that "so great a development of Christian unity and practical Christianity can be brought about in time to remedy the present dangers, if ever." Glad to offer a word of appreciation, the Houston *Chronicle* observes:

"It is time for a more general acknowledgment of the worth of uprightness, good ideas, and sound morality. It is time that we ceased measuring the value of progress in mechanical terms. It is time that we thought more about justice and less about law, more about righteousness and less about regulation."

No thoughtful American citizen can be "justifiably indifferent" to this letter, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which adds:

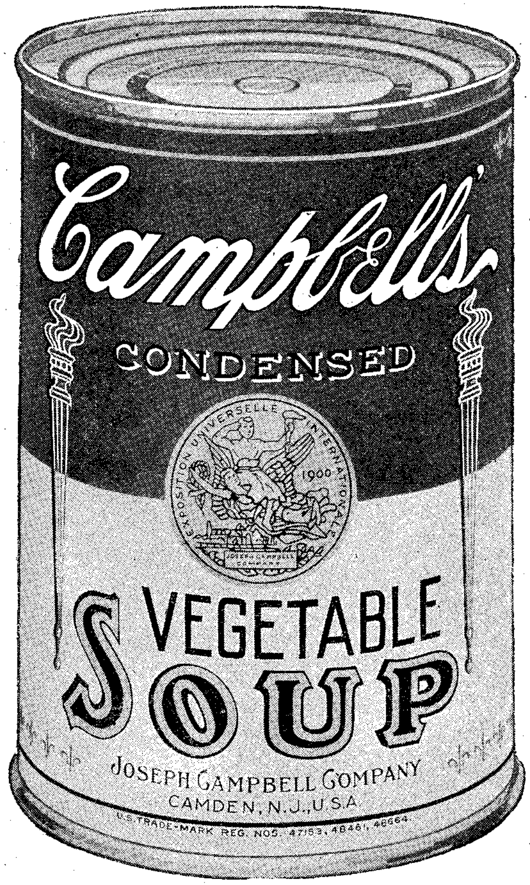
"Without justice and charity civilization is as impossible as the Brooklyn Bridge without its piers. By justice and charity every problem of civilization can be solved, every obstacle to the progress of humanity surmounted, every rational ambition realized."

It is suggested by the Baltimore *American* that it would be well if the Protestant bodies were to send out pastorals, for "an occasional letter of faith would be highly useful." "It may be enlightening to some Protestant laymen, or even to some evangelical clergymen," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "to note certain expressions of the Catholic hierarchy in this pastoral, to which they would hardly take exception," and adds:

"Here are propositions, plainly stated, with no display of equivocation, covering most of the questions that agitate the devout citizens of every creed to-day. With which one of them would Bishop Burgess, or Dr. Cadman, or Dr. Hillis, or Dr. Boynton find fault? What exception would be taken to any one of them by Dr. Kidd or Dr. Henderson, of the Methodist Communion, or Dr. Laws, of the Baptist *Examiner?*

"Let those who are seeking for selfish ends in the spirit of demagogy, to revive bigotry that was still flourishing a hundred years ago, think seriously on these things. Christian unity, in all but form, is pretty close to us. We are not sure that unity in form is essential or even desirable. The world can get along without it."

"This question of digestion
Is the biggest one in sight
And with Campbell's on your menu
You will have the answer right."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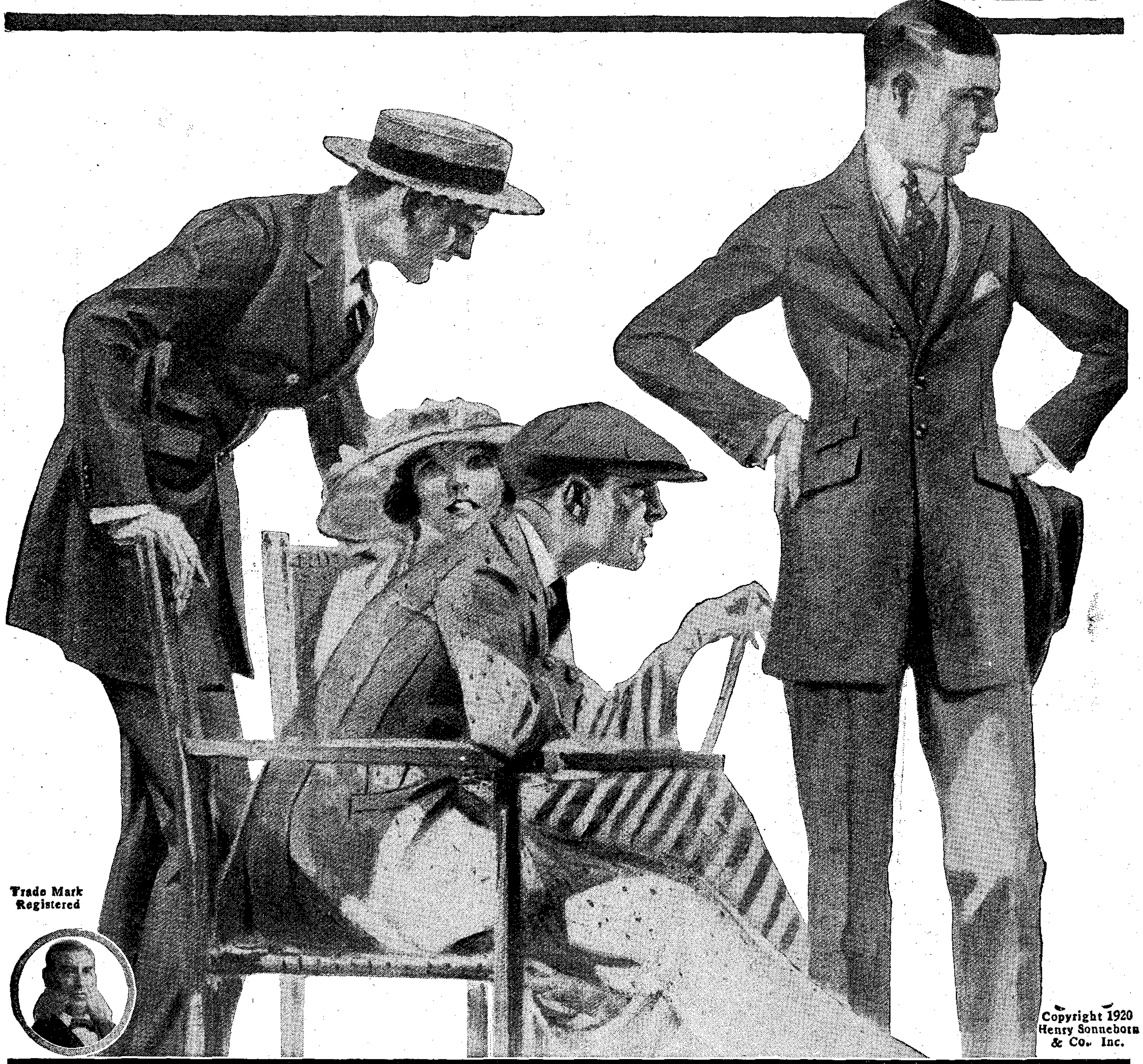
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AMERICA'S KNOWN-PRICED CLOTHES

CURRENT - POETRY

A BATCH of recently published books of verse claims our attention; many of them, it will be seen, are preoccupied with the war and its reactions. John Daniel Logan was a sergeant in a battalion of Nova Scotia Highlanders. His portrait shows him too mature to be classed among the young singers of the war; but the heart that speaks in his war-verse is as young as any of them. The verse in his "New Apocalypse, and Other Poems of Days and Deeds in France" (T. C. Allen & Co., Halifax), is one of those treasuries of personal remembrance that the war has created in great numbers probably. They will be valued by the intimate circle of the writer's friends and even beyond. Perhaps many of our own dough-boys will reecho this:

FAREWELL TO FRANCE

By John Daniel Logan

Now have my glorious days in France at length
Run their adventurous course. The wonted strength
Of my prime years remains no longer mine.
Worn out by moiling months in camp and line,
I yield to Time's concealed, relentless raids,
Insidious and silent enfilades,
And cease my proud support of human laws
Against the Hun and his Hadean cause.

Yet am I recompensed with ministries
Above all price—evangel memories
Of days and nights that can not lose their thrall,
And scenes suffused with beauty magical,
And love triumphant and the spectacle
Of sacrificial deeds no tongue can tell—
All that enthrones the Spirit of Romance,
The glamour and the glory that are France.

O land of beauty, faith and valiant deed,
Thou'rt dear as mine own land, since sanctuaried
'Neath thy green mold beloved comrades lie:
Their dust and holy sacrifices sanctify
Thy hills and vales. There shall they sweetly rest,
Claspt close, O France, to thy soft, throbbing breast.
Farewell, but oft in spirit I'll come back
And dwell with them in my heart's bivouac.

The writer of this poem was intimately associated with Joyce Kilmer, so it is safe to conclude that Kilmer is meant here, especially as the picture of the heroic poet who never dealt in "heroics" is so faithfully drawn. As a bit of biography it may be accepted. It appears in John Bunker's "Shining Fields and Dark Towers" (John Lane Company):

ON BIDDING FAREWELL TO A POET GONE TO THE WARS

By John Bunker

You didn't pose, self-conscious of your lot,
Nor speak of what might be or might have been;
You always thought heroics simply rot,
And so you merely wore your old-time grin.

Whether you had a vision in your eyes
Or bore a splendid dream within your heart,
I couldn't tell; such things come with surprize
And can not be forecast by any art.

Of those high secrets I can say no word
Nor why on this grim business you were bent;
What dreams, what visions in your bosom stirred
Will doubtless be made clear by the event.

I know but this, that 'mid the manifold din
Of breaking camp we said good-by, we two,
And you looked at me with your old-time grin—
And this is all I can report of you.

Among American fighters who turned to poetry for expression and relief is Danford Barney, and the recent volume, "Chords from Albireo," which the John Lane Company has published, contains work accomplished since 1916, covering the period of his service in France and since his return. Inverting the probable order of their composition are these two representative of the periods named:

WOMAN'S SONG

By Danford Barney

If we give thanks for any gain of war,
Let mine be only this,
Throughout the cloud there shone one instant star,
All that is mine was for a moment his.

If thanks be meet, let this fulfil my prayer,
One gleam of old lang syne,
That joy of earth and sea, the light and air,
Distilled in him were for a moment mine.

Now tho he walk elsewhere nor come again,
My way is ever ours;
He shall be mine, unwitting, and my pain
Shadow new revelation of his powers.

BLESSÉ

By Danford Barney

He's got little chance
To finish the dance,
That chap lying there?
'Twill do him no good
To waste all the blood;
They got him for fair.
Watch that—did he gulp?
Just a mass of new pulp.
Are you sure he's not dead?
Dead? No—don't be sure
What the flesh shall endure;
He'll come back on the bed.

Just a history of fracture;
We'll soon manufacture
A man from the mass;
For a space, like as not;
Yet how long, and for what,
But the hour's broken glass?
To breathe or to think
In the mind's life and blink,
Without limb, without sight;
Be it life, tho it seem
'Twere no heaven to dream
Without stars in the night.

So they're patching him up
That he may lift the cup
Of life's wine again;
That he may lie aware,
In the touch of the air,
Of the horror of pain;
Till in some tired year
To revision the fear
As in hell-mouth before,
The flesh on the rack,
The coin God tossed back,
Death tapping the door.

There is much deliberately Whitmanesque in James Oppenheim's "The Solitary" (B. W. Huebsch). Turning the pages recalls the book of "Leaves of Grass," but Mr. Oppenheim is sufficiently individual to need no help from purely mechanical resemblances. In these narrow limits it is difficult to make quotation from the long poems of the volume, so we offer one of the shortest:

SILENCE

By James Oppenheim

And now
I know how quiet a thing
And calm
Is freedom . . .
It can not raise its voice nor break
The rhythm of its breathing . . .

It is—
Needing no song,
No trumpets . . .
It does not cry nor laugh
But is silent . . .

To give it voice
Silence should have to turn to song
But what is song?
. . . Silence broken.

A volume of "Georgian Poetry" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) furnishes to American readers the outstanding verse-production of our English cousins during 1918–1919. Some that our columns have already contained are to be found here. One that theatergoers may be glad to have preserved after hearing it at the play is—

CHORUS FROM "LINCOLN"

By John Drinkwater

You who have gone gathering
Cornflowers and meadowsweet,
Heard the hazels glancing down
On September eves,
Seen the homeward rooks on wing
Over fields of golden wheat,
And the silver cups that crown
Water-lily leaves;

You who know the tenderness
Of old men at eve-tide,
Coming from the hedgerows,
Coming from the plow,
And the wandering caress
Of winds upon the woodside,
When the crying yaffle goes
Underneath the bough;

You who mark the flowing
Of sap upon the May-time,
And the waters welling
From the watershed,
You who count the growing
Of harvest and haytime,
Knowing these the telling
Of your daily bread;

You who cherish courtesy
With your fellows at your gate,
And about your hearthstone sit
Under love's decrees,
You who know that death will be
Speaking with you soon or late,
Kinsmen, what is mother-wit
But the light of these?

Knowing these, what is there more
For learning in your little years?
Are not these all gospels bright
Shining on your day?
How then shall your hearts be sore
With envy and her brood of fears,
How forget the words of light
From the mountain-way . . .

Blessed are the merciful . . .
Does not every threshold seek
Meadows and the flight of birds
For compassion still?
Blessed are the merciful . . .
Are we pilgrims yet to speak
Out of Olivet the words
Of knowledge and good will?

LESSONS - IN - AMERICAN - CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

LEADERSHIP IN GOVERNMENT—In the preceding article was presented the Wilsonian view of the powers of the President with his party and the nation. It was shown that the personal force of the President is "perfectly constitutional to any extent to which he chooses to exercise it" as long as such extension remains moral and in good faith with his oath to obey the fundamental law. Any immoral influences, it was pointed out, would be overwhelmed with shame and failure by the reprobation of all good men. It was shown that through the clear logic of our constitutional practise the President has become "alike the leader of his party and the leader of the nation." Advancing now to the President's relations with Congress we read in Mr. Wilson's volume, "Constitutional Government in the United States" (Columbia University Press), that they are not quite so obvious in their scope and character as his relations with the people and his party. Therefore these powers require a somewhat more critical examination, and Mr. Wilson proceeds:

"Leadership in government naturally belongs to its executive officers, who are daily in contact with practical conditions and exigencies and whose reputations alike for good judgment and for fidelity are at stake much more than are those of the members of the legislative body at every turn of the law's application. The law-making part of the government ought certainly to be very hospitable to the suggestions of the planning and acting part of it. Those Presidents who have felt themselves bound to adhere to the strict literary theory of the Constitution have scrupulously refrained from attempting to determine either the subjects or the character of legislation, except so far as they were obliged to decide for themselves, after Congress had acted, whether they should acquiesce in it or not. And yet the Constitution explicitly authorizes the President to recommend to Congress 'such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient,' and it is not necessary to the integrity of even the literary theory of the Constitution to insist that such recommendations should be merely perfunctory. Certainly General Washington did not so regard them, and he stood much nearer the Whig theory than we do. A President's messages to Congress have no more weight or authority than their intrinsic reasonableness and importance give them: but that is their only constitutional limitation. The Constitution certainly does not forbid the President to back them up, as General Washington did, with such personal force and influence as he may possess. Some of our Presidents have felt the need, which unquestionably exists in our system, for some spokesman of the nation as a whole, in matters of legislation no less than in other matters, and have tried to supply Congress with the leadership of suggestion, backed by argument and by iteration and by every legitimate appeal to public opinion. Cabinet officers are shut out from Congress; the President himself has, by custom, no access to its floor; many long-established barriers of precedent, tho not of law, hinder him from exercising any direct influence upon its deliberations; and yet he is undoubtedly the only spokesman of the whole people. They have again and again, as often as they were afforded the opportunity, manifested their satisfaction when he has boldly accepted the rôle of leader, to which the peculiar origin and character of his authority entitle him. The Constitution bids him speak, and times of stress and change must more and more thrust upon him the attitude of originator of policies."

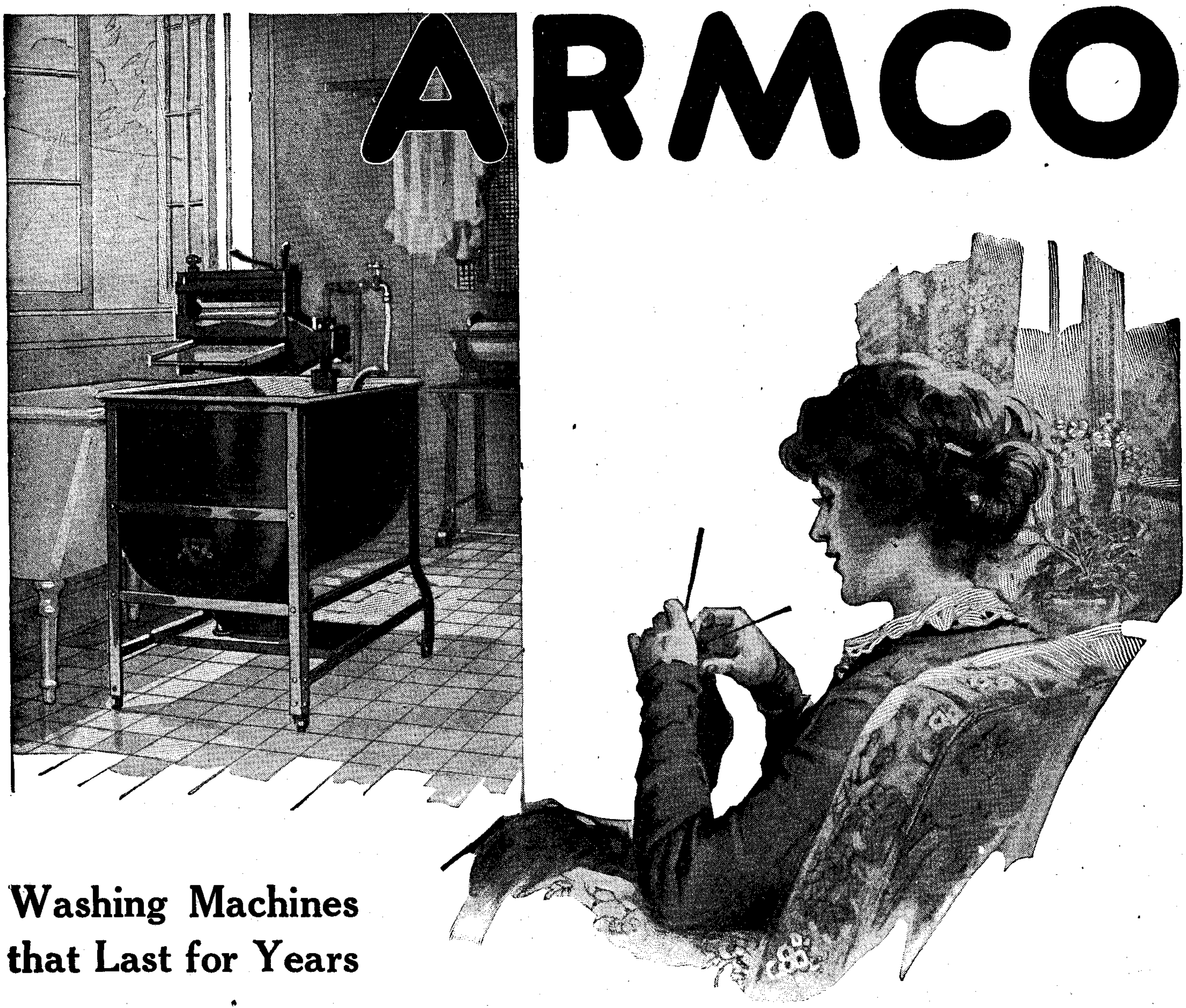
OFFICE AND THE MAN—The President's is the vital place of action in the system, whether he accepts it as such or not, and "the office is the measure of the man—of his wisdom as well as of his force." His veto abundantly equips him to stay the hand of Congress when he will, remarks Mr. Wilson, who reminds us that "it is seldom possible to pass a measure over his veto, and no President has hesitated to use the veto when his own judgment of the public good was seriously at issue with that of the Houses." The veto has never been suffered to fall into even temporary disuse in America, it is noted, while in England it has ceased to exist with the change in the character of the executive. There has been no veto since Anne's day, and this, we are told, because "ever since the reign of Anne the laws of England have been originated either by ministers who spoke the king's own will or by ministers whom the king did not dare gainsay." In our time the ministers who formulate the laws are themselves the executive of the nation, and "a veto would be a negative upon their own power." If bills pass of which they disapprove, they resign and give place to the leaders of those who approve them. But the framers of the American Constitution made in our President "a more powerful, because a more isolated, king than the one they were imitating; and because the Constitution gave them their veto in such explicit terms, our Presidents have not hesitated to use it, even when it put their mere individual judgment against that of large majorities in both Houses of Congress." Yet in the exercise of the power "to suggest legislation," we are reminded, which is quite as explicitly conferred upon them by the Constitution, some of our Presidents "have seemed to have a timid fear that they might offend some law of taste which had become a constitutional principle." Mr. Wilson proceeds:

"In one sense their messages to Congress have no more authority than the letters of any other citizen would have. Congress can heed or ignore them as it pleases; and there have been periods of our history when Presidential messages were utterly without practical significance, perfunctory documents which few persons except the editors of newspapers took the trouble to read. But if the President has personal force and cares to exercise it, there is this tremendous difference between his messages and the views of any other citizen, either outside Congress or in it: that the whole country reads them and feels that the writer speaks with an authority and a responsibility which the people themselves have given him."

ONE OF HIS GREATEST POWERS—The President's control of the foreign relations of the nation is one of the greatest of his powers and is "very absolute," according to Mr. Wilson, who explains that the initiative in foreign affairs, which the President possesses without any restriction whatever, is "virtually the power to control them absolutely." The President can not conclude a treaty with a foreign Power without the consent of the Senate, it is pointed out, but he "may guide every step of diplomacy, and to guide diplomacy is to determine what treaties must be made, if the faith and prestige of the Government are to be maintained." We are told further that "he need disclose no step of negotiation until it is complete, and when in any critical matter it is completed, the Government is virtually committed. Whatever its disinclination, the Senate may feel itself committed also," and we read:

(ontinued on page 96)

ARMCO



Washing Machines that Last for Years

Washing machines, with all their sheet-metal parts made of heavily galvanized Armco Brand of American Ingot Iron, give the housewife the relief from scrubbing-board labor that she naturally desires—and length of service and freedom from repairs far beyond her expectations.

For Armco Brand of American Ingot Iron is made as pure and even as it is possible for iron to be. And a pure, even iron will always resist rust and the corroding influences of strong, alkali soaps; and it will take and hold a galvanizing coat better than ordinary metals. Armco Brand of American Ingot Iron and the galvanizing coat literally *hook together* so that much greater durability than usual is assured, also the kind of galvanizing that won't peel, scale, or flake off into the wash to the injury of delicate fabrics.

The washing machine that offers both labor-saving and extraordinary lasting qualities is the machine to buy. Here is a list of manufacturers who make that kind of machine—each with the sheet-metal parts made of heavily galvanized Armco Brand of American Ingot Iron:

Altorfer Bros.
Peoria, Ill.
"A-B-C Superior Electric"

Brokaw-Eden Mfg. Co.
New York City Alton, Ill.
"Eden"

Crystal Washing Machine Co.
Detroit, Mich.
"Crystal"

Federal Sign System
Chicago, Ill.
"Federal Electric Washer"

Getz Power Washing Co.
Morton, Ill.
"Getz"

Victor Manufacturing Co.
Leavenworth, Kan.
"Wonder Washer"

Universal Utilities Corp.
Alpena, Mich.
"Universal"

Geyser Electric Co.
Chicago, Ill.
"Geyser"

Apex Electrical Mfg. Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
"Rotapex"

Dexter Co.
Fairfield, Iowa
"Dexter Cruiser"

Rullman Vacuum Washer Co.
Omaha, Nebr.
"Rullman's New Vacuum Washer"

Write them or us for full information

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO., Box 303, Middletown, Ohio

The trade-mark ARMCO carries the assurance that products bearing that mark are manufactured by The American Rolling Milling Company with the skill, intelligence, and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for them. The trade-mark ARMCO is registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

OIL EXPORTS IN 1919

(*The Wall Street Journal*)

Mineral oil exports in 1919 show a small decline from the preceding year's figures, amounting to 2,492,754,397 gallons, against 2,714,619,746 gallons, a drop of 221,865,649 gallons. The decrease is accounted for by a falling off of about fifty per cent. in fuel and gas oil exports which totalled more than 1,200,000,000 gallons in 1918 and only 584,849,605 gallons in 1919.

Gasoline exports also show a decline, amounting to 259,783,919 gallons in 1919, compared with 351,967,164 in 1918, a decrease of 92,183,245 gallons, or nearly thirty per cent. Both gasoline and fuel oil were affected by after-war conditions, when both kerosene and lubricating oil dominated the export trade.

Lubricating oil exports amounted to 277,591,158 gallons in 1919, against 257,317,253 gallons in 1918, a gain of 20,273,905 gallons, or eight per cent., while kerosene shipments totalled 976,305,545 gallons, compared with 491,109,815 gallons in 1918, an increase of 485,195,730 gallons, or nearly 100 per cent.

The following table shows the quantity of crude and refined oil exported in 1919, compared with 1918 (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce figures):

	1919	*1918*	*Decrease*
Crude oil, gallons	248,874,663	205,829,030	†43,045,033
Fuel and gas oil	584,849,605	1,200,750,319	615,900,714
Kerosene	976,305,545	491,109,815	†485,195,730
Lubricating oil	277,591,158	257,317,253	†20,273,905
Gasoline	259,783,919	351,967,164	92,183,245
All other (naphtha, etc.)	112,349,798	207,401,691	95,051,893
Residuum	32,999,709	244,474	†32,755,235
Total	2,492,754,397	2,714,619,746	221,865,349

†Increase.

The value of oil exports in 1919 was $343,776,385 compared with $344,265,500 in 1918, a decline of only $489,115, or not much over one per cent. The following table shows the value of crude and refined oil exports:

	1919	*1918*	*Decrease*
Crude oil	$14,825,202	$12,084,250	†$1,740,952
Fuel and gas	30,818,877	66,615,743	35,796,866
Kerosene	118,796,775	50,354,414	†68,442,361
Lubricating oil	85,451,399	75,603,055	†9,848,344
Gasoline	61,757,864	85,225,574	23,467,710
All other (naphtha, etc.)	30,291,972	54,368,166	24,076,194
Residuum	1,834,296	14,298	†1,819,998
Total	$343,776,385	$344,265,500	$489,115

† Increase.

The value of crude oil, kerosene, lubricating oil, and residuum shipments largely offset a decline in exports of fuel and gas oil, gasoline, and miscellaneous refined products.

EXPORTATION OF CONDENSED MILK

(The National City Bank of New York)

The tremendous increase in the exportation of condensed milk now represents an export trade of $125,000,000 a year, against a little over $1,000,000 at the beginning of the war. The phenomenal growth in exportation of this class of merchandise is apparently due in some degree to the taste which Europe acquired for American condensed milk during the war, for the quantity sent to Europe has advanced from 8,362 pounds in 1914 to 99,541,000 in 1916; 384,588,000 in the fiscal year 1918, and over 600,000,000 pounds in the calendar year 1919. To France, which made an intimate acquaintance with this product during the war period, the quantity sent in 1919 is 112,000,000 pounds against 41,000,000 in 1918.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF U. S. FARM PRODUCTS

(Based on Prices on the Farm)

Department of Agriculture

	Crops Value	*Animals and Animal Products Value*	*Total Gross Value*
1919*	$16,025,000,000	$8,957,000,000	$24,982,000,000
1918	14,331,000,000	8,149,000,000	22,480,000,000
1917	14,222,000,000	7,164,000,000	21,386,000,000
1916	9,054,000,000	4,352,000,000	13,406,000,000
1915	6,907,000,000	3,868.000,000	10,775,000,000
1914	6,112,000,000	3,783,000,000	9,895,000,000
1913	6,133,000,000	3,717,000,000	9,850,000,000
1912	5,842,000,000	3,501,000,000	9,343,000,000
1911	5,562,000,000	3,257,000,000	8,819,000,000
1910	5,486,000,000	3,551,000,000	9,037,000,000
1909†	5,487,161,223	3,071,000,000	8,558,161,223
1899†	2,998,704,412	1,718,000,000	4,717,069,973
1889†	....	....	2,460,107,454
1879†	....	....	2,212,540,927

* Preliminary. † Census.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH ASIA AND SOUTH AMERICA

(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

ASIA

	Imports from		*Exports to*	
	1918	*1919*	*1918*	*1919*
Aden	$965,000	$5,175,000	$118,000	$1,659,000
China	140,893,000	170,177,000	59,135,000	118,274,000
Chosen	139,000	335,000	1,826,000	3,333,000
British India	129,688,000	140,081,000	40,392,000	67,060,000
Str. Settlements	150,231,000	145,862,000	9,948,000	12,135,000
Dutch E. Indies	74,983,000	78,741,000	23,379,000	46,576,000
Hongkong	30,068,000	22,119,000	24,665,000	22,093,000
Japan	301,943,000	409,853,000	273,775,000	366,365,000
Russia in Asia	2,975,000	6,710,000	8,483,000	54,679,000
Siam	175,000	224,000	1,577,000	1,938,000
Turkey in Asia	486,000	22,838,000	416,000	4,842,000
Total Asia	$853,375,000	$1,041,444,000	$445,501,000	$703,667,000

SOUTH AMERICA

	Imports from		*Exports to*	
	1918	*1919*	*1918*	*1919*
Argentina	$228,388,000	$199,158,000	$105,105,000	$155,968,000
Bolivia	452,000	2,434,000	5,289,000	4,471,000
Brazil	98,038,000	233,571,000	57,391,000	114,656,000
Chile	166,083,000	82,442,000	66,404,000	53,472,000
Colombia	24,723,000	42,911,000	10,546,000	24,144,000
Ecuador	10,122,000	8,966,000	4,172,000	7,501,000
Brit. Guiana	394,000	399,000	5,511,000	5,125,000
Paraguay	140,000	1,031,000	701,000	894,000
Peru	34,423,000	33,111,000	21,716,000	26,945,000
Uruguay	35,583,000	50,484,000	16,193,000	31,420,000
Venezuela	11,957,000	32,111,000	7,161,000	14,429,000
Total S. A.	$610,531,000	$687,525,000	$302,710,000	$442,127,000

TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Our trade with the principal countries of Europe and other countries not given above in 1918 and 1919 was as follows:

	1918		*1919*	
	Imports from	*Exports to*	*Imports from*	*Exports to*
Austria-Hungary	97,323	....	2,390,973	42,211,564
Belgium	13,964	154,649,338	7,700,100	377,876,308
Denmark	796,418	11,353,845	6,201,750	163,965,478
Finland	....	268	1,215,361	21,814,029
France	59,509,854	931,199,774	123,871,409	893,368,996
Germany	317,706	....	10,624,229	92,761,314
Greece	19,136,832	4,346,471	28,611,288	42,883,610
Italy	24,340,022	492,174,547	59,048,446	442,676,842
Netherlands	8,824,419	11,369,269	75,506,503	255,134,440
Norway	2,015,851	36,137,464	7,371,249	135,134,594
Spain	18,488,289	69,188,733	49,391,903	102,819,694
Sweden	5,935,490	15,674,108	13,825,982	133,063,131
Switzerland	16,882,742	27,602,921	27,687,818	76,145,554
United Kingdom	148,614,815	2,061,292,543	309,189,265	2,279,178,048
Canada	451,695,009	886,877,584	494,693,869	734,267,286
Central Am. States	44,131,122	40,899,065	43,149,859	55,642,956
Mexico	158,643,427	97,788,736	148,926,376	131,451,901
West Indies (including Cuba)	310,470,808	282,133,528	461,648,522	353,440,095
Australasia	98,871,941	102,688,145	84,226,388	123,980,998
Br. Africa	51,657,286	43,758,997	66,158,547	59,452,756
Philippine Islands	85,926,717	52,975,672	66,289,336	70,310,262

	—Seven Months Ended January—	
Total Exports by Groups	*1920*	*1919*
Breadstuffs	$459,361,578	$521,822,799
Cottonseed oil	£74,657,500	£69,776,984
Cottonseed oil	$16,815,842	$14,152,352
Meat and dairy products	502,279,262	533,803,480
Cotton, bales	4,328,150	2,853,330
Cotton, pounds	2,221,295,630	1,479,566,530
Cotton	$828,674,547	$480,254,569
Mineral oils, gallons	1,554,389,928	1,589,384,331
Mineral oils	$209,339,253	$210,963,045

LIVESTOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

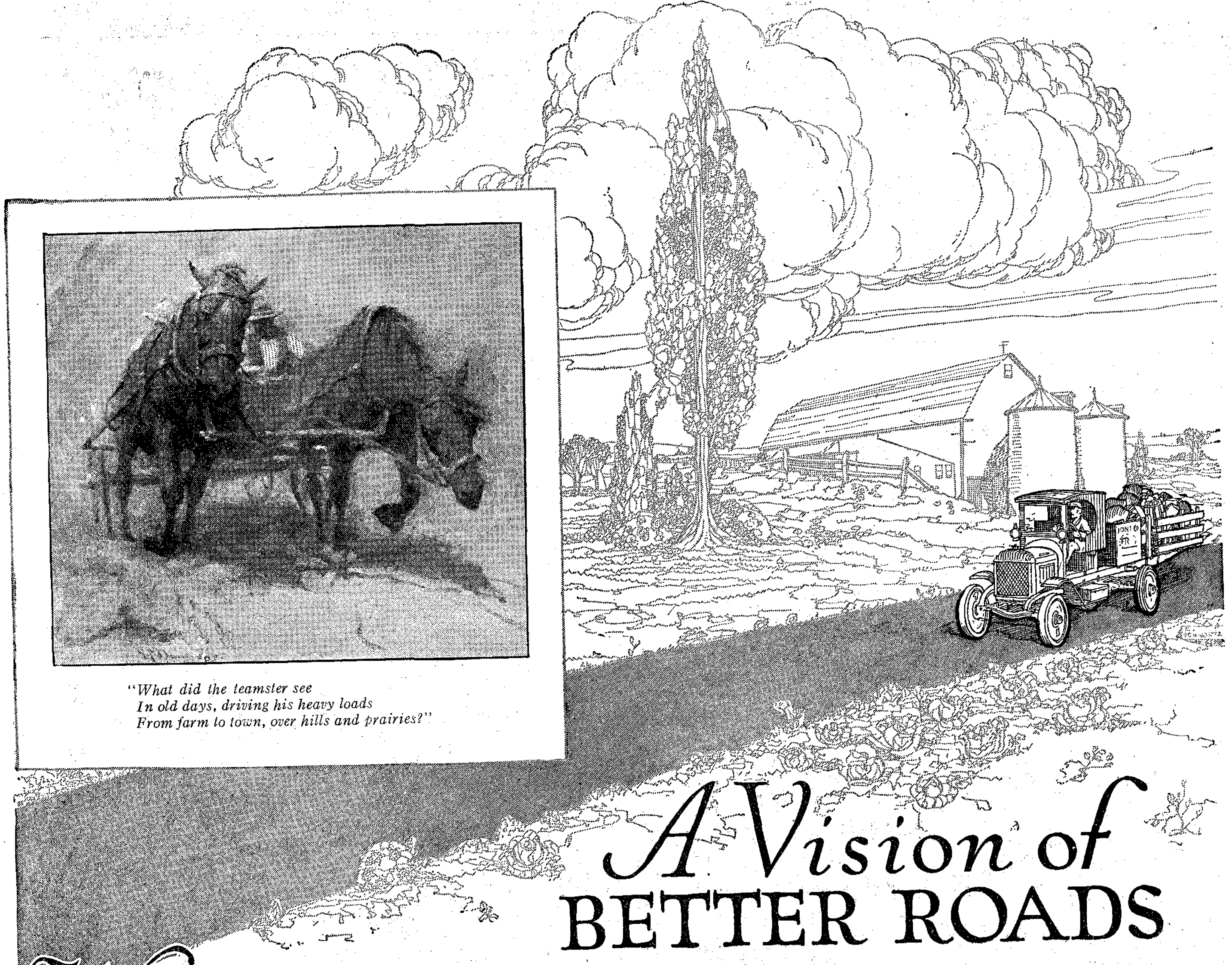
Department of Agriculture

The total number of animals on farms January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1919, compared with the census report of April 15, 1910, was:

Farm Animals	*1920*	*1919*	*1910*
Horses	21,109,000	21,482,000	19,833,000
Mules	4,995,000	4,954,000	4,210,000
Milch cows	23,747,000	23,475,000	20,625,000
Other cattle	44,385,000	45,085,000	41,178,000
Sheep	48,615,000	48,866,000	52,448,000
Swine	72,909,000	74,584,000	58,186,000
Totals	215,760,000	218,446,000	196,480,000

The aggregate value of all livestock on farms January 1, 1920, January 1, 1919, and January 1, 1910, was:

Farm Animals	*1920*	*1919*	*1910*
Horses	$1,992,542,000	$2,114,897,000	$2,142,524,000
Mules	734,779,000	672,922,000	506,049,000
Milch cows	2,021,681,000	1,835,770,000	727,802,000
Other cattle	1,914,575,000	1,993,442,000	785,261,000
Sheep	511,654,000	568,265,000	216,030,000
Swine	1,386,212,000	1,642,598,000	533,309,000
Totals	$8,561,443,000	$8,827,894,000	$4,910,975,000



"What did the teamster see
In old days, driving his heavy loads
From farm to town, over hills and prairies?"

A Vision of BETTER ROADS

WHAT did the teamster see
In old days, driving his heavy loads
From farm to town, over hills and prairies,
Through mud and flood and storm and washout,
By wood-roads and highroads and the great
National Highways from State to State,
His strong horses straining and sweating through
dust or mire—
What did that hardy teamster see
On those long, hard roads behind his laboring team?

Across the years he saw a vision,
Prophetic, happy, haunting and inspired—
A Vision of Better Roads in the days that were to be.
He saw broad, smooth highroads running everywhere
in a vast network over the country,
Roads without dust or mud or weariness or the
constant labor of repair,
Roads pleasant and swift to travel,
Roads clean and safe and paved,
Leading to great cities and friends and business and
on adventurous, delightful journeys,
All over this broad, beautiful land.
He saw himself and his wife going and
returning over these fair highways,
Making trips to town for shopping or pleasure;
He saw his boys and girls going to better schools,
and better satisfied with their home;
He saw an end to dreariness and monotony
and isolation;
He saw his produce carried quickly to market, and
anything he needed brought as quickly back to
his own door;
He saw happiness, comfort and prosperity in that
Vision of Better Roads—
The vision of things which his energy and
resourcefulness and courage are today
bringing to pass.

IT was "A Vision of Better Roads" that brought forth Tarvia—which has given smooth, dustless, mudless, waterproof highways to thousands of communities all over this vast land.

Tarvia
Preserves Roads
Prevents Dust

If your community does not yet enjoy the benefits of good highways, write at once to our nearest office for information regarding good roads that should interest every citizen.

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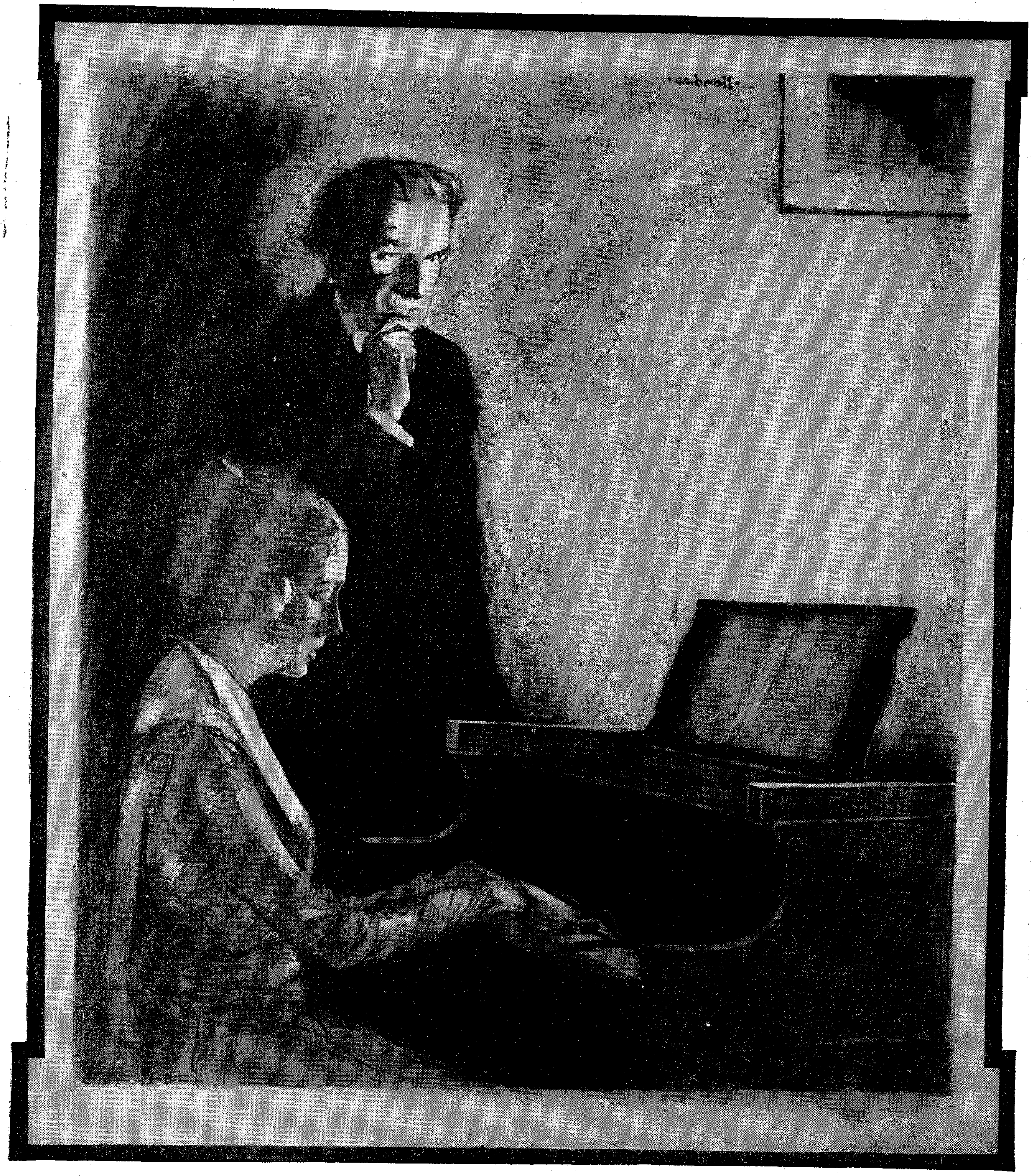


IT is the Glorious Tone of the Chickering that distinguishes it above all other pianos. Exquisitely sweet and of great richness and power, it has delighted discriminating music lovers for nearly a century.

Chickering Pianos

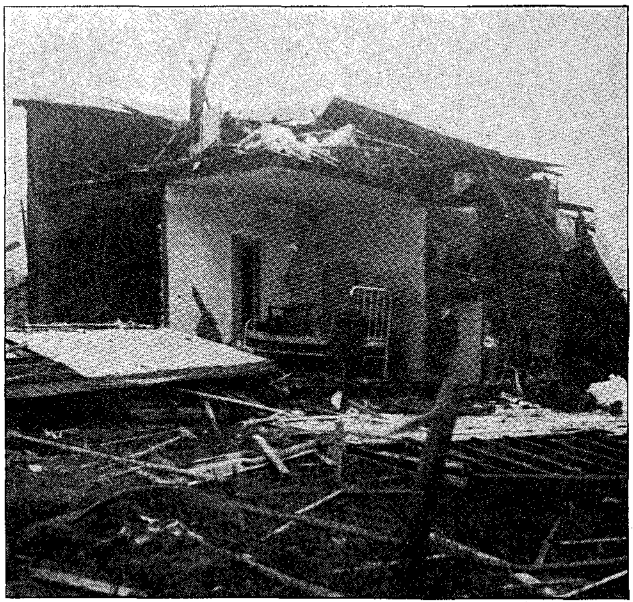
Made at the Great Chickering Factories. Boston, Massachusetts

The Chickering with the Ampico reproduces in your home the playing of the world's greatest pianists and all the music you love best, ideally interpreted

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

TORNADOES IN THE SOUTH AND MID-WEST

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY was riding in an automobile along Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, when the car encountered one of that group of related tornadoes which devastated parts of eight Southern and Mid-Western States on the last Sunday in March. "First we were pelted with hailstones as big as pigeons' eggs," he said. "Then we were soaked in a deluge of rain. We saw a funnel-shaped cloud coming toward us and stopt the machine. Then the strangest sight I ever expect to see met our eyes." His account which, multiplied by several thousands, might give a fair idea of the series of disasters brought by the wind, continues in the Chicago *Tribune:*



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A HOME EXPLODED BY THE WIND.

One freakish tornado effect is shown in the picture of this wrecked house at Dunning, on the outskirts of Chicago. Due to the vacuum at the center of the funnel-shaped wind-cloud, the natural pressure of the air inside the house—15 pounds to the square inch—was sufficient to blow the walls outward.

> We saw shingles flying off roofs. Chickens carried high up in the air. Telephone-poles snapt off and went swirling off in a cloud of dust. Houses shook and collapsed. One of them seemed to fold right up. Another jumped up in the air and fell down all in pieces. Birds were flung down in the road with such force that their lives were crusht out.
>
> "All this happened quicker than I can tell it. We were about to crawl out of the car when it began to rise. We jumped and the car turned over. We were both blown into a ditch and were soaking wet when we picked ourselves up. A repair-car came along towing another light machine. The repair car didn't upset, but the other did. We helped those fellows right their machine and they helped us with ours. While we were working, a house a short distance away burst into flames and was destroyed before firemen came."

"These freakish blasts would be amusing if they were not so wanton in dealing out death and destruction," observes the Providence (R. I.) *Evening Bulletin.* "Their strange twists baffle imagination." The total of deaths, counted among the immediate results of this great storm, or, more properly perhaps, combination of storms, approximates two hundred. Possibly 10,000 were injured, many seriously, and the property damage is counted in the millions of dollars. Within the space of a few hours, on a day which happened to be Palm Sunday, with the result that crowded churches imperiled an unusual number of persons, cyclonic storms, followed frequently by fire or floods, swept parts of Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Henry J. Cox, weather forecaster for Chicago, places the responsibility for the wide-spread destruction on a combination of two great storms, according to a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Record.* One developed in Alaska, traveled through British Columbia, and joined a storm from the Southwest, which developed in the arid plateaus of Southern Arizona and Nevada. The resulting wind-storms were among the most violent of any ever experienced in the afflicted regions.

Illinois, and especially the suburbs of Chicago, was the hardest hit of the Central States, with 30 dead, more than 1,000 injured, and 3,000 made homeless. Indiana reported 36 fatalities and Ohio 26. Eleven were killed in Michigan, and one each in Wisconsin and Missouri. The death list was placed at 38 in Georgia, and in Alabama at 17. These figures do not include reports from small, out-of-the-way places, many of which were isolated by the destruction of telegraph- and telephone-wires, and by floods. Strange freaks of the wind, some of them tragic, many of them merely amazing or amusing, are reported from Chicago in a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune.* For instance:

> A frame was snatched from a picture on the wall, yet the glass was unbroken. Two blocks west of one of the suburbs struck by the tornado there is a house standing on its chimney, and six naked trees with their roots in the air. On the west road of this same suburb there is a barn lying in a corn-field and a flivver astride of a rail fence.
>
> One man who was dug from beneath a hummock of splinters and bricks said, when he regained consciousness, that he thought he had awakened some place, "'way below," where it was very hot. The rescuers found a stove on each side of him which had been carried away from some neighboring houses. Both stoves were burning briskly.

Photographed by International.

IN THE WAKE OF THE TORNADO.

This scene of wreckage, in Melrose Park, Ill., may be considered typical of the devastation spread through portions of eight States by a group of cyclonic wind-storms. The destruction caused by the wind was frequently followed by fire and flood.

> The tornado actually lasted one minute in Wilmette. But the citizens there insist that it lasted more than an hour.
>
> A trunk traveled from the garret of one house and landed in

> the front window of another. Lingerie from one town is draped on trees in another. One man held to a lamppost for ten minutes while the wind straightened him out parallel with the ground.
>
> A minister in one church was saying: "Be prepared, for you know not when you will be called." The roof caved in, the steeple collapsed, and two women and a child were killed. A barn was lifted from three horses, but the animals were unharmed.
>
> Eight bodies had been found in Elgin, "surely there must be more—a great many more," persons said. Rescue parties peered beneath fallen timbers, heaps of plaster and piles of brick. Among the searchers was a photographer. In the business center he found a mountain of débris.
>
> He observed it critically to learn from what side it might be photographed to the best advantage. He saw something that caused him to drop his camera. It was the body of a woman. He ran to the place and began throwing the splinters and bricks aside with his hands.
>
> "Call my paper and tell them that there are nine dead in Elgin," he called to a reporter. The reporter hurried away.
>
> "Nine dead in Elgin" was passed around in awed whispers.
>
> The word was flashed to Chicago. When the body was uncovered it was found to be badly damaged and the wax features were disfigured. It was a clothing model.
>
> There is one building in Melrose Park which stands majestically and defiant while all around is prostrate. It was directly in the path of the gale. No freak of the storm saved this building. Through its sheer solidity it withstood the tornado.
>
> It is a two-story brick structure and it was packed solid from cellar to roof with sacks of flour and feed. It was too heavy a load for the big wind to lift—$500,000 worth of fodder. A few bags of flour whisked out on the street and the rain kneaded them to dough—that was all.
>
> The track of the twister winds in and out, little wooden cottages are left standing, while great brick and stone structures near by are razed.
>
> Sometimes the wind cut like a keen-edged sword, sometimes it smote like a mailed fist. In Maywood there's a house with its top shaven off clean. Next door is a dwelling which looks as if a crusher had landed on its roof and smashed it to splinters.
>
> Like twisted skeletons stand three houses in Melrose Park, possibly the hardest hit of all the suburbs. They look as if they had exploded. Their walls are blown out and their roofs swept into the air. The schoolhouse looks as if some prehistoric monster had taken a few bites from it. Great chunks are missing.
>
> It is a curious path—this trail of the tornado. It is lined with the curious who stand by and wonder and ask each other how a wind could flatten out a brick house, strip its walls and shoot the bricks like bullets a hundred feet.
>
> One old woman who lived alone sat beside the spot where her house had stood while passed the idle and curious. Around her head was a towel, which showed several spots of red. She was an object of all photographers and one picture of her pathetic figure in an afternoon paper was headed, "The whole story of the tornado." It showed her with a few articles of furniture around her, articles that soldiers and others had found and brought back. She refused to leave the place of her desolation and rocked continuously to and fro, mumbling incoherent words.

The Chicago *Tribune's* account says that the storm came practically out of a clear sky, and departed to leave the same clear sky behind. "The wind came into a peaceful, sunshiny, warm Palm Sunday," according to this account, "and when it left the day was peaceful and warm and the sun was shining. A torrential downpour and a hail-storm, lasting for a few moments, intervened." In Melrose Park, a suburb of Chicago, a freight-car containing 1,500 pounds of freight was lifted by the cyclonic force of the wind, carried a distance of forty feet, and smashed against a depot, which was partly wrecked. A switch-tower on top of a slender pole, standing three feet from the end of the car, was not touched by the blast. An account is given of the antics of the storm in Chicago proper, where the most remarkable feature of the wind's work, perhaps, was the amount of general destruction wrought without the sacrifice of any lives. *The Tribune's* account runs:

> The storm made its first serious onslaught at Fifty-fifth Street and Archer Avenue. In that district the home of Charles Doubek toppled over like a house of cards. Mr. Doubek and his daughter, Olga, suffered cuts and bruises.
>
> Sweeping north in Archer Avenue, in a half-mile path, the storm razed sheds and frame dwellings. Descending whirlwind fashion, it lifted the roof from a two-story apartment-building and hurled it against the home of Henry Hart, member of the city fire department. No one was injured.
>
> Then it divided into sections—one traveling west in Thirty-first Street to register at Cicero, Maywood, and Melrose Park, to the northwest, but the main section traveling toward the northeast to strike hard around Seventy-second Avenue and Irving Park Boulevard.
>
> Meanwhile still another section was skip-stopping about the southwest side. Reaching Twenty-second Street and Crawford Avenue, it smashed its way to Ogden Avenue, in which it traveled northeast in a quarter-mile path to Turner Avenue, where it shifted to the north. Down Turner to Sixteenth Street, where it attained its greatest fury, then on to Fifteenth Street, in which it hopped east to unroof a house used as a Jewish club. No one was injured.
>
> From here it leapt across Douglas Park, uprooting a few trees and shrubbery, to register again as a house-wrecking medium in Taylor Street, between Sacramento Boulevard and Francisco Avenue.

From the town of West Point, Georgia, which, together with the neighboring town of La Grange, was a heavy sufferer by the storm, comes a brief report of a physician who gave his life in an effort to save the life of a child. The incident is thus reported by the Atlanta *Constitution:*

> In company with half a dozen others, Dr. L. D. Askew, was chatting in his drug-store in West Point when the scream that announced the tornado was heard. Every one sought safety outside, leaving unnoticed in the store a little boy who had been listening to the conversation. That is, all but Dr. Askew. He saw the child even as the building rocked and quivered, and, reaching down, gathered the boy in his arms and made a move toward the door, bending over the child to protect it.
>
> Horrified lookers-on saw the roof collapse and the two go out of sight beneath the débris. The storm passed in a few moments, and a child's screams were heard. When the wreckage was removed, Dr. Askew was dead, but virtually unhurt, protected by his body, was the boy.
>
> That's why West Point mourns a hero to-day.

The same paper presents this story of conditions in La Grange on the morning after the storm:

> While scores of her mill-workers and colored residents were suffering silently in emergency hospitals, from which were all day being issued the bodies of the dead, while hundreds were homeless and in desolation, and while property-owners took inventory after a loss estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,225,000, La Grange was to-day bathed in the soft radiance of early summer sunshine and wrapt in quiet, that seemed to give the lie to the news that Sunday afternoon the city was in the grip of a disastrous tornado that left hundreds of homes twisted and torn beyond recognition, and took a toll of death and suffering.
>
> The loss sustained by the mill-workers here is a particularly pathetic one, when compared with the losses of people who are better fitted to repair the gap in resources left by the cyclone, and some of the most pitiful scenes ever witnessed in Georgia were witnessed to-day.
>
> Last night and to-day the Dunson and the Mission House hospitals were crowded with the white injured, while the Troup County court-house and a negro schoolhouse were converted into emergency receiving-stations for colored sufferers.
>
> The Red-Cross convoy of doctors, nurses, and hospital-supplies that fought its way from Atlanta over seas of almost impassable mud and reached here at 10:30 o'clock this morning, after a ride of ten hours, found the stricken city in dire need, and in less than fifteen minutes Atlanta's Red-Cross nurses were assisting Atlanta's Red-Cross doctors in operating on La Grange's sufferers.
>
> Despite the fact that Red-Cross relief is being administered in just as generous style as is possible under the circumstances, suffering in La Grange's mill district, where almost all the white casualties were incurred, is intense.
>
> Supplies of all kinds were being rushed to La Grange to-night, and it is believed that, with the aid of certain supplies, in a short time the city will be able to care for its wounded, house its homeless, and alleviate want and privation.
>
> Several hundred homes of white employees of the various mills here and of negro residents were torn from their foundations and either dashed to pieces some distance away or twisted into unrecognizable masses and left standing in part, by some freak of the wind.
>
> The devastation wrought by the cyclone as it cut a broad swath directly across the southern edge of the city is gruesome. Acres upon acres of leveled buildings and pile upon pile of torn and twisted wreckage cover the slopes of the broad-breasted hills in the path of the tornado. In one place, a number of negro houses were burned after being blown down.

The Albany *Journal* suggests that these wide-spread and

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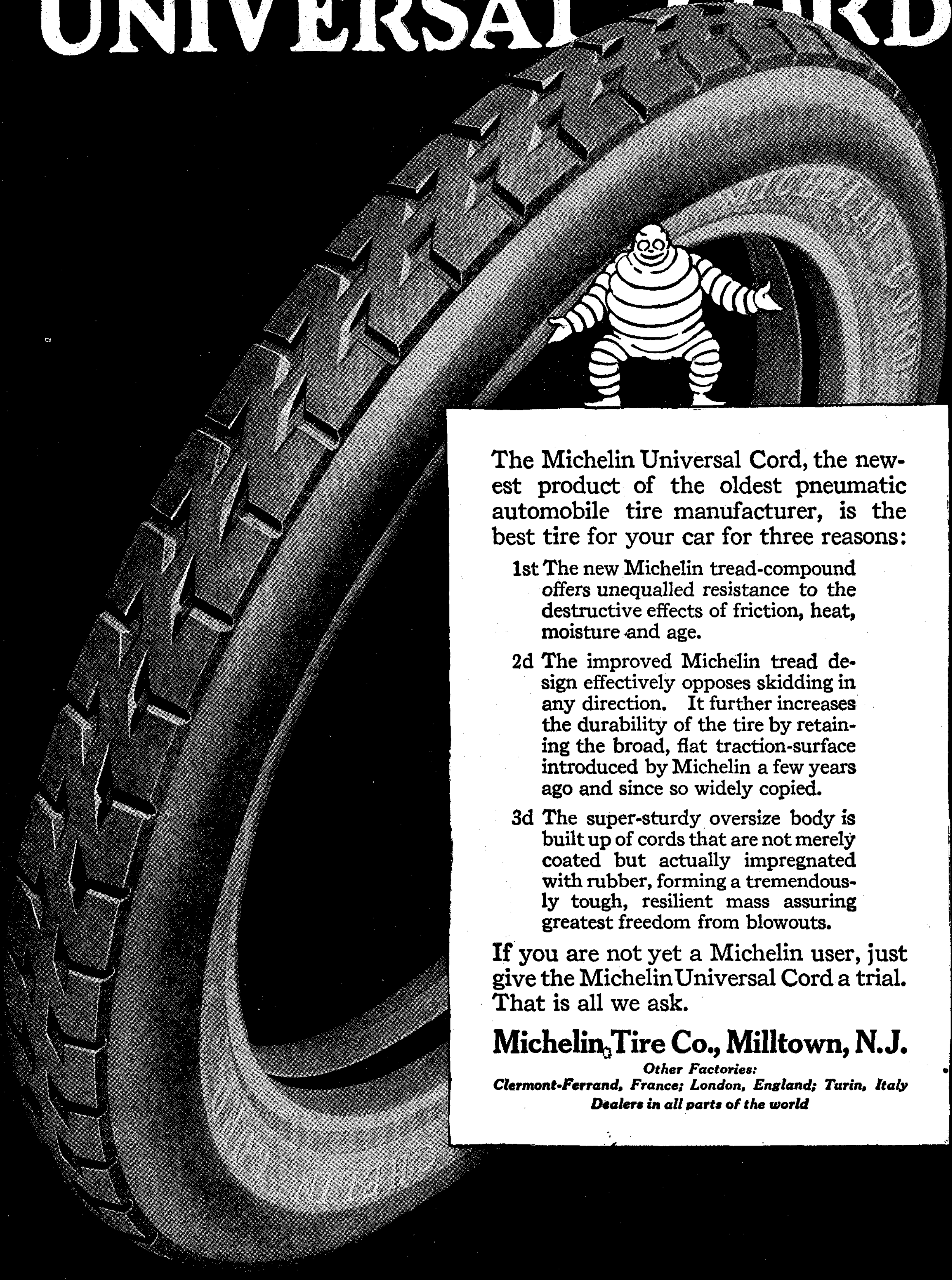

The Michelin Universal Cord, the newest product of the oldest pneumatic automobile tire manufacturer, is the best tire for your car for three reasons:

1st The new Michelin tread-compound offers unequalled resistance to the destructive effects of friction, heat, moisture and age.

2d The improved Michelin tread design effectively opposes skidding in any direction. It further increases the durability of the tire by retaining the broad, flat traction-surface introduced by Michelin a few years ago and since so widely copied.

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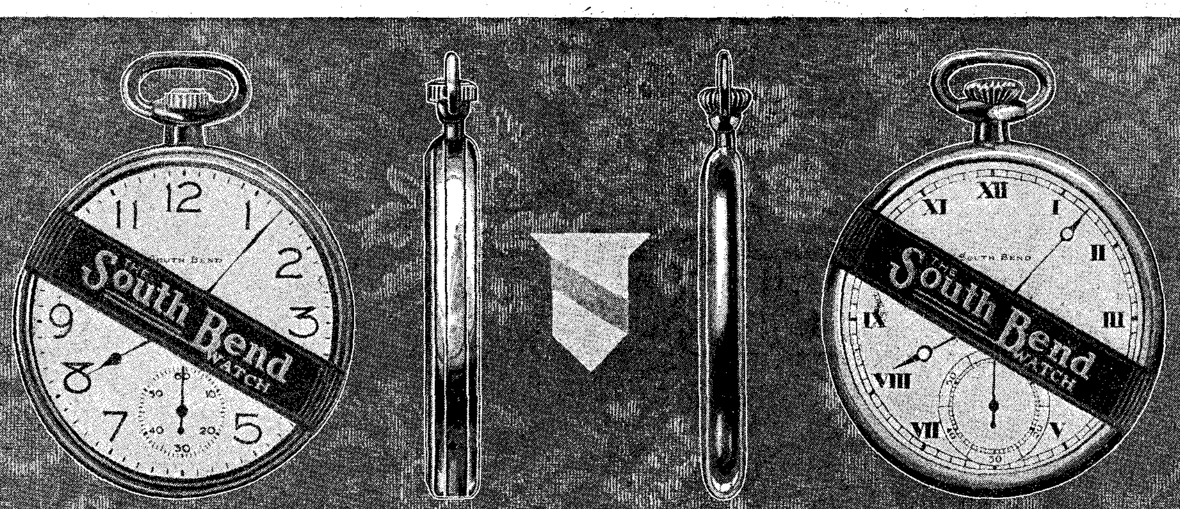
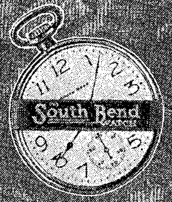
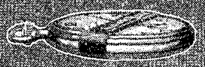


The Fairfield

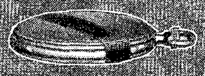
The Belmont



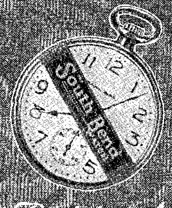
Position 1



Position 2



Position 3



Position 4

Two Handsome Styles to Choose From in this 19 Jewel 4 Position Watch

In all watch history there probably has never been a watch which has equaled the quick, widespread demand that has developed for the South Bend 19 Jewel, 4 Position Watch.

From the moment of its introduction it jumped into popularity as jewelers and watch owners alike realized the idea behind its manufacture—that of providing a watch of thoroughly high grade construction and close timekeeping accuracy to sell at a moderate price.

Standardization, quantity production and the elimination of frills of inside finish have made exceptional value possible in this watch. And expert adjustment to the four positions in which watches are most often placed and carried, set up a new time-keeping standard for watches of its grade.

For three years we have made constant increases in our production program for this watch, yet the demand is always in excess of the supply.

Two handsome case styles to choose from. A beautiful and accurate watch at only $45. If you are to own one this year you must see your jeweler at once.

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severe storms which usually are of limited scope and "do not occur simultaneously in widely separated localities," may have some connection with recent disturbances in the sun. As the writer sums up his idea of the matter:

> Storms of such extent and violence, coming right after announcement of the discovery of two large sun-spots and a number of smaller ones, which followed the remarkable display of northern lights last week, support the theory that disturbances in the sun, whose effect appears in the form of what are called spots, have a direct and decided influence upon our atmospheric conditions.

The Nashville *Star* is among the many newspapers which believe that "nature is out of order," and that more such "twisters" may be expected. It comments editorially:

> When, a short time ago, a tornado swept through western Missouri and destroyed several lives and much property fears were exprest that this visitation, thus early in the spring, denoted the possibility of other serious cyclonic storms this season. This apprehension has been verified by an outburst of fury in a wide range of territory yesterday. In half a dozen States—Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Georgia, and Alabama—a series of storms, perhaps the result of the same atmospheric condition, wrought disaster. The death toll is not yet fully reckoned and reported. The property loss, mounting surely into the millions, will perhaps not be known for weeks.
>
> This is a remarkable happening. Usually such storms are restricted in their fury and cover but a small area. Here was a combination of storms ranging over several thousand miles in space, tho greatly concentrated in certain parts. If it were in midsummer there might be no great wonderment at the phenomenon. But coming now, so early in the season, the visitation is greatly disturbing, apart from the loss and suffering entailed. It suggests that nature is out of order; that there are extraordinary forces at work to disturb the seasonal rhythm, and that other terrors of the air are in store for the people.
>
> The worst of such happenings is that there is no possibility of precaution against them. Man can build sea-walls to keep out floods and dikes to check high waters, but when the whirling winds come there is no protection. The stoutest buildings are crusht and the heaviest materials are hurled far. The force that will carry a great church-bell a hundred feet, as in Illinois, is not to be resisted by any preventive measures.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* recalls, once declared that the people of the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, "by reason of the turbulence of the general aerial circulation, and of New England in particular, because all eastward-moving storm-centers sooner or later converge over the Maine coast, had acquired more lively habits of body and mind than their European forebears. He was supposed to have uttered a jest and not a serious scientific fact." *The Ledger* continues:

> While it is quite true that there are many sections of the north central regions that share with the Ohio Valley, the Lakes, and New England the kind of weather which is in continual flux and whose chief characteristics are those of violent change and extraordinary contrast within brief periods, it is true it is these great population areas of the northern tier that do best represent whatever human reaction there has been to the stresses of American weather.
>
> As for American contrasts and intensity, March, 1920, is easily a record-breaker. The opening weeks saw unusual extremes in air-passages. A fortnight ago, March 15–17, the lowest pressures ever recorded accompanied a continual cyclone over North Dakota, and now another unusual continental cyclone which moved from a southern position to Lake Superior in two days with unheard-of pressures for interior storms, has caused a number of tornadoes as far north as Michigan and Wisconsin and as far south as Georgia and Alabama. For while tornadoes may form in the Southern States during March, as witness the great Louisville tornado of March 27, 1890, they are abnormal in the Northern States at this time, May, June, and July being the usual months for them to appear as far north as the Lake States. The very extent of the present tornadic disturbances, therefore, coupled with the heavy loss of life and property, is part of the penalty we have to pay for having settled and civilized a continent in which the elements at times seem affected by an implacable malignity toward man.
>
> That these violent weather movements are character-making is naturally not at all comforting to survivors, nor very reassuring to those who live in the tornado belts of the South and West and Northwest. But the fact remains that the aurora does appear farther south over the United States than similar appearances over Europe; that the temperatures fall more rapidly for each three hundred feet that one ascends vertically here than is the case in the atmosphere over Europe, and that both our continental cyclones and coast hurricanes reach intensities unknown to cyclonic disturbances in Europe; that our thunder-storms are more violent than those of northern Europe; and, above all, that the small rotary destructive storms, limited as to duration and path, called the tornado, are practically unknown in Europe, or, at most, the type over there is represented by feeble whirlwinds accompanying thunderstorms. That all this atmospheric overturn reveals that there is little stagnation of air here, with a consequent nervous reaction on man as the extremes follow each other across the country from west to east, has played a determining part in developing the national temperament. That the general result, allowing for all the tragedies that accompany these storms, is beneficial none can deny. Professor Moore's pleasantry has overwhelming facts back of it, even if students of national characteristics have not worked out the complete record of cause and effect in describing just what all the American traits are that make us differ physically and mentally from our cousins on the other side.

MORE LIGHT ON THE "HARD-BOILED" ORDER OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

THE ILL-FAVORED ORDER of the Federal Board for Vocational Education instructing its agents to be "hard-boiled" to wounded soldiers, which was mentioned in these columns recently, is further explained in a letter published in *The American Legion Weekly* (Indianapolis) from Mrs. Janette Logan Jacobs, of the Red Cross. For months, we are told, Mrs. Jacobs, whose home is in New York City, has devoted nearly all her time to alleviating distress among disabled soldiers and in that connection has had abundant opportunity to observe the workings of the Board. The most glaring fault in the rehabilitation machinery, she finds, is in the attitude of more than half of the examiners and advisers, which is such as to make the wounded soldiers feel that they are practically charity patients and that anything done for them is in the nature of condescension. The first case that came under Mrs. Jacobs's observation was that of a wounded soldier whom she met by chance on top of a bus. He looked so down-hearted that she inquired what was the trouble. He told her he had applied for vocational training several weeks before, and had received no response of any kind to his inquiries. She took it upon herself to help this young man, and thereafter helped many others, on each occasion going with the boy to see the Board. We quote from her letter as to the men's experiences:

> They are made to wait for hours and hours, and often for several days in succession, sitting in chairs before they even receive a first hearing. After their cases are taken up they are frequently obliged to wait days or weeks before any action is taken so far as resulting good to them personally is concerned. The following examples in quotation-marks are substantially correct. They are, as nearly as memory will serve, in the exact words used in my hearing by various examiners and advisers:
>
> I said, "But you don't understand the psychology of the soldier." answer, "No, thank God, and I hope we never shall."
>
> "Think of what the rehabilitation of the soldier would have been under Army control—militarism, fatal to the country."
>
> "Why should we do more for the returned soldier than the man on the street? You don't support him. Why should you do more for a man who has lost a leg in battle than for one who lost a leg in a factory?"
>
> They (Board employees) are nearly all ardent pacifists and wish no good to come to a man who has fought.
>
> They keep the men waiting days, weeks, months. Hours and hours are spent by the applicants for vocational training in a little walled-off outer space. There is no welcome and but scant courtesy. If, on seeing the adviser, they complain of the wait or the treatment, their cases are often marked simply "Unworthy," and the man is dropt for that reason. Their spirits are often nearly crusht by the long, long wait, and then they are blamed for this. One adviser said to me, "I've come

the oil that lubricates most
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"A"
(Medium body)
For cylinders of water-cooled gasoline engines. It holds its body under EXTREME HEAT, and feeds readily in mechanical and gravity oilers. For the general lubrication of electric vehicles.
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A manufacturer writes to us:

"We have always carried on a considerable amount of experimental work in connection with lubrication and have held our specification regarding oil very closely to Gargoyle Mobiloils.

"As we are commencing shipments into England, and also France, we are very anxious to get our customers in these countries started on your oils . . .

"We have found that a sample can of Gargoyle Mobiloils going with the machine is important, inasmuch as our customers get excellent service as long as they use the oil supplied *and are very prompt to return to your oil* as soon as they have tried something else, as they usually do, and find that they do not get the results."

Engine results depend upon scientific lubrication.

Engine results account for the fact that you seldom find a motorist who "used to use Gargoyle Mobiloils."

Gargoyle Mobiloils are refined from crude oils specially chosen for lubricating qualities—for *engine results.*

Get engine results. The present cost of automobiles, spare parts and repair service warrants the use of scientific lubrication as never before.

For engine results—consult the Chart at the right.

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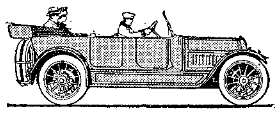
Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor



Correct Automobile Lubrication

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Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are:

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Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

The Chart below indicates the grade recommended by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. If your car is not listed in this partial Chart, send for booklet "Correct Lubrication" which lists the correct grades for *all* cars.

117	1919 Models		1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models	
AUTOMOBILES	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (4 cyl.)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (6-38)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (6-39B)(Teetor-H)			A	Arc.						
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers			A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-40)							A	Arc.		
" (6-30)	A	A			A	A	A	A		
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (F.A.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Cole							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham									Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Dart	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model C)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 and 3½ ton)	A	A	A	A						
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. S-X)			A	A	A	A				
Federal (special)			Arc.	Arc.						
Fiat			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.								
" " (Model 12)	A	Arc.								
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Hudson							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King									A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" Commercial			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Model 48)							A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl.)			A	A	A	A				
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lippard Stewart			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" " (Mod. MW)					A	Arc.				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Madison			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)					A	A	A	A		
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (22-70)									Arc.	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Moline-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Monroe			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	A	Arc.
" (Mod. M4)			A	A	A	A				
" (Mod. S)	A	A								
Moon			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Mod. 671)			A	A						
" (Quad)	A	A	A	A						
National	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Oakland	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.			Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard									A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" Commercial	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-36)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6-38-39)					A	Arc.				
" (6-40)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Paige (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Renault (French)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	A	E	E	E				
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (¾ ton)					A	Arc.				
Simplex Crane			A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Sixteen Valve)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
White (3 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* **NEW YORK, U.S.A.**

> to realize that no real red-blooded man, no man with any pep or fight in him, no matter how badly wounded, would ever come in here asking for charity. You ought to see them, they are a poor-spirited lot anyway. I've got no sympathy for them."
>
> An adviser admitted that they had made mistakes, but he said: "We are probably too late now to help many of the wounded soldiers, but that makes very little difference anyway, seeing what we have learned here of vocational needs will be of great benefit to the coming generation."
>
> An adviser said: "It is the crime of the century the way some men try to get an education out of the Government. Sometimes a man who has only lost a thumb or a couple of fingers or a hand will try to get the Government to educate him through the Board."
>
> The medical situation is very bad. If a man asks for medical care, he is sent to the War-Risk. They send him from doctor to clinic and from clinic to hospital. He is often too poor to buy himself food that in any way nourishes him. He then becomes too sick to receive vocational training, and, therefore, is no responsibility of the Federal Board. They cross his name off the active list, and, as far as the Board goes, his case is finished. If you ask them about such a case the answer is likely to be, "We are not here to do a charity business."
>
> Often an adviser will explain to the wounded man the terrible expense the country is put to to rehabilitating soldiers and thereby discourage the true-blue American. One time I met a big soldier on crutches with one leg, leaving the Board. I asked him if he had got what he wanted. "No, ma'am," he said, "I went for to fight for my country, not to bankrupt it. If the country is as hard up as that, I ain't going to have it spend it on a half man like me."
>
> Sometimes the fighting blood of a man is aroused. Another day I met a big marine, again on crutches, again with one leg gone. I asked him if he had what he wanted. "No, ma'am," he said, "not yet, but I expect to. Fighting Jerry was hard, but it wasn't nothing to this battle of Fifth Avenue." He had a wife and he had to fight.
>
> I have seen a man come through the gate from the line of chairs when his patience had come to the breaking-point, and come up to an adviser at his desk and say, "Please, sir, won't you speak to me?" "You go sit down on your chair," the adviser said. The man was in pain, I could see from his face. "But, sir," he said in desperation, "I will speak to you." "You will sit in that chair till I finish this dictating," the adviser answered him.
>
> One time a man came to borrow money from the Red Cross. His security was that he was to get a job as adviser in the Vocational Board. I asked him if he had had training in that work. He said, "No, but I have a brother-in-law on the Board." His previous work was in a printing-office.
>
> These substantially correct quotations speak for themselves, and no comment is necessary. The names of the speakers are known to the writer in each case.

Mrs. Jacobs also finds certain fundamental imperfections in the law, which she sets out as follows:

> Eighty dollars a month is an insufficient provision for the man's living expenses, certainly in New York City. Boys who are undergoing vocational reeducation should not be forced to live at the minimum expense that will sustain life. That is practically on a pauper's budget. They should live cleanly, should be well nourished, well clothed, and in good moral atmosphere if the benefits that they are hoping to obtain can possibly be attained. My investigation shows that a minimum allowance of $3.50 a day should be made. Secondly, the payments should be made in advance and not at the end of a month, or the end of two weeks.
>
> Elementary training should be given to any discharged soldier who asks for it, whether he was wounded severely or not. I have known cases where boys have applied to the Vocational Board for the privilege of studying English and have been flatly refused. One particular case is a boy who fought clear through the war, speaks no English at all, except the *patois* that he picked up in the Army, and earnestly desired to be educated. It seems to me a terrible thing that a boy who volunteered or who was drafted for the war, and acquired in his army life a desire for American life and American education, should be refused.
>
> In regard to cases of major disability, the boys should be allowed liberty of choice for vocational reeducation. It seems to me wholly ridiculous and entirely un-American that any board should decide entirely what a man's future should be.
>
> In regard to the personnel, not only in New York but among the direct superiors of the New York City Board, there has been a distinct apathy for the soldier. The impression is clearly given, however, in conversation with many of the advisers that it is a source of personal dissatisfaction to them that this work should have been undertaken on behalf of the soldiers, and emphasis is constantly laid on the fact "that they are no better than any one else, and on account of their serious disabilities are entitled to no consideration which should not be extended to civilians who may possibly be injured in the ordinary course of industry." This is so pronounced that even in the publication known as *The Vocational Summary* paragraphs appeared on page after page emphasizing the greater proportion of civilians injured and disabled and minimizing the injuries caused by the war.

"THE LORD'S PRESS-AGENT" AND HIS CHURCH ADVERTISING

THE "LORD'S PRESS-AGENT" is the title that has been bestowed on August C. Fegert, the man credited with having introduced "The Gospel Smile," and in connection therewith a new era in church publicity. An account of his work is of special interest at this time, in view of the fact that many of his ideas are being used in furthering the Inter-Church World Movement now going forward for the coordination and increased efficiency of Protestant Church activities throughout the world. Mr. Fegert is a Chicago man whose mission in life is to instruct church organizations in the use of modern publicity methods in church work. His favorite Golden Text is "Publish and conceal not," which he is said to quote in nearly all his talks to preachers on how to inject pep into their churches. Fegert started his career a dozen years ago, when the idea of church advertising was not only new but even shocking to some. He was an active Christian Endeavorer, and in the little print-shop of which he was part owner he often printed dodgers telling of coming meetings, from which the newspapers would sometimes print brief notices. The thought occurred to Fegert that he might write the notices for the papers himself, and thus have them accurate and perhaps get more space. He finally sought a job on a paper to learn the game of newspaper-writing from the inside. His first real church publicity "hit," after he had become a trained newspaper man, was when he wrote a short advance notice of a Christian Endeavor convention coming to Chicago. The affair had promised to be dull, and Fegert was resolved to liven it up a bit. This is how he did it, according to H. C. Reynolds, writing in *The Christian Herald* (New York):

> The convention, according to Fegert, would begin by discussing "The Gospel Smile." "The long face in church is a thing of the past," he wrote. "The convention will lay plans to make religion laugh. Every one who believes in Jesus Christ, it is felt, should be happy. The young men and women delegates aim to put joy into the Christian life."
>
> Early the next morning the city editor of one of the Chicago dailies called Fegert on the telephone. "We want five of your most beautiful girls to illustrate the Gospel smile," he said. "We'll have a photographer down at your office at noon."
>
> Fegert had to do some quick work assembling his beauties. The photographer arrived with his flash-powder. Fegert acted as master of ceremonies and made the five smile most gorgeously the moment the flash went off.
>
> The five pretty girls' heads appeared in a seven-column ornamental banner clear across a newspaper page a few hours later. A streamer above them read, "The Gospel Smile." The story was telegraphed from coast to coast.
>
> But his work was not yet over. The delegates to the convention for the most part were still in blissful ignorance concerning "The Gospel Smile." Fegert had to rush around and put the smile on the program and then give several speakers an idea of what they might say about joy and the Bible. When the convention opened every newspaper had its best writer on the front benches and the result was many columns more of the really vital news of the convention which otherwise would have been treated in a few lines.

His next notable stunt, which secured the church interests many columns of first-class advertising, was a parade of preachers in Chicago as a protest against the Mayor's permitting drinking until three o'clock New-year's morning in violation of the one-o'clock-closing ordinance. We read:

> This protest was an annual affair, and never amounted to anything.
>
> Fegert decided this year he would make Chicago sit up and take notice. So he foregathered with the leaders of the ministers and by dint of much argument convinced them they should march on the City Hall.
>
> The advance news of this audacious plan itself got on the front pages three mornings running. Then when the day came and the march actually began, Fegert was a kind of grand marshal. Up in front were two especially dignified and venerable preachers. An imposing body followed them.
>
> "Hey, Fegert, take them across the street diagonally—then we can get them better," called a "movie" camera man, and Fegert guided the procession as desired. The "still" camera men made a quick appeal to have the attempted entry on the farther side of the City Hall, "where we can get the west light." Fegert saw the procession complied.
>
> Then, to make everything lovely, the Mayor refused to come out of his office at all. The clergymen swarmed through the corridors, a few calling loudly for his Honor to show himself, while one sturdy young preacher pounded on the brass-studded door and yelled, "Mr. Mayor, come out!"
>
> Every newspaper had four or five columns of pictures and "story" the next morning, and the Mayor was so chagrined when he saw them that he offered to bet one of the leaders of the procession fifteen red apples that there were not fifteen *bona-fide* clergymen in line. Fegert quickly worked up a list of 171 ministers who were present and the Chicago papers printed it, but it is said the Mayor never paid over the red apples.
>
> The Mayor continued obdurate and drinks were sold that New-year's till three; but the fight was won when it seemed to have been lost, for the next year public opinion forced the closing at one, the legal hour. And national prohibition was brought one step nearer.

It seems that Fegert is constantly on the lookout for new methods of calling the attention of the public to matters pertaining to the moral uplift of the community. Mr. Reynolds continues:

> Fegert was largely instrumental in getting the Chicago mail clerks and carriers one day off in seven throughout the year. He did this by proving through newspaper methods that only one-half of one per cent. of Chicago called for its mail on Sunday, altho that forced 50 per cent. of the post-office employees to give up four to six hours of their Sabbath. He also had pretty girls at the post-offices on Sundays giving out circulars to those who called for their mail, appealing to them to discontinue the habit. And, of course, the newspapers sent their camera men to photograph the girls, and featured the pictures.
>
> This was only one of a dozen "stunts" Fegert employed to put his case before the public. At last, a Chicago Congressman introduced a nineteen-word measure closing on Sunday all post-offices above a certain size. This was tacked on to a Federal post-office appropriation bill, and finally passed in 1912.
>
> Fegert's profession proved to have many vicissitudes. He did his best work oftentimes for nothing. Sometimes his living was a bit precarious. So we find him starting a little advertising agency in a Texas city. All these years Fegert was a steady tither—he gave one-tenth of all he made, whether much or little, to God's work.
>
> He decided this Texas town needed some plain talking. He wrote two full-page advertisements, eighteen-point body type with three-inch head-lines. One was captioned, "Will a Man Rob God?" The advertising manager of the local newspaper demurred at running this at first—said it was too sensational. But finally he accepted the "copy." The money to pay for the space came out of Fegert's tithing fund, and when he saw the advertisements pasted up not only in several churches but in many shop windows he considered it money well spent.
>
> The war found Fegert in Y. M. C. A. service in Texas. Good Friday was coming along. Fegert strolled into the office of the man who was running about twenty-five "Y" huts in camps and flying-fields and said: "What are you doing for Good Friday?"
>
> "Nothing," was the reply.
>
> "What?" said Fegert. "If it was the Fourth of July we'd have everything from parades to barbecues. Here's just as much a great, big anniversary and you aren't doing a thing. At least ask the men in each hut to be silent for three minutes before the regular evening entertainment, and then let some one offer a short prayer."
>
> This was a simple idea, but it got into all the newspapers, and the men in the camps seemed to like it.

Fegert hopes some day to see a world-wide continuous advertising campaign to supplement all the present means of preaching the Gospel. He recently outlined his plans for such a campaign before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in New Orleans:

> "The Protestant branch of the 'House of the Lord' alone has in the United States an estimated invested capital of more than $2,000,000,000 in buildings and equipment, with more than 160,000 paid representatives and 180,000 branch houses," he said. "The operating expenses aggregate about $500,000,000 annually, yet no systematic effort is made, or specified amount of the regular income appropriated, toward advertising to the millions of people who never go inside the four walls of the churches.
>
> "Not more than 30 per cent. of the people of this country go regularly to church service. In the business world, with such a field open, the manager of a concern would launch a big advertising campaign telling of the merits of his product. With a favorable atmosphere thus produced, the representatives in the field would find it easier to interest the people by direct, personal efforts."
>
> Whether through Fegert's efforts or not, the last year or two has seen many of his ideas carried into effect. Great church campaigns, in which advertising and other forms of publicity play a prominent part, have swept across the country, and now many of the Protestant churches are trying to combine their forces in an effort such as never was seen before. One reason given for their getting together is that the combined effect on the people through the newspapers and magazines will be much greater than the denominations ever could hope to bring about each working separately.
>
> Meanwhile Fegert keeps on with his own methods. Whenever he delivers to an assemblage of preachers his favorite message there is always a chorus of "Amens!" And usually somewhere in his discourse he quotes his favorite golden text, "Publish and conceal not" (Jeremiah 50:2).

STOCKS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT—OR EVEN SOONER

IMPRESSIVE DOCUMENTS, prettily printed on crinkly paper and certifying to ownership of shares of stock in this or that enterprise, form a part of the possessions of most people, including Ellis Parker Butler, the author of "Pigs Is Pigs." As is the case with many other folk, it seems that some of Mr. Butler's investments in high-grade paper certificates have failed to pan out as he had been led to believe they would. A man as old as himself, the author says, is apt to go aside with himself at times and think over "the million and one asinine things he has done in the past." Not long ago, when Butler was in such a retrospective mood, the thought of his futile investments came to his mind, whereupon he quit retrospecting and gave himself over to a bit of lugubrious philosophizing on the folly of blowing in perfectly good money for worthless stocks. His final conclusion was that he wished he had not been a "well-frog." A "well-frog," it seems, is a frog that has inadvertently jumped into a well and wants to get out. Mr. Butler had a specific frog in mind when he made the allusion. It was one that figured in a problem when he was a boy in school. This frog, we learn, was three and one-half inches long and was at the bottom of a well thirty-seven feet and nine inches deep. The frog could leap eight and one-half times its length, and started hopefully to leap out of the well. Each time it leapt, however, it slipt back twenty-nine and one-half inches. Mr. Butler has it all figured out that every time this unhappy batrachian did twenty-nine and three-quarter inches of first-class leaping, it had only a quarter of an inch gain to show for it. The story of this frog reminds the humorist of the man who works hard to save $29.75 and then puts $29.50 of it into a fool investment. He gets quite "het" up when he thinks about it. He says if he could write an article that would prevent young men from making foolish investments he would be a more valuable citizen than General Pershing, Woodrow Wilson, and J. P. Morgan rolled into one. He suggests that the average American needs a fool-investment prohibitory law as much as a liquor-prohibition law, and that the old sob story beginning,

—You pay for the quality—the safety costs you nothing!
CORD

"Father, dear father, come home with me now," never hit as many people as would a song going:

> Father, dear father, quit buying bum stocks,
> Or our whole caboodle will go on the rocks.

Tho he confesses that he owns four thousand dollars' worth of stocks not worth two cents per ton, Mr. Butler says he is not on the "sucker list." He admits that he ought to be, and leads one to infer that the reason he is not is that he never bought a share of "fake" oil, copper, or silver mine stocks. He says he has been very particular about investing only in "legitimate" enterprises. In *The American Magazine* (New York) he elucidates his investment methods:

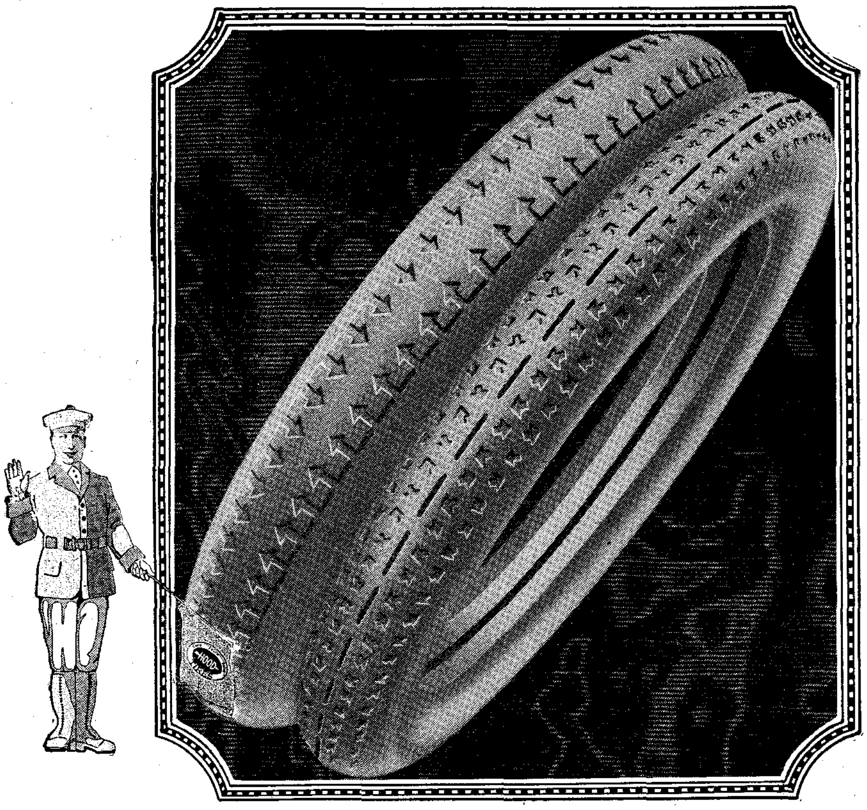
> I do not buy stocks from smooth-tongued strangers who come with four-page prospectuses of the Evaporated Squashbug Oil Company or the United Washout-Fishgill Copper Company. I send them away with scorn, and wait for a close personal friend to sting me to death with stock of the J. O. Whiffenpoof Company of New York, which manufactures aluminum corset bones, or something else that nobody wants any more.
>
> It is a great deal pleasanter to be stung to death by a personal friend. He can sting so much deeper.
>
> I am not so particular when it comes to lending money. I lend money to absolute strangers; but I buy stocks only from close personal friends in whom I have the utmost confidence, who tell me they have invested in the stocks they wish to sell me and that they have come to me because I am a friend and they wish to do me a favor. I am always willing to accept a favor, but I wish my friends would, sometime, sell me some stocks that did not immediately droop like a wilted petunia.
>
> The other day a man who had bought one hundred dollars' worth of Liberty bonds mentioned the fact to me and said he was pretty sore because they were selling at ninety-five dollars on the Stock Exchange. I looked him firmly in the eye and said: "You poor goof, you don't know when you are well off. Your bond is paying you 4¼ per cent., and when it is due you will get one hundred dollars; and if you sell it now you will only lose five dollars, and you can charge that up to your patriotism account and swell out your chest for the rest of your life; but you ought to see some of the investments I own."
>
> "Are they low?" he asked.
>
> "If they got any lower," I said, "they would come up on the other side, in China or somewhere."
>
> "What are they quoted?"
>
> "I haven't seen the paper this morning," I told him, "but if they are quoted it would be among the Bolshevik activities or other outrages."
>
> He smiled.
>
> "I know what you mean," he said. "I have a couple of thousand dollars' worth of Mexican rubber-plantation stock that I used to line a trunk with because wall-paper is so expensive since the war."
>
> As he now seemed to be in a cheerful mood, I said, brightly and in my businesslike tone:
>
> "I'll tell you what I'll do! I'll trade you my three-thousand-dollar J. O. Whiffenpoof Company of New York stock and my one-thousand-dollar Imperial Sawdust Cheese stock for your one-hundred-dollar Liberty bond, and throw in a good-as-new set of the Rise, Decline, and Fall of the Aztec Empire, in twenty-four volumes, half morocco."
>
> "What do you think I am? Think I'm crazy?" he said.

Mr. Butler says he likes to think of dollars as wheat—something that can be used to sustain life. No man, he points out, desirous of growing a crop of wheat would sow it on a friend's tin roof merely because the friend had an idea that wheat on a tin roof should produce diamonds. Then why should one try to increase his dollars by handling them in a fashion equally absurd? The humorist opines there are enough "no-account, absolutely defunct stocks and bonds owned by Americans to reach from the southwest corner of Wall Street and Broadway to Mount Copernicus on the moon, wrap around the mountain three times, and then reach back to New York again." In his own case he says the amount of coin he has frittered away on stocks and bonds "that immediately got the pip," plus what he has wasted on "articles of value only to idiots and the feeble-minded," would send his children through college, pay for a trip around the world, and endow a bed in a hospital. Further:

> I have a keen sense of humor, but I have not yet been able to laugh when I think of paying twelve dollars per year for a safe-deposit box in which to keep a wad of stocks that no bank would lend me ten cents on.
>
> But I have grown wiser as I have grown older. There were years and years when any friend who came to me with an optimistic disposition and an engraved stock certificate could take my money away from me, but of late I have become as callous as a mule's heel.
>
> Only a few days ago a friend wrote offering me the chance of a lifetime. I had every reason in the world to have faith in his business ability, because he once wrote a story and asked me to criticize it, which I did. He immediately gave up story-writing. Later he wrote a sort of guide to good English, which I criticized, and which he could not sell. It can be seen that he was deeply indebted to me, and I was not surprized when he telephoned me and said he was sorry, but that he had given up literature and was going to Oklahoma to investigate oil properties. I thought he was probably one of those ungrateful cusses who would immediately forget all the favors I had done him; but this was doing him an injustice.
>
> He had hardly reached Oklahoma when he wrote me a long letter in the most friendly manner, saying he had little expected to be able to repay my many kindnesses so soon, because he had not dared to hope to discover any oil properties of vast possibilities so quickly, but that by the merest chance he had hit upon a group of oil properties that would, so to speak, make the Count of Monte Cristo's wealth look like one-third of a canceled two-cent stamp. Because of my extreme kindness to him he was writing me, in order that I might pick up a good lot of stock before some one else got it.
>
> Now, I have not the slightest doubt of the honesty and good intentions of this friend. It is quite possible that the stock he mentioned will jump from the price he offered it at to one hundred times as much, but it can jump until it is blue in the face, for all I care. I don't know anything about the oil business; I don't know that my friend could learn all about it in a couple of weeks, and I don't know that those who do know about it ever really know anything about it.
>
> The minute I got that friend's letter I reached for my check-book and wrote a check for my last month's grocery bill. It made no difference to me how high his oil stock was destined to jump. I know mighty well that a well-frog that jumps twenty-nine and three-quarter inches and slides back twenty-nine and one-half inches only gets ahead one-quarter inch per jump, and I am not going to let any friendly advised investments slide me back any more of those twenty-nine and one-half inch slides. I am trying to resign my membership in the Great American Order of Backsliding Well-Frogs.

Mr. Butler says his remarks and advice do not apply to people who rush in and buy wildcat stocks designed only for suckers. "The man who buys that trash is not a well-frog, he is a plain and unadulterated jackass." The humorist emphasizes the point that he is trying to warn only the fellow who is likely to be inveigled into investment by a bosom friend. When the temptation to invest presents itself, he suggests that the prospective victim should follow one of the two following plans:

> First, ask your banker, or any banker, what he thinks of the proposed investment, or,
>
> Secondly, send the money to me.
>
> If you send the money to me I will send you, by return mail, registered, one share of J. O. Whiffenpoof Company of New York cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock for every hundred dollars you send, and I will guarantee that it is not worth a cent. This will relieve you of all worry. You will know, immediately, that you have bought a lemon, and you will not have to wonder why the dividends do not come, because you will know from the first that you are not going to get any.
>
> If you are going to make the kind of investment you probably will make, I might as well have your money as any one else. I am now in a position to treat money in a kindly and hospitable manner, and I guarantee not to let it get away from me.
>
> Perhaps you are a man earning an income of five thousand dollars per year and can save one thousand dollars per year by the most heroic efforts. Perhaps you earn more than that, or less than that, and save more or less. Whatever the amount you may be able to save for investment, take a hunch from my experience, and before you "invest" go to your banker, or any banker, and ask him this question regarding the stock or bond you propose to buy: "How much will your bank lend me on it?"
>
> At present most banks will lend 90 per cent. of the listed value of Liberty bonds and 80 per cent. of the listed value of other stocks and bonds. There are thousands upon thousands of these. You will know what to think of the proposed investment, then, if the banker says, "My dear man, this bank will not lend you a red cent on the insecurities you propose to buy," and the chances are ten to one that that is just what he will say.



Hood Tires deliver enough extra mileage to put this part of your transportation expense back on a pre-war basis.

Any Hood dealer—at the sign of the Red Man—can provide you with

Hood Fabric Tires—the kind that sets an exacting standard for the average cord to equal, or

Hood Cord Tires—unequalled by any for speed, size, resiliency and uninterrupted service—

Either at the low-cost-per-mile of the *Quality Tire of America.*

HOOD
HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY
Watertown, Mass.

Hood Red Tubes make even Hood Tires give greater mileage

JAMES W. GERARD AS MAN AND CANDIDATE

AMONG THE LEADING DEMOCRATS of the nation who have indicated that they would not be averse to residing in the White House after March 4, 1921, probably none can point to a longer list of activities in which he has been interested at one time or another than can James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Gerard started out in life as a lawyer. After practising for some years he became a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Then President Wilson appointed him Ambassador to Germany, which post turned out to be one of the most ticklish jobs ever held down by an American diplomat. In between times he has interested himself in mining, and he is now in the mining business with his brother-in-law, with extensive holdings in Mexico. We are told that he has also made an exhaustive study of farming, his wife having inherited a large stock-farm in Montana. By way of avocation, Mr. Gerard has taken an active interest in politics ever since leaving college, and for more than ten years he served in the New York National Guard, where he attained the rank of Major. By far the most strenuous part of his career, however, was the time he served as Ambassador to Germany. His services during this period involved many duties not usually considered incumbent upon an ambassador. On one occasion Mr. Gerard found it necessary to eject from the Embassy a fanatic who shouted "he would like to hang Bryan higher than Haman and Wilson a foot higher." The perplexities of his job increased as the tension grew between his own country and Germany. The spirit in which Mr. Gerard met attacks upon himself and his country is well illustrated by his famous reply to Zimmermann, of the German Foreign Office, to the effect that America had 500,000 lamp-posts on which to hang the 500,000 reservists in America who, Zimmermann declared, would rise against the United States Government in case of German-American hostilities. Since coming out for the Democratic nomination for President, Mr. Gerard has exprest himself in favor of the League of Nations "as a long step toward the common brotherhood of man." He also favors "a reconstruction policy calculated to preserve America and American commerce as against the world." He is opposed to some of the methods employed to combat radicalism in this country. He holds, for instance, that "the New York Assembly's refusal to seat five Socialists was one of the biggest mistakes ever made." And he "hates" whisky. From the national headquarters of Mr. Gerard we are furnished with a brief sketch of his career, from which we quote:

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A VERSATILE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany and candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has been a lawyer, soldier, judge, ambassador, farmer, miner, and author.

James W. Gerard, Democratic candidate for President and Ambassador to Germany for four years until the United States entered the world-war, was born in Geneseo, N. Y., August 25, 1867.

He is of pure American stock. His father of the same name was a lawyer in New York City, and his grandfather, James W. Gerard, the first, opened the law office in 1812 where the present James W. Gerard is now practising with the firm of Scott, Gerard & Bowers. His grandfather, whose name he bears, was the son of an emigrant from Scotland. His mother's father was Benjamin F. Angel, lawyer, surrogate in western New York, and Minister to Sweden and Norway. Her grandfather, Captain Horatio Jones, was captured during the Revolutionary War by the Seneca Indians. He was adopted into the tribe and became chief of the Howe clan of the Seneca nation. Mr. Gerard's father's mother was a daughter of Increase Sumner, three times Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Gerard attended public and private schools, graduated from Columbia University, and remained another year there to obtain a degree of M.A. from the school of Political Science. Ill health forced him to lose a year in college, which time he spent in Colorado, where, to use his own words, "Thanks to the wonderful climate, I was restored to health and learned to know the people of the Rockies."

He took up the practise of law immediately after he was admitted to the bar, and was senior member of the firm established by his grandfather until he resigned in 1907 to become Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The firm's practise was general, and among the famous cases in which Mr. Gerard was engaged was the fight of the New York *World* to save many franchises from a grab and the litigation growing out of the murder of the Texas millionaire, William R. Rice.

During that period he served in the New York National Guard more than ten years, entering as a private in the Seventh Regiment and ascending to the rank of Major on the First Brigade Staff. His experiences in the militia were many and varied and he made an enviable record.

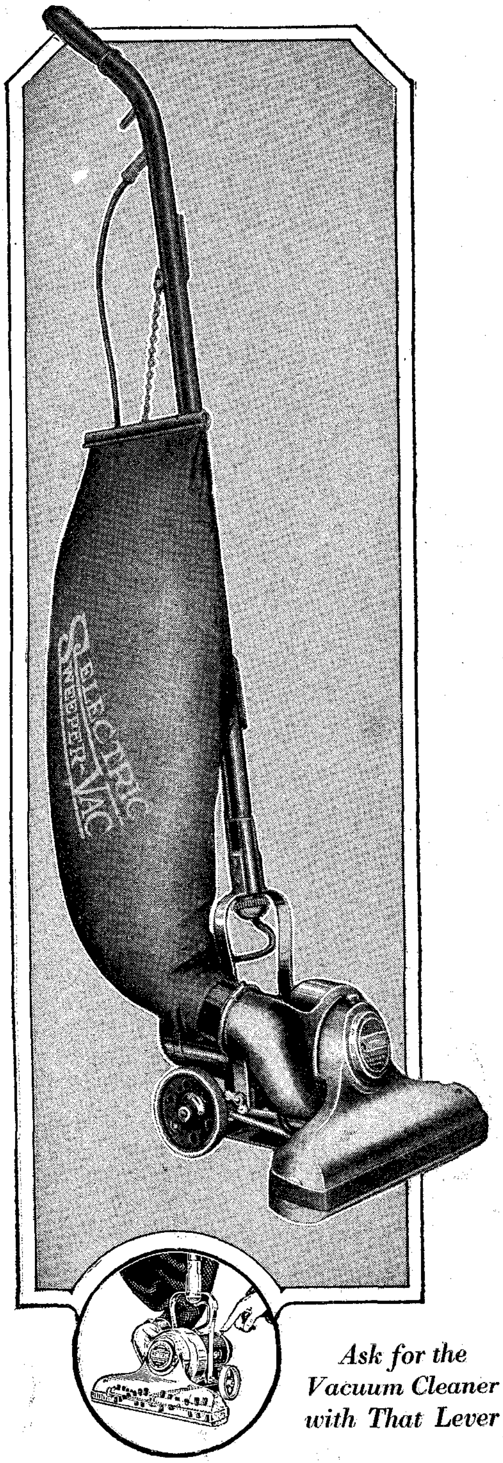
When the panic of 1907 struck the country, Mr. Gerard was a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. He was not, however, one of the executive committee who managed the company's affairs, but he was one of the directors who subscribed a fund and put the institution on its feet, after paying all depositors in full with interest. The Attorney-General of New York in his report paid Mr. Gerard the compliment of saying that the restoration of the company was largely due to his efforts.

He plunged actively into politics as soon as he left college and was chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee in New York for a time. His election to the New York Supreme Bench was a reward for his untiringly effective efforts for the party and for the wide reputation he had built for himself in his profession. His conduct and wisdom as Justice made him nationally famous. After he had served five and one-half years, President Wilson appointed him Ambassador to Germany.

Besides engaging in law, he has extensive mining interests and is now in the mining business with his brother-in-law, Marcus Daly, Jr., son of the late Marcus Daly, of Montana. Their companies have only five stockholders and have been successful. Their largest enterprise is in Mexico, and because of that Mr. Gerard was in 1910 appointed by President William Howard Taft on a commission to visit Mexico.

The occasion was the Mexican centennial, and the others on the commission were the late Harrison Grey Otis, of the Los Angeles *Times*, and C. A. Rook, of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. Mr. Gerard learned Spanish so that he could the more easily converse with the Mexicans, and when he delivered his speech he gave it in Spanish, to the delight of his auditors. In 1917, when he was *en route* from Germany to America, after his recall when diplomatic relations were severed with Germany, Mr. Gerard passed through Spain, where he made many friends among Spanish notables, including King Alfonso, with his engaging personality and thorough knowledge of the language.

Mr. Gerard knows considerable about farming, too. His wife,



Ask for the Vacuum Cleaner with That Lever

The Atmosphere of the Home

cleaned by the

ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC

With Motor Driven Brush

is unique. Anyone stepping into such a home notices the BRIGHTER, FRESHER and CLEANER appearance of the rugs and tapestry there.

The ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC'S correctly speeded MOTOR DRIVEN BRUSH combined with powerful suction is responsible for such an atmosphere.

Be sure to ask for the Vacuum Cleaner with THAT LEVER, and have the dealer show you how it places at your instant command in one machine the two accepted types of Vacuum Cleaners now on the market.

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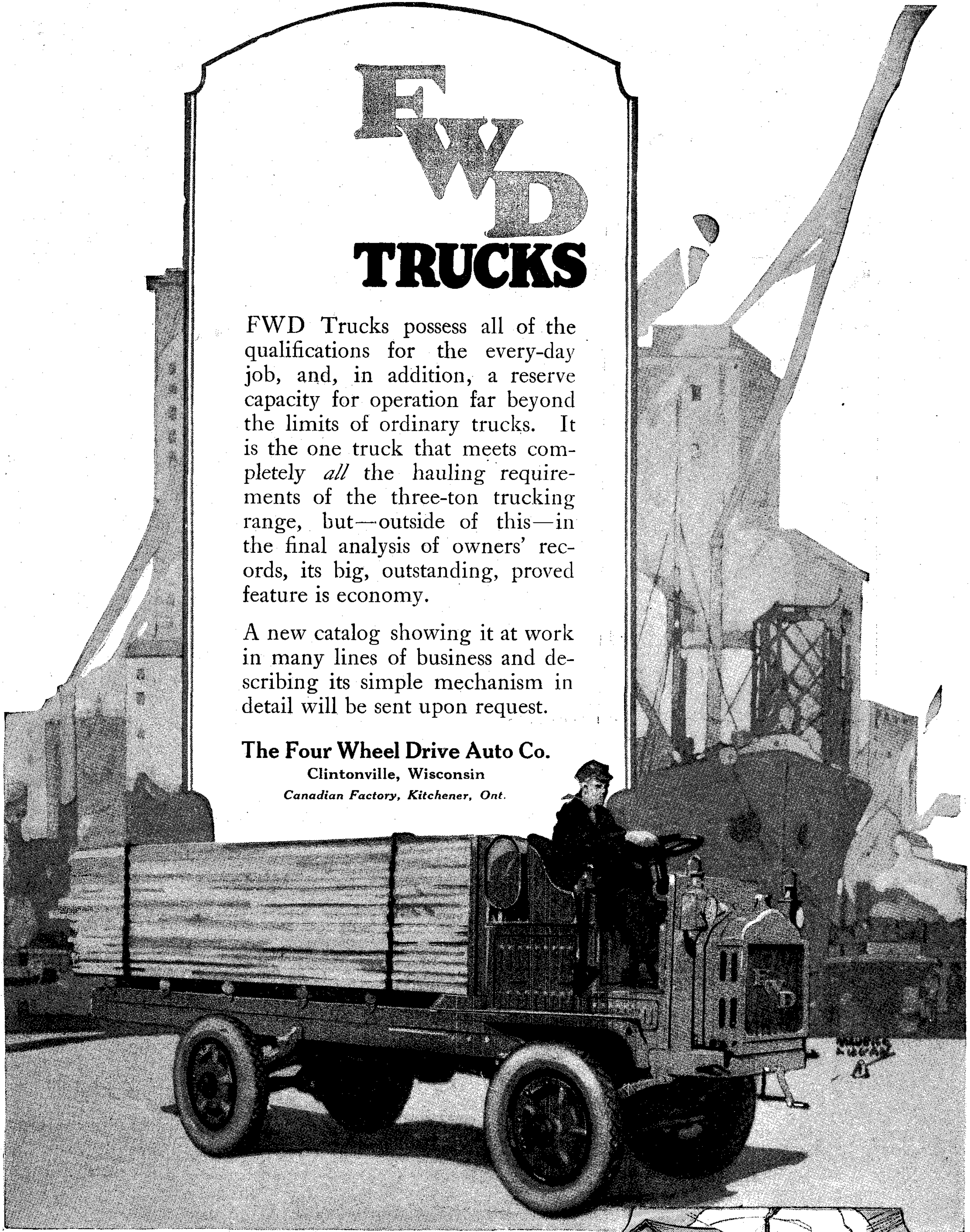
The ELECTRIC SWEEPER-VAC

WITH·MOTOR·DRIVEN·BRUSH



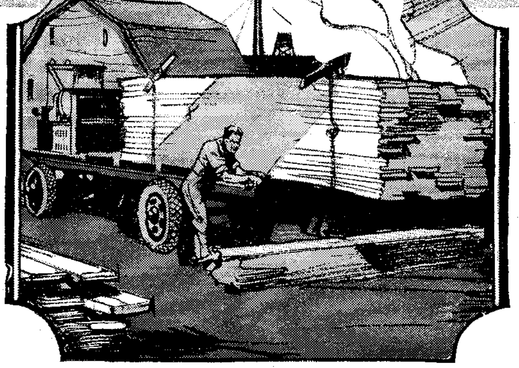
FWD TRUCKS

FWD Trucks possess all of the qualifications for the every-day job, and, in addition, a reserve capacity for operation far beyond the limits of ordinary trucks. It is the one truck that meets completely *all* the hauling requirements of the three-ton trucking range, but—outside of this—in the final analysis of owners' records, its big, outstanding, proved feature is economy.

A new catalog showing it at work in many lines of business and describing its simple mechanism in detail will be sent upon request.

The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.
Clintonville, Wisconsin
Canadian Factory, Kitchener, Ont.

Lake County Lumber Co., Altoona, Fla., says: "After spending something over $12,000.00 on other trucks, we tried out the FWD. The first month our saving in labor alone was over $300.00."



who was Mary Daly, daughter of Marcus Daly, inherited a share in a large stock and farm enterprise in Montana at her father's death, and this forced him to study farming exhaustively. He declares that one of his first discoveries in agriculture was the great need of a better system of distribution for farm products and the elimination of the middleman.

In 1914, while he was in Germany, he was placed on the primaries in the New York Senatorial contest. He defeated Franklin D. Roosevelt, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, by about seven thousand votes. In the election he ran ahead of the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated with the rest of the Democratic ticket in that election.

Mr. Gerard was sent to Germany the year before the Kaiser plunged the world into the most colossal tragedy of all history, and it fell to him to exemplify the neutrality that America maintained from August, 1914, until we went into the conflict on the side of humanity. People of all nations who were caught in the maelstrom in Germany that followed the outbreak of the war turned to the American Ambassador to extricate them from their trying position.

After Belgium and northern France had been ravaged by the German invaders, Ambassador Gerard, working with Herbert C. Hoover and others, labored ceaselessly to aid the sufferers, the women and children, the aged, the sick, and injured who were left starving and destitute in the wake of the German advances. He also gave a great deal of attention to the German prison-camps where the soldiers of the nations that were later to be America's Allies were subjected to inhuman treatment.

What he himself and his aids endured during the period of the war before America entered beggars description. As is well known, there were thousands of German sympathizers in America before we joined the Allies, many of whom were radical to the point of un-Americanism. But the most violent of those were not to be compared with the American pro-Germans who were in Germany. There, under the insidious influence of the German militaristic monarch and his supporters, the American pro-German agitators literally howled their rage at their own country because they thought the United States favored Germany's enemies. They flayed President Wilson, scored Secretary Bryan, even slurred the Stars and Stripes, and when Ambassador Gerard refused to heed their un-American biddings, they threatened him, and there were times when his life was in grave danger.

An idea of what he was forced to undergo can be glimpsed from his diary, portions of which are reproduced in his book, "Face to Face with Kaiserism." One passage reads:

"One of my attachés has broken down completely, cries when spoken to; living in a fiercely hostile atmosphere is not agreeable, and I wonder how long the rest of us can hold out."

Mr. Gerard, probably more clearly than any other American, sensed the hostility toward America that was in Germany and that the Kaiser tried to hide, hoping to keep out of war with America until he could dispose of the Allies. The American Ambassador was intrigued and plotted against, libeled and ridiculed, and his every move was dogged by German spies.

Upon his return to this country, Mr. Gerard, after reporting to President Wilson at Washington, resumed the practise of law. During the war he participated in many patriotic and charitable drives and delivered speeches all over the United States.

Mr. Gerard speaks French, Spanish, and German fluently. He neither smokes, chews, nor drinks, and he abhors a vile story. He says with unmistakable pride that in all his business dealings he has never speculated. He is a lover of drama and sports, plays tennis, swims, and admits that horseback-riding is his hobby. He maintains a summer resort for poor boys at Rockland Lake, New York, and his benefactions amount to thousands of dollars annually. He is a regularly confirmed member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a member of the Church Club of New York.

Throughout his life he has made an exhaustive study of America's foreign and domestic relations, has traveled extensively, and is personally acquainted with most of the statesman of the Old World. He has a wonderfully pleasing personality, an abundance of ever-present good humor, is thoroughly democratic, both with a large and small "D," and is generally recognized as one of America's most outstanding and useful citizens.

In announcing his candidacy, Mr. Gerard made it plain that he would not run if President Wilson is put forward for another term. "I want to make it perfectly clear," his announcement ran, according to the New York *Times*, "that there can be no political rivalry between President Wilson and myself. In a telegram which I sent to the chairman of the South Dakota Democratic State Committee, I pointed out distinctly that should President Wilson decide to seek a third term, I would withdraw my name. If he doesn't, I will stay in the race."

HOW COMMISSION GOVERNMENT WORKS IN BUFFALO

TROUBLES IN THE GOVERNMENT of American cities were receiving much thought in reform circles just before the large difficulty in Europe, beginning in 1914, completely eclipsed all smaller matters. A few years previously Lincoln Steffens had produced his series of papers called "The Shame of the Cities," and it was generally admitted that New York, with its Tammany Hall, was no worse than Philadelphia, with its Republican Ring, nor than a good many other cities whose governmental sins differed only in size from those so frequently exposed in the great municipal centers. Among the remedies proposed for the graft, inefficiency, and allied troubles which seemed to flourish everywhere, the commission plan met the most wide-spread and solid approval. Several cities gave the idea which aimed at placing governmental responsibility in a few officials a more or less lengthy try-out. Buffalo is the largest city that has tried the plan. George S. Buck, the Mayor, in a recent number of *The Municipal Review* (Philadelphia), gives a painstaking and detailed report of the operation of the new system. His conclusion, by and large, is decidedly favorable to the commission plan, and even tho he admits a few weaknesses, all of them, in his view, are remediable.

It is notable that the Buffalo charter, in contrast with the charters of some other cities where the plan has been tried, does not provide for the recall. "I am glad that there is no provision for the recall in our charter," writes Mayor Buck. "It is impossible for an executive to do his duty, according to his best judgment, with courage and energy, without offending many people, and in almost any crisis a large element will not agree with the course which he takes. The result is that the recall would simply tend to keep an executive in constant dread of a campaign. This paralyzes vigorous action and promotes continual political turmoil."

Taking up Buffalo's experiment from the beginning, the Mayor writes:

> In November, 1914, the people of Buffalo adopted the commission form of government by a very large majority. By the terms of our charter the Mayor is made the commissioner of public safety and the departments of police, fire, and health are given to him, while the remaining city departments are assigned to four other commissioners by vote of the city council. The nominations are made in a non-partizan primary three weeks before election. There may be any number of candidates in the primary, but after the primary there are only twice as many candidates as there are vacancies to be filled, and these candidates are chosen from those having the largest number of votes in the primary.
>
> Under our charter there is no difficulty in placing praise or blame. Each commissioner is responsible for the work of his department. The council can act with great speed if necessary; at the same time there is no danger of anything undesirable going through without opportunity for public discussion. The charter will not permit any action affecting a material right of the public unless the resolution by which it is to be accomplished shall lie on the table for thirty days. During that period a petition may be filed requiring the council to rescind its action or, if it does not do so, to submit the matter in question to a referendum. During the four years that our charter has been in operation the right to appeal to a referendum has been put into effect on one occasion only, when an appeal was taken to the people from the decision of the city council to give the street-railway company a six-cent fare during the period of the war and six months thereafter. While this public veto over any proposed action of the council is no doubt both wise and necessary, the members of the council are very sensitive to public opinion, and whenever any proposition is brought forward to which opposition develops, the council has always shown a disposition to give ample opportunity for the opposition to be heard. There never has been the slightest disposition to try to jam any action through without deliberation and consideration of the contrary points of view. It is an easy matter for opposition to make itself heard, because the entire council attends every hearing. It sits as a legislative body every Wednesday afternoon and as a committee on every Friday afternoon. Public hearings are given at the committee meetings and only on exceptional occasions are any hearings given at the council meetings. A citizen need attend but one

> hearing in order to make his views known to the council. Let me give an example of what the council can do in an emergency. The health commissioner asked for a conference with its members at the time of the influenza epidemic. He met with the commissioners at ten o'clock on Friday morning, pointed out the seriousness of the situation, and explained the need of an additional hospital. He asked for the use of an old high school to be converted into a temporary one. He was told to go ahead, and that the commissioners would back him in every way, including the necessary appropriation. By eleven o'clock of that same morning employees from the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks and Public Buildings were at work converting the high school into a temporary hospital. At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, or within thirty hours from the time that the head of the Department of Health went into conference with the council, the first influenza patient was taken into the temporary hospital.
>
> A distinct advantage of the commission form of government is that it combines in the council both the legislative and executive powers. If any one of the commissioners requires an amendment to the ordinances—which is but the name for the municipal laws—for the proper conduct of his department, he submits the ordinance which he desires to the council. He explains the necessity for its enactment, defends it against criticism, and votes in favor of its passage. If an appropriation is needed, the same course is followed. The head of the department has the right to explain and defend before his fellow legislators the necessity of any legislative action affecting his department. This is an immense aid in the executive work of any department.

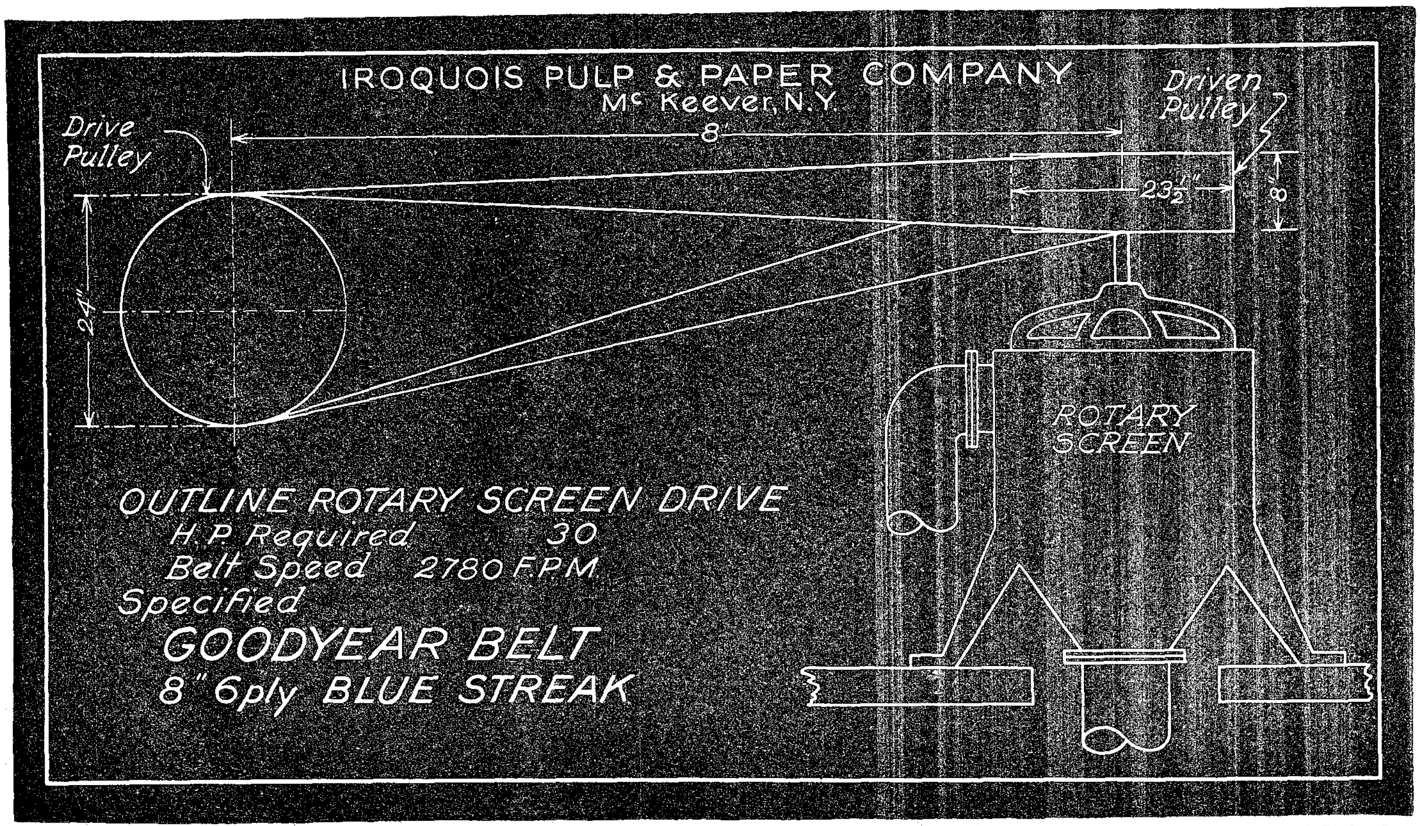
From his own experience in Buffalo, writes Mayor Buck, he has decided that for efficient, prompt, and responsible government there is nothing better than a combination of legislative and executive authority. All British democracies, he points out, have this combination of legislative and executive authority vested in the same men, in their parliaments, and the success of commission government will do much to demonstrate to the American public that there is no danger, and there are many advantages, in the union of executive and legislative power. He continues, taking up some other instances that illustrate his points:

> Our commissioners are quite willing to spend money to bring about improvements in the conduct of any department. For example, soon after the new government took office it appropriated nearly $60,000 to install a better and more scientific method of assessment. As a result of this work, in four years' time, $177,000,000 has been added to the total assessed value of real estate. This has increased the borrowing capacity of the city. It has inflicted hardship on no one because the assessments are now based on actual and careful measurements and surveys, and thus are impartial. It has made it possible for the city to have the best of credit during the period of the war. This was a time when many cities suffered distinct financial distress, but Buffalo has been in an easy and comfortable position. It is safe to say that if the war had not upset economic conditions our city government would have been able to show a very remarkable reduction in the tax rate.
>
> Buffalo's assessors are nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the council and serve during good behavior. It is a great improvement over the elective method. No taxpayer seeking concessions can threaten reprisal at the end of an assessor's term for failure to be a good fellow. The assessors know that as long as they do their duty they are safe, because no commissioner would dare move for the dismissal of any one of them without good cause.
>
> The pressure of public business upon the Mayor of a commission-governed city of 500,000 inhabitants is very heavy. The council must hold sessions which occupy at least two afternoons of every week. It also meets as a board of trustees for the School, Police, and Fire departments pension funds. These meetings often involve hearings. Then there are special hearings from time to time upon matters of importance. There are about 1,800 men in the Police and Fire departments, and all trials for violations of the rules of these departments must be heard by the Mayor or members of the council whom he may designate, but through a subdivision of the business of our council through its own members, as a matter of fact, the Mayor sits in all of the trials and reports his finding to the other members of the council. There are nearly 2,300 employees directly under the Mayor, and where there are so many there are constantly a number of new appointments to be made. There are changes from one position to another. There are many people who wish to see the Mayor in behalf of friends who are affected by these changes. There are questions of city policy about which citizens wish to talk to the Mayor. There are contracts to be looked into for the purchase of supplies. There are policies to be determined and settled in the Police, Health and Fire departments, and also large questions affecting the city as a whole which require careful consideration. There are distinguished guests visiting the city who are to be received and there are many conventions to be welcomed to the city. There are banquets and social occasions of various kinds which the Mayor is expected to attend. In addition to these matters there are a host of citizens who feel that the Mayor is their last resource and that he should be accessible to them at all times. When in doubt what to do they wish to consult the Mayor. It has been necessary for me to take the number of my residential telephone out of the book in order to have any peace and quiet at home.

Buffalo's old charter, we are told, provided a Federal form of government. The Board of Aldermen was composed of men elected from small wards. It happened from time to time that representatives were chosen to that board who had so strong a personal following in their districts that they were immune to the pressure of public opinion in the rest of the city. They were elected again and again and became very influential in the city government.

These men, says the Mayor, were of a type who would have been rejected by the city at large if the opportunity had been offered. "They were a medium for the expression of certain malign forces in the life of every community which are bound to make themselves felt, whatever may be the form of local government." These forces find it much more difficult to make themselves a factor under the commission charter, because, to quote the Mayor:

> The commissioners are men of a different type from the aldermen, and are extremely sensitive to the public opinion of the city. They are loath to antagonize the press, so that under normal conditions the influence exercised by it is out of proportion to its stake in the community. It happens at times, however, that the press does not represent popular opinion, and this is particularly true before an election when the candidates are able to go before the people who form their judgments independently of the press. A striking illustration of this was given this fall, when the candidate who was opposed by all the daily papers received the highest number of votes, and again when an increased rate of fare for the street-car company was supported by the press, but was defeated in the referendum by a five-to-one vote.
>
> During the twenty-two months preceding the last election there were three members of the city council who generally stood in opposition to the Mayor and one other councilman, on important questions of city policy. These three men were responsible for the course which the city government took. Two of them were candidates for reelection. Only one of them was successful, and of the other candidates the two who promised most explicitly to support the policies advocated by the Mayor were elected. While there were other factors in the campaign this appears to me to be an indorsement of what the Mayor, and the councilman who stood with him, tried to do.
>
> The fact that there were three councilmen generally opposed to the Mayor had a far-reaching effect in the management of the Police and Fire departments, which are under the direction of the Mayor. Under the old charter the discipline of these departments rested with the fire commissioners and the police commissioners, who were appointed by and responsible to the Mayor. In an effort to reduce the number of boards and simplify the city government the present charter vests the duties of the former police and fire commissioners in the city council. The well-known fact that there were three commissioners hostile to the Mayor created a feeling in the Police and Fire departments that the thing to do was to appeal to the council from the decisions of the Mayor, and as the council overruled the decisions of the Mayor in several important cases, the effect was bad upon the discipline of those departments. As the majority of the new council will now probably be friendly to the Mayor in these matters, this situation will right itself. Nevertheless, the Police and Fire departments are semimilitary organizations for which the Mayor is responsible under the charter, so that it should give the Mayor the right to discipline them, and the men should have the right of appeal to the courts from his decisions, to be protected from a Mayor who might attempt to make political removals.
>
> I am convinced that the commission form of government is a very great step in advance in solving the problem of how to attain successful municipal government. The men elected from the city at large are more representative of the citizens and their ideals and aspirations than are a body of men chosen from



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20% More Production—and the G. T. M.

A quarter turn on short centers, a heavy crown pulley, and the presence of considerable moisture where the belt had to work, kept the Iroquois Pulp & Paper Company, of McKeever, New York, buying a new belt every 30 days for their rotary screen drive. That was before the G. T. M. —Goodyear Technical Man—analyzed the drive to determine what belt would do the best work and last the longest time on it.

The G. T. M. based his recommendations not on the fact that he was a Goodyear man and had belts to sell, but on his practical knowledge of belting plus a careful study of every feature of each drive. He figured in all the factors that affected belt performance and life—30 horsepower to be transmitted, a drive from a 24-inch pulley on a line shaft to a 23½-inch pulley on the rotary screen, a quarter turn on short centers—only 8 feet—a speed of 2,780 feet per minute, and a heavy damp prevailing all the time.

An 8-inch, 6-ply Goodyear Blue Streak met the requirements. Its friction surface held the pulleys in a firm grip that prevented slippage and transmitted full power. Subjected to the heavy moisture, it did not stretch. To the severe strain imposed by the duty on the quarter turn it responded with inbuilt strength and flexibility.

Four Months of Goodyear Blue Streak service—you will recall that previous belts wore out at the rate of one a month—not only cut belting cost by 50% but also established an operating record of 20% increase in production. The men and machines were going on with their work instead of waiting while the rotary screen had its belt taken up again.

A plant analysis which included a detailed study of every drive in the Iroquois plant was made at Supt. Archie Brown's suggestion when the G.T.M. dropped in to see how the Goodyear Blue Streak was working. In line with the same scientific method of conserving and utilizing the full energy of the plant, the Company has installed Goodyear Hose and Goodyear Packing, confident of the same economical, long-lived service from them as from their Goodyear belt.

If you have a belt problem, involving either a single drive or an entire plant, there is something of value for you in the Goodyear analysis idea. The G. T. M.'s time and experience are at your command without charge. If he specifies a Goodyear product, you may rely on its ability to do more and better work, over a longer period of time, at lowest final cost.

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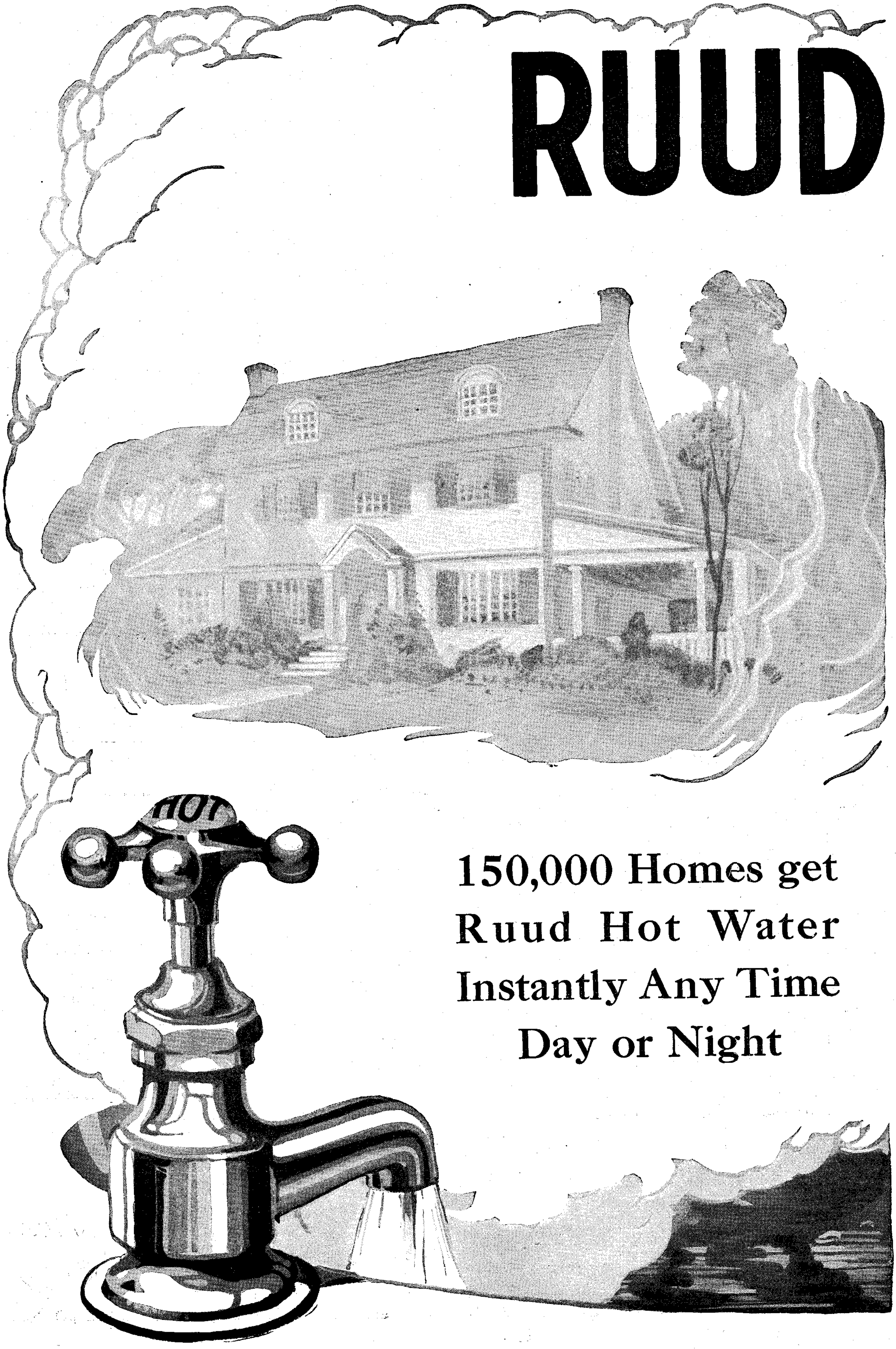


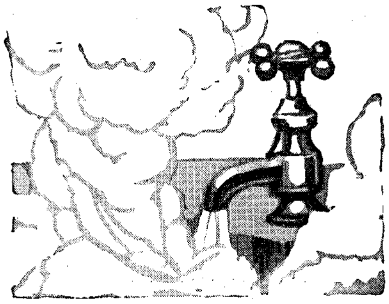
RUUD

150,000 Homes get Ruud Hot Water Instantly Any Time Day or Night

HOT WATER

As Essential as Lighting, Heating and Modern Plumbing

ANY home that really is a home needs abundant hot water. Old-fashioned methods made it hard to get—but Ruud Hot Water makes it easy for every home—whether bungalow or mansion—to have an unlimited quantity—instantly!

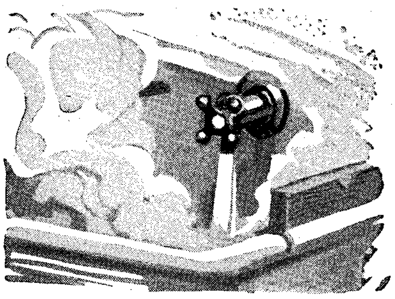

Bathroom

With a Ruud connected to your gas and water pipes you get hot water simply by turning on any hot-water faucet in the house. Time and season make no difference.

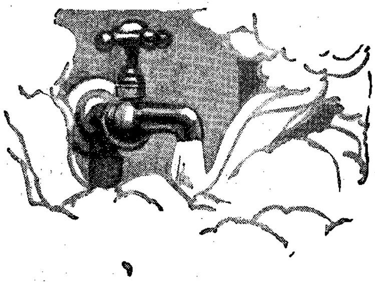
You have hot water for the midnight emergency, for bathing, for kitchen and laundry—by cupful or tubful, and for your power washing-machine.

There's no fire to light, nothing to watch or wait for, once a Ruud is installed in your basement or other convenient place.

You avoid waste with a Ruud, for it heats only the water you actually use—as you use it. The water comes to you fresh and sparkling—and hot!


Laundry

Servants like the instant service of the Ruud. It relieves them of drudgery and annoyance, and helps them get the housework done speedily and easily.


Kitchen

Over 150,000 homes are enjoying Ruud Hot Water.

A Ruud Water Heater will solve your water-heating problem permanently. Put one in your home.

RUUD AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER

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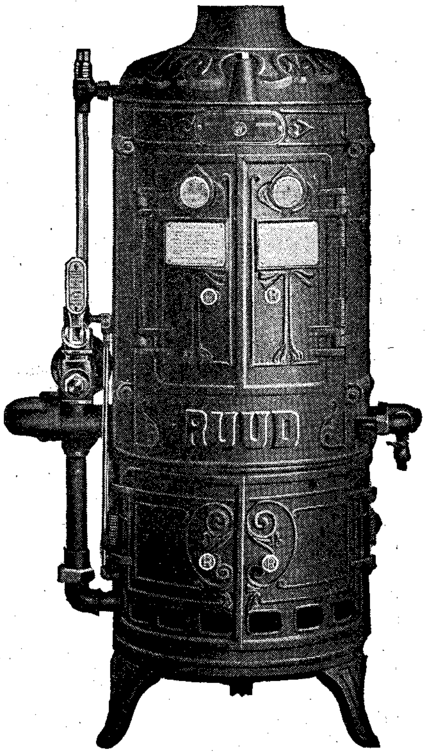

small wards. Under our commission charter, unless a man is well known and a reputable citizen, he can not possibly be chosen to have a part in the city government. Under the system of ward representation a man may become very influential and yet be of such a character that the city as a whole would reject him at once if the opportunity were presented.

The small city council can act quickly; nevertheless, it is so sensitive to public opinion that it will not abuse its power to do so. The combination of legislative and executive authority makes for efficiency and ease in administration. The individual citizen can quickly and at a single hearing bring his views before the council. Responsibility is clear and the citizen has no difficulty in deciding who is to blame for any feature of the administration of the city which does not meet with his approval. Taking all these considerations together, there is no doubt, from Buffalo's experience, that commission government is a long step in advance in the solution of the difficult problem of successful administration of the affairs of American cities. Probably the details of the form in which it now exists will be improved upon as experience shows where changes can be made to advantage, but I believe the general principles involved have come to stay.

OUR "PRUSSIANIZED" ARMY AS AN A. E. F. CAPTAIN SAW IT

IS OUR ARMY less democratic than the French? Was the life of the Yankee soldier made irksome by petty tyrannies that were "worse than German wire"? Much has been written concerning the alleged development of the Prussian idea in the American Expeditionary Force, of the artificial and enforced distinction between the enlisted man and the officer, of the class consciousness fostered by the regular and too often aped by the temporary officer, and of the charge that adaptation of the German system seriously impaired American morale and disgusted the men who thought they were fighting to free the world from what they were forced to swallow themselves. But "Captain M," in an article in *The Home Sector* (New York), approaches the subject perhaps a little more closely than others. He entered the war as an enlisted man and came out with a captain's rank, and he has seen both sides. He, in common with most others, found that discipline is necessary, as discipline is necessary in business, but that the pettiness of the innumerable rules and regulations decreed for the dough-boy's observance and the servility demanded of him were not only obnoxious and irksome to a man inculcated with American principles and beliefs, but calculated as well to draw from him only grudging obedience, and, often, to incite him to open violation. It was not enough that slavish obedience to unnecessary regulations was demanded. Simple rights were trampled upon; the dough-boy was made to feel that he was not worthy to associate with women from his own country; at entertainments he was greeted too frequently with the familiar legend "For Officers Only"; while the billeting party scoured a town for bed and mattress for the commanding officer, the private hunted for a bit of damp and dirty straw; red tape was worse than German wire. One of the first orders issued overseas was a restraining injunction. The enlisted men were not permitted to associate with the nurses. But some of the nurses had brothers in the ranks, and they had ideas and wills of their own. They danced with Tom, Dick, and Harry, while the officers hugged the wall. Observes this anonymous captain:

There is no difference at all in the class from which the officer and enlisted man in the United States Army have sprung. We have classes in our country, but fortunately, or unfortunately, we are not conscious of them. In the Army every one is conscious of his class necessarily—no one wants a buck private to slap the colonel on the back. But my contention is that these distinctions should be those of power and dignity—not mere piffling survivals of the British Army system at its worst.

In civilian life one renders respect to one's superior in business. Your employer is usually addrest as "Mr." and "Sir," altho he may call you "Jones" or "Smith." But even this evidence of class is disappearing as rapidly in civilian life as it is increasing in the Army.

In the Army the enlisted man, often of long service, has to address any officer from the lowest to the highest rank in the third person.

"Sir, Private Jones requests permission to speak to the lieutenant."

"Sir, Sergeant Brown requests permission to be absent from station, if the lieutenant pleases."

These are samples of the address required of enlisted men.

Yet what more silly than the transposition of this third-person form of address to the Army of a nation which proudly proclaims that it has no class and that all men are equal, and where all men actually are equal to the extent that they can progress as far as their worth, character, and mentality take them—except in the Army?

The system which imposes the address in the third person upon American troops went hog-wild over social and class distinction in France. Any officer who served over there and who is neither blind nor untruthful will admit that after the armistice the American Army became divided into petty cliques and clans which injured its morale. Many officers are able to cite instance after instance where officers were jobbed out of the service and sent home because the officers with whom they were associated were of different classes of the service.

The system worked injuriously in many ways. First came the West Point clique, which, altho its members had jealousies and feuds among themselves, yet held solidly for "The Academy" against the world. The West-Pointer despised and was despised in turn by the "ranker," the "Reserve," the "National Army," and the "National Guard officer." Altho there were some feuds among these, finally two broad groups were formed: "The Regular" and "The Temporary." The rows between these are still going strong, with the odds in favor of the Regular, who is in while the others are out of the service.

At the bottom of the whole social scale rested the enlisted man.

Everything from food to females was adjusted in the order of rank. The colonel took what the general left, the field-officers what the colonel couldn't use, the junior officers what pickings were available, and the enlisted men—took what came.

I mean this literally.

The first duty of the billeting officer on reaching a town was to allot the best cafés to the officers and to secure the best place in town for the billet of his commanding officer. If he did not do this he did not long remain a billeting officer. Everywhere, from the front lines to leave areas, from transportation to the chow-line, the enlisted man found himself an unconsidered and despised member of society.

Too strong? How would you feel if you lived through this existence day after day for a year or over?

You slept in the straw, you lined up for food, you lived in mud, you did hard, heavy manual labor, you hiked loaded with a full pack, you drank in the dirtiest cafés in town, you were constantly hampered and commanded by M. P.'s with almost unlimited authority, and even your slightest movements were regulated.

While you were going through this the men who commanded you slept every night in comfortable beds until the front line was reached, and then you pitched in and dug dugouts for them until open-action fighting came.

While you were muddy and dirty and unclean the officers walked the streets in new Sam Brownes, drank in the best cafés, took all the girls from their work to dances, until all that life held for you was the signing of pay-rolls, the receipt of letters from home, the occasional drunk, and the crap game.

This was the life of the enlisted man in France, told as truthfully as I can describe it. To their credit, many of them worked up amusements of their own, and after the armistice the Army did give them literally thousands of entertainments to amuse and interest them—with places in the boxes and front rows reserved "For Officers Only."

Some of these restrictions were necessary, vitally necessary. Some were bosh. I have served in the National Guard and Army since I was sixteen years old. I entered this war as a corporal and came out a captain, and while I do not profess expertness I do say that restrictions are of two kinds.

One kind of restriction makes for discipline and respect for authority. This is vitally necessary. The other class of restriction tends to lower the self-respect of the enlisted men and to instil in the officer a class consciousness which is bad for his soul, unnecessary in military administration, and unjust from every point of view.

Instances?

Scene: A French café. Interior filled with officers of all the Allied armies, Americans predominating.

Enlisted man approaches door.

M. P. with club and pistol waves him away.

"Git ter hell away from here. Don't you know this café's fer officers only?" Away goes the enlisted man.

A few moments later two French private soldiers pass by the forbidding M. P. without notice, stand at the door a moment,

The Cadillac Spirit

There is known in the world of industry, what has come to be called "The Cadillac Spirit."

It pervades the administrative offices; it permeates the shops. It diffuses among the production heads; it extends to the workmen at the bench.

It is not a studied, artificial atmosphere. It is rather an influence which comes from the intermingling of kindred spirits, engendered by a sincerity and unity of purpose.

It causes the Cadillac organization to stand out—as one apart.

It implants the principle that the nearly good is not good enough.

It provokes intolerance of the unworthy and the unfit.

It induces the craftsman to appreciate his personal responsibility.

It brings home to him that, like the chain which is no stronger than its weakest link, a product is no better than its weakest element. He knows that one imperfect part impairs the whole.

He is inspired by an eagerness to excel. He glows with pride as he tells of the part *he* plays.

For seventeen years the Cadillac Spirit has been manifesting itself in the goodness of the Cadillac Car.

And the goodness of the car, in turn, nourishes that spirit in the organization which produces it.

The Cadillac Spirit could come only with the zealous cooperation of those inspired by the same ideal—the production of the highest type of motor car—the car worthy to be known as Standard of the World.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD

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Society Br

FOR YOUNG MEN AND

Creation of style is designing ability. Our workmanship is a matter of exacting specifications, religiously followed each season, to maintain our standard. Society Brand Clothes don't just happen to have better style, fit and finish. They are the product of an organization inspired by an ideal.

WITH THE VARIED GRADES OF CLOTHING FLOODING THE MARKET, LOOK FOR THE LABEL AS YOUR GUIDE

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited, for Canada
Chicago Montreal New York

nd Clothes

EN WHO STAY YOUNG

salute, and enter. A French major is drinking at a little table near the door.

They salute him.

"*Bonsoir, mon commandant!*"

"*Bonsoir, mes enfants!*" he responds, saluting.

Need I say more to bring out the contrast in the two services? If an American enlisted man was to be permitted to enter a restaurant or café where his officers were eating, he could not speak even to his own officer without violating army regulations.

"Good evening, Major!" from an enlisted man in the American Army!

I can not picture the response—it's one of those things which simply never occur.

In writing this article I feel that I am expressing the sentiments of every temporary officer in the service. Some of us were equally guilty with the regular of intemperance in maintaining our dignity, but in spirit nearly all of us were against useless forms of administration of discipline, such as barring enlisted men from association with women of their own nation, or "ranking them out" of cafés, hotels, food, and billets. I am certain that many of us felt ashamed to sleep in soft, warm beds while our men slept in straw like tramps.

There were some officers who shared hardship and discomfort with their men. There were others who were perfectly willing to dine off the best food they could purchase while their men went hungry. On the authority of the writer, a regular Army colonel, commanding "that hell camp, St. Aignan," rested comfortably in his château while wounded men with open sores slept in mud—until he heard that General Pershing was coming. Within twenty-four hours of the receipt of that notice tents were floored, duck-boards placed, and the camp generally policed. But this officer was relieved nevertheless. As to General Pershing:

> "Black Jack," to his credit, did more to clean up France and make conditions livable in France than any American officer I know of. His visits were like threats from the blue sky and when he came around camps were policed. I sometimes think he used these visits for tests and suspect that he sent scouting parties ahead to tell him of conditions when the news came so that he could compare them with conditions when he arrived. Usually there was some comparison, too.

The writer confesses his prejudice against West Point men, because, in common with nearly all other temporary officers, he has found that "the West-Pointer is the most narrow, arrogant, class-conscious man on earth." He avers that West Point is gained unfairly in the first place, political pull being required before a candidate can enter the competitive examinations. The great Military Academy produces the best officer in the world, but one can not imagine the average graduate to be less than "a frankly aristocratic snob, ready to 'ride' men who are officers from the ranks, or to form cliques within cliques so that the clan and class of which he is a member may prosper and go forward." He suggests as a remedy for this condition that men be sent to West Point from the ranks. He argues:

> Let men in our Army do like the soldiers of the French do. Address their officers respectfully, but manfully. Let officers learn that they are only officers because of their qualities for leadership and the example that they set—not because some Congressman knew their daddy.
>
> Keep West Point, its glorious history, and its splendid traditions, but eliminate from it the snobbery of class by eliminating the political appointment, and open its studies only to those who have earned them through efforts in the army. Could a corporation exist if it admitted clerks of a certain class to be executives and employed others only to be day-laborers with the hope that some day a war or a miracle would win them promotion?
>
> If men went to West Point from the enlisted ranks they would know the view-point of the enlisted man (the real enlisted man, not the cadet who knows he is only playing the part for a time). He would know the hardships of real service and he would earn his honors in the proper place to earn them—in the ranks.
>
> Then the pseudo-aristocracy of the army officer would be replaced by a real one—an aristocracy of merit; for the men who became officers would first have served in the ranks themselves and gained their honors and, altho maintaining their rank with all its dignity, would have heart enough and sense enough not to live in châteaus while their men slept in mud.
>
> We claim to be a nation of equality of opportunity. Why should our Army be divided into classes—the West-Pointer and his associate officers who must hold his view-point—and the enlisted men, who under ordinary conditions have no hope of being aught else than enlisted men?
>
> Think of this: In our Army at present are hundreds of enlisted men, who had the qualities of officers and were made officers in this war, but were demoted to the ranks afterward because their daddies had not known the Congressman when they first went in.
>
> Once I was on duty in command of a detachment guarding German prisoners.
>
> An M. P. was ordering an enlisted man out of a café.
>
> "Git ter hell away from here! That place is for officers only!"
>
> The occurrence was so usual that I had not noticed it until I saw a German non-commissioned officer of the Prussian Guard grinning.
>
> "What are you grinning for?" I asked.
>
> "*Mein leutnant,*" he responded, "so it iss in our Guards. You a very fine discipline haf!"
>
> And that is the time that I decided to write this story some day.
>
> And that is the reason I have written it.
>
> For I confess that what that German non-com. said was true.
>
> Why not make West Point and the Army safe for democracy, too?

ONE MAN'S REMEDY FOR HIGH PRICES AND LOW FUNDS

"THERE IS THAT MAKETH HIMSELF POOR, yet hath great riches," may have referred originally to Biblical characters, but it applies quite as well to Canon Langbridge, an English prelate who philosophizes in a recent issue of the London *Daily News*. If it is rather dry, old philosophy, the Canon applies it to matters as up-to-date as the Exorbitant Expense of Living, and flavors it with a style and humor suggestive of Hazlitt or Charles Lamb. With "The Vicar of Wakefield," this modern Canon has found the true enjoyment of life in a few, well-appreciated possessions rather than in exuberance. He can look back without regret to "the old, extravagant days." "The war has taught the foolish to spend," he writes, "but it has also taught those who can learn to do without. It has taught me that. The last five years have been for me a period of almost daily surrender. I have been throwing off fold on fold of the 'necessaries' of life—like a circus-rider who comes in an awkward bundle and goes out a slim Apollo." Insomuch as the state of the "slim Apollo" is preferable to that of an "awkward bundle," he finds his latter state preferable to his first. "Upon my word," he exclaims, "I have grown rich on having no money and no books!" Even the general tendency to "dryness," which has robbed him of "the kind persuasion of a nightcap," has proved a blessing in disguise, in his own particular case, at least. As for other blessings, physical, sartorial, and spiritual, he writes:

> How things have changed! I remember the day when, observing a crease in my coat, I turned into my tailor's and ordered a new suit. Now, for five years, I have lived, as a bear on his fat, on my own husbanded resources. If a pair of trousers showed an undesirable roundness, I put them between the mattresses of my bed. If my waistcoat were greasy, I rubbed it with ammonia and water. If my boots were down-at-heel, and lumpy as an ancient pod of peas, I put them into a cobbler's hands. I became a connoisseur in patches—I, who always preferred a jaunty hole to the patient premeditation of a darn.
>
> Everybody, I suppose, has a few old things lying about him, like rose-leaves on a garden-bed. They are not so old as they look. Old clothes can learn a sprightliness unguessed, if you go the right way with them. They can be refreshed like ancient pictures. Like long lanes, they have their turnings. Like damaged young men in elegant shops, they can acquire a smile of artificial charm, and teach their wool a second summer. They can be turned out well-groomed young fellows, in not too strong a light. I don't let a few wrinkles and crow's-feet make has-beens of my garments.
>
> Take your things in rotation: every time their turn comes round, they will come up smiling. I have kept my four suits marching round and round, like a stage army of about the same number. Happily, I have long preferred unobtrusive apparel: you can't hide thunder-and-lightning; carpet patterns will out. But my symphonies and nocturnes in gray were sweet, shy things, like violets by a mossy stone. I find I can subdue the shininess

GRAVER
Water
Softening & Purification
HEADQUARTERS

Reducing Locomotive Maintenance Costs

The Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal R. R. Co. has a water-treating plant at Harvey Junction. A statement of this road on Feb. 18, 1918, shows that, as one economy effected by water-softening, the number of boilermakers and boilermaker helpers employed was reduced between 35% and 40%. At the then prevailing rate of wages this reduction amounted to over $10,000 per year, or more than the total cost of the water-softening plant.

The percentage of reduction in the amount of boiler work under the several heads was as follows:

Arch bar tubes renewed, 54% less.

Broken and leaky staybolts renewed, 70% less.

Bursted or collapsed flues renewed, 70% less.

Flues reset, 31% less.

Sets of flues expanded, 72% less.

This statement furthermore sets forth the fact that, previous to the use of treated water, flues in K-16 and E-28 classes of engines could never be run more than a year, even with the systematic use of boiler compound.

After the installation of the water-softener, flues have been operated for two and a half years without trouble and giving no indications of requiring resetting in the near future.

The foregoing facts and figures were given to Mr. F. K. Moses, Master Mechanic, and signed by the General Foreman and the Boiler Foreman.

In addition to these impressive facts, there should be credited to water-softening a considerable saving in fuel, due to more efficiently operating boilers, and a reduction in operating delays because of fewer engines under repair at any one time.

While the Railroads' War Board was in existence, it published a statement that at any given time about 15 per cent of the existing supply of locomotives are ordinarily out of repair. As a matter of fact, on some roads and at some seasons the number has been from 30 to 50 per cent.

Graver "Type K" Water Softener, built by the Graver Corporation is standard in railroad operating practice.

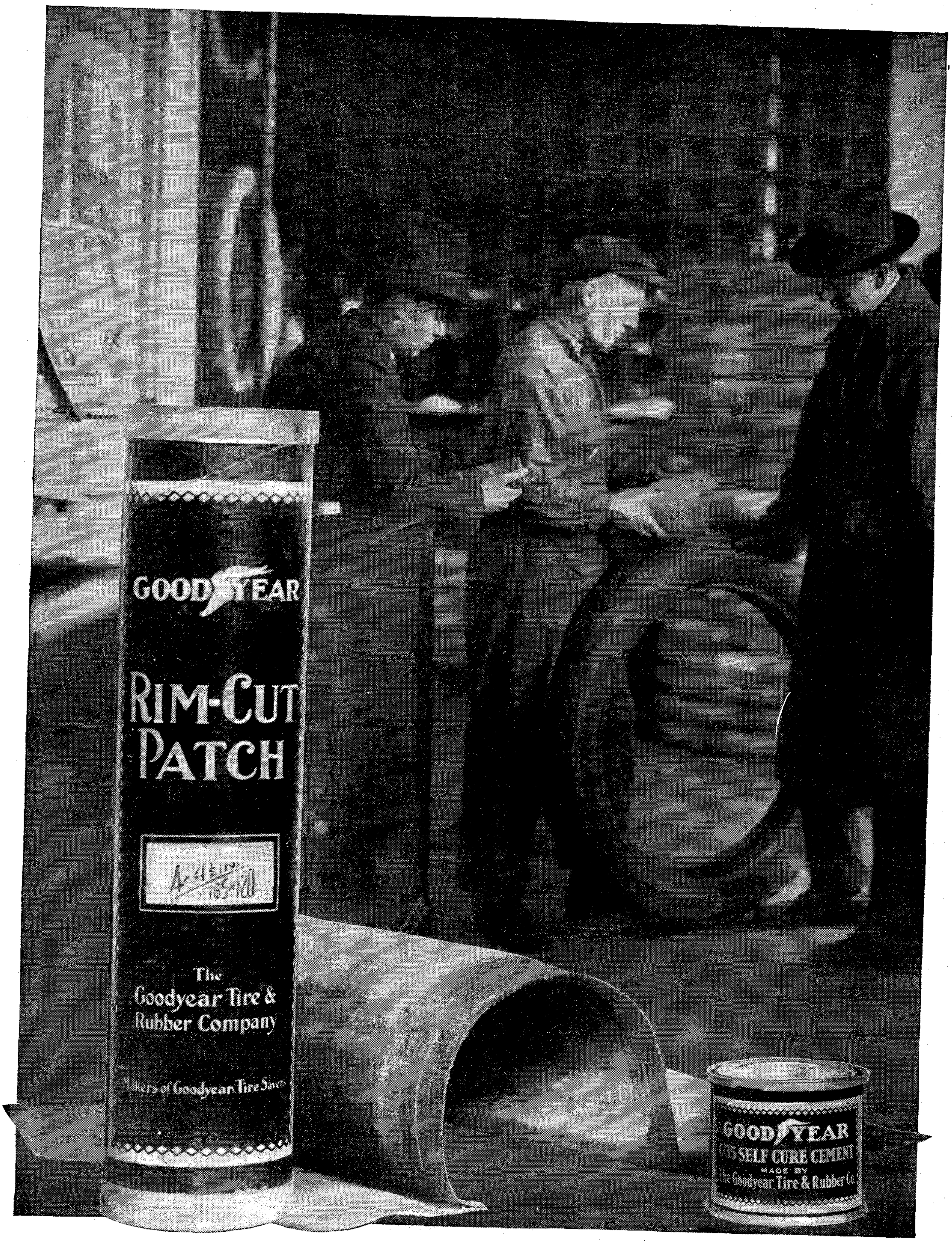
> *Report of Committee on Best Methods of Locomotive Efficiency and Fuel Economy of the Traveling Engineers Association, Sept. 16, 1919:*
>
> . . . We are all familiar with the many troubles that result from using hard waters. Fuel lost from having scaled heating surfaces is a large expense; boilers operate at reduced efficiency when scaled up; engines fail and give up trains on account of flues leaking, and the cost of boiler maintenance is much higher on account of frequent flue, staybolt and firebox renewals. Most all this can be avoided. Engine failures due to leaking can be reduced to practically nothing; staybolt trouble can be reduced to a minimum, and considerable fuel will be saved with the proper treatment of all waters. This should be done on every railroad, and the steam user who does not adopt some method of water treatment to avoid incrustation is unprogressive and is losing money.

We invite correspondence with our Railroad Sales Department
1412 Steger Building, Chicago, Illinois

GRAVER Corporation
(WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS · FOUNDED 1857)

Steel Tanks and General Steel Plate Construction
Water Softening and Purifying Equipment

East Chicago, Indiana (4A)

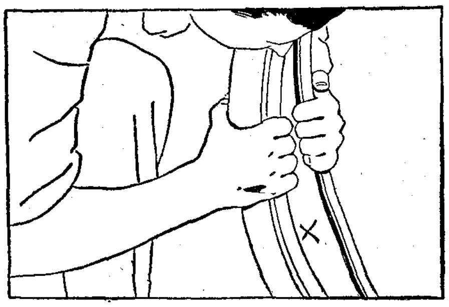

GOODYEAR
RIM-CUT PATCH
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Makers of Goodyear Tire Savers
GOODYEAR
35 SELF CURE CEMENT
MADE BY
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

A photograph of the interior of a Goodyear Service Station, and a close-up of a Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch. Its use with cement is described on the next page

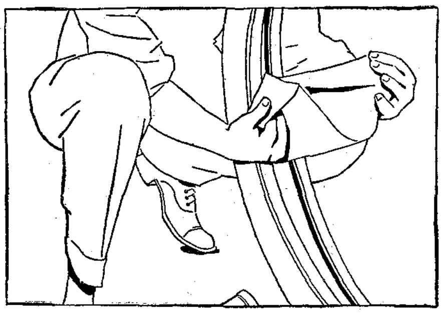
Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

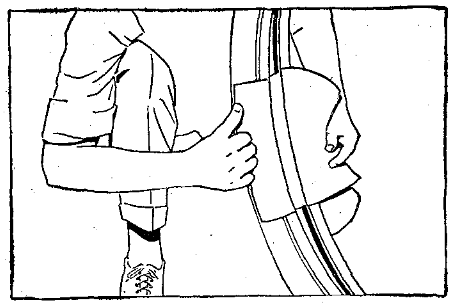
Greater Tire Mileage and—the Goodyear Service Plan



FABRIC BREAK



RIM-CUT PATCH BEING INSERTED



REPAIR COMPLETE

A fabric break may be repaired on the road by using the Rim-Cut Patch without cement. It should be vulcanized later. If the tire is too old to be worth vulcanizing, a satisfactory repair can be made by using the Rim-Cut Patch and CEMENTING IT IN with Goodyear C-35 Patching Cement. To do this, follow these directions: First be sure that the fabric at the break is dry; then clean the inside of the tire at the break with gasoline; after it is dry apply two coats of C-35 Patching Cement, allowing each to dry. Give the outside of the patch the same treatment; insert the patch by seating the toe of the tire bead in the crease in the patch wing. Now work the patch down all the way across the tire, pressing it down firmly and smoothly, and then adjust the other wing of the patch around the other bead. For cord tires, the Goodyear Cord Patch is the ideal tire saver to use. A repair of this nature is often the means of enabling you to use the tire immediately—of securing many hundreds of additional miles; or the tire may be carried as a spare.

EVERY Goodyear Tire Saver, like the Rim-Cut Patch illustrated, is designed to insure that greater mileage which is the purpose of the Goodyear Service Plan.

To the fine quality of Goodyear Tires and the convenience of their distribution, this plan adds effective means of prolonging the usefulness of injured tires.

In the case of a fabric break, for example, it provides in the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch a dependable emergency repair which protects the tire until a permanent repair can be made.

Applied in time, Goodyear Tire Savers may even add thousands of miles of service to tires that otherwise might have to be discarded.

But in addition to tire savers, the Goodyear Service Plan provides also tire conservation lessons, instructive advertising and the helpful advice of Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

All of this endeavor is primarily in the interest of the tire user, and obviously can be of value only in proportion to the way it is used.

Take full advantage then of the Goodyear Service Plan. Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer for the Conservation Bulletins; use his advice; keep Goodyear Tire Savers in your car—these are the means to greater tire mileage.

TIRE SAVERS

QUAKER
PUFFED
WHEAT

Lucky Boy

to have a food confection waiting after school. And to have it Puffed Wheat, which is whole wheat, steam exploded and made easy to digest.

Millions Now Enjoy Them

There are millions of lucky children now who revel in Puffed Grains.

American homes are now enjoying some 750 million dishes of Puffed Grains in a year. And this is why:

These bubble grains have made whole grains enticing.

Prof. Anderson's process—steam explosion—has made digestion easy and complete.

Once they were breakfast dainties. Now they are all-day foods. Millions of dishes are served in milk for suppers and between meals.

Millions are mixed with fruit.

Millions are crisped and lightly buttered for hungry children to eat like peanuts—dry.

All shot from guns

Puffed Grains are shot from guns. By steam explosion they are puffed to eight times normal size.

Every food cell is thus blasted and fitted to digest. Every atom feeds.

These scientific foods are also the most delightful grain foods known. They are airy, flimsy, nut-like—flavory food confections.

In every home such foods are needed several times a day.

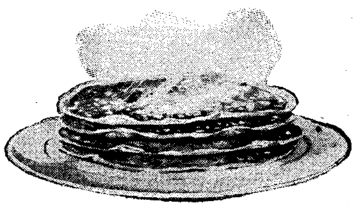
Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice** **Corn Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

Pancakes with Nut Flavor

Now we have added Puffed Rice flour to a perfect pancake mixture. The Puffed Rice makes the pancakes fluffy and gives a nutty taste. You have never tasted pancakes so delicious. When you order Puffed Grains order Puffed Rice Pancake Flour as well. Simply add milk or water—the flour is self-raising—and hear what your people say.

3313



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of a trouser-leg by looking firmly into people's eyes: it protects all but the very crookiest knees. (If any faded philosopher has found a way of maintaining the level of his knees, I wish he would tell me the trick.)

With collars I contrive a very successful thrift. India-rubber and bread-crumbs are fine restorers. Besides, in this New-year light, a gentle dubiousness passes as merely an autumnal shadow. My unfortunate habit of losing my right-hand glove has been neutralized by carrying an odd left glove in the covered hand.

One of the chief expenses of my extravagant old days was the purchase of books. Merely reading a book is a painful pleasure to me. I want to have all good books, and I want to read no others. If a book isn't better than ever at its tenth reading, it never was very good. When I found that books were too dear to buy, I fell back on the old books that I had. I was amazed by their number. All-around me were masterpieces that I knew hardly more than by sight. "Robinson Crusoe" came upon me as a long-delayed revelation, tho I had loved him since I was nine.

The richness of my dictionary almost overwhelmed me. Really, a good dictionary is reading for a lifetime. What surprizes it holds! What hundreds of words you don't know; what hundreds you can not spell! How you grow into the intimacy of speech; what relationships spring up about you! When your dictionary begins to live, you almost feel language in the making. I think for a few weeks of delicate browsing, I shall pasture on my dictionary alone.

A Bible, a Shakespeare, a dictionary, and a "Golden Treasury," and no man need be hungry. Upon my word, I have grown rich on having no money and no books!

It was rather a blow to me when I felt "dryness" settling on my world. I had always been a bad sleeper, and, without the kind persuasion of a nightcap, sleep, I thought, would forsake my pillow for ever. With a grim sense of fatality that was not resignation, I took my nightcap off. I was thinking what a pity it was never to have a wink of sleep again, when I woke up after a very good night. My nightcap was a fool's-cap that worried me with its jingling bells. I cast it off, and felt my head calmer and cooler.

Is alcohol, after all, only an old pretender? Has he, in truth, no hold or vital claim upon the kindgom of the soul? I, at least, pitched him off like an old sack, and thought about him no more.

Do you know, I think that "doing without" is rather a growing pleasure. It is more than not missing things. It is attaining something beyond; it is climbing a hill into lighter and purer air. It is a sense of the spirit's being best man. Certain it is that the more you do without, the more you have. It is an earnest of a keen and starry existence when the body shall be outgrown, the spirit, in exquisite self-sufficiency, shall fill the whole being's needs.

All the people who are learning to do without are becoming citizens of a new world, larger, clearer, higher than the old. Who could have thought that such a radiant gift lay clasped in the hateful hand of War?

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

LISBON, OHIO, A HUNDRED PER CENT. AMERICAN TOWN

THE spunkiest spot on the map, town of little talk and big things, a trigger-quick community, stronghold of safe and sane conservatism—that's Lisbon—Lisbon, Ohio, according to Clark B. Firestone, a writer for the New York *Evening Mail*, who finds here one hundred per cent. Americanism and a population of about 3,500 people. He calls it "the Capital of Traditional America." It is the native home of many of our great men, past, present, and to be; is related to many others; has earned distinction, if not wide renown, in many a field; has contributed generously and without request to the needs of war and peace, and is still sowing the seed of good citizenship and harvesting crops of peace and harmony. This town of the Big Idea has given to the country a Supreme Court Justice, a Secretary of War, a United States Senator, half a score of distinguished officers, and some high officials to New York City, which that city probably has forgotten. If you never heard of Lisbon, Ohio, before, listen now:

Thrice in the country's history national or party policy has been formulated by the sons of Lisbon.

The town had contacts, honorable or memorable, with all the country's wars.

Among its citizens are descendants of Washington's staff officers in the Revolution, and of artillerymen who served the guns of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812, providing subject-matter for "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The village sent more soldiers into the War of 1812 than Cleveland or Columbus or Toledo, and tradition has it that at Detroit these men refused to share in the Hull surrender; they simply beat it back through the woods for home.

I have heard the former city chamberlain of New York, Gen. Anson G. McCook, tell of watching from a Lisbon stone wall the troops march away to the Mexican War. The first bayonet charge in the Civil War was led by a son of Lisbon.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in the Spanish-American war just missed being born in Lisbon.

After the armistice a Lisbon man took charge of the settlement of half a billion dollars' worth of munition contracts in New York's metropolitan area.

Speaking of settlements, it was another Lisbon man who settled the Tom Johnson traction fight in Cleveland, and eliminated the three-cent fare as a possible national issue. This was Federal Judge R. W. Tayler, who led the contest in Congress against seating Brigham Roberts.

Some of these historical references should be made more definite. The father of William McKinley had at Lisbon one of the first blast-furnaces west of the Alleghanies, and he married a daughter of Lisbon; but they removed to Niles before the birth of their son.

Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, practised law in Lisbon and his law firm is still prominent.

Clement L. Vallandigham, who inspired the "peace at any price" platform of the

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GUARANTEED PURE
WITH ALL PURE FOOD LAWS THROUGH
H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
57
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PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
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Something especially fine for children

HERE it is once more, Heinz Apple Butter, the same old-fashioned apple butter, made from choice apples, cooked in cider, with the same rich, appetite-provoking spiciness, made the way your mother used to make it. It is just as good for your children as that old-time apple-butter was for you. They will like it better than dairy butter—just as you did. And you will have found a new dainty for the children's table, which you will also insist on for your own supper.

Some of the
57
Vinegars
Spaghetti
Baked Beans
Tomato Ketchup

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All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Democratic party in 1864, who was sent by Lincoln into the Confederate lines as a traitor, and ran for Governor later, and whose plight suggested to Everett Edward Hale the story of "The Man Without a Country," was born in Lisbon.

So was Mark Hanna, Republican chieftain, promulgator of the national policy of "standing pat" on a protective tariff.

So was John H. Clarke, who succeeded Charles E. Hughes as Supreme Court Justice when the latter ran for President.

Major C. C. Connell, a Lisbon lawyer, was American Red Cross personnel officer for all France in the latter part of the world-war.

B. Goldsmith, a Lisbon manufacturer, was New York's ordnance district chief during part of 1919.

P. J. McCook, descended from the Lisbon McCooks, was elected by New York city a supreme court justice last fall.

The story of Lisbon's most famous family, the "fighting McCooks," is without precedent and is shared by two neighboring Ohio towns. They were sons of brothers and known in American history as "the tribe of Dan" and "the tribe of John."

Tradition has it that another brother, Dr. George McCook, declared war on the South a little ahead of Fort Sumter. Replying to an interrupter at an enlistment address in Pittsburg, he said: "If this war lasts six months there will be more McCooks in the Army than there are Indians in hell."

His two brothers did what they could to make good. The tribe of Dan went in ten strong, Daniel himself leading. All became officers; five of them became generals; four of them, including the father, Major Dan, were killed. The tribe of John went in six strong, the father leading and performing unattached service. Two became generals, another a chaplain, another a naval commander, the fifth a lieutenant.

The members of these two clans best known in New York were Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Col. John J. McCook.

The town's opportunity and capacity to serve is due largely to the map. It lies at the crossroads of American civilization. By the old travel standards it is one day's journey west of the Pennsylvania boundary and one day's journey north of the Ohio River. The Indian trading path from Fort Pitt to Detroit passed a few miles to the north; the path of trade and colonial settlement from Pittsburg into the Northwestern territory went through Lisbon, and the Lincoln Highway follows it now. Through Lisbon passed the underground road to Canada during the time of slavery. It has other claims to distinction:

> To this strategically located village, with one exception Ohio's oldest, came the choicest adventuring blood of the East—Virginians, Pennsylvania Dutch, Scotch-Irish, a few Yankees and slavery-hating Quakers from seaboard States. They built a hill walled town of rare beauty, and their spirit endures.
>
> The town has its own creed, of which the first article is, "We believe in Lisbon, in its historic past, its fortunate present, its significant future." Alone among American towns it has its own flag. Mindful of its Portuguese name, it appropriated the emblem of royal Portugal when that country became a republic, a buckeye tree taking the place of the Braganza arms.
>
> Lisbon went into the world-war hotfoot. It declared for conscription before that had become the national purpose. Before the Government had formulated a policy it was planting potatoes and beans, executing a comprehensive crop-boosting program of its own. It had a food-conservation plan several months ahead of Hoover's and chose the same wheatless days afterward promulgated by Washington. In all war-drives it went over in spirited fashion.
>
> When the President made his partizan appeal before the 1918 election the Lisbon division of National Defense was the first, and perhaps only, branch of this organization to denounce his act, as breaking the solid American front.
>
> Lisbon is a market town for an extensive farming district. Save for the miners it is an open-shop town.
>
> Ask the average citizen here what his remedy is for alien trouble-makers and his answer is, "The stone wall and ten paces."
>
> Ask the farmer where the national trouble lies, and his answer is, "They take it too easy in the shops of the country." Ask him if he is going to hitch up with labor-unions for political objects, and he avows lack of interest, adding that he seeks a partial remedy through cooperative buying and better distribution.
>
> Ask intelligent workingmen and they will admit that labor has not recovered its prewar punch. They add that the big wages and leisurely work of the building trades in the cities constitute the sorest spot on the industrial scene.
>
> Here is a representative Lisbon, and therefore American, opinion—the words of the Hon. C. S. Speaker, chairman of the Lisbon division of National Defense, which directed a large part of the town's activities in the war: "We believe that the war was ended, not by the fourteen points, but by the points of two million bayonets; that America quit fighting too soon, and that the mother of frightfulness should have tasted what she dreads, invasion by a conquering foe. We see clearly the residuum and dregs which the war has left—the creeping things that crawl in the ooze when the tide has gone down. We believe that the firing of the I. W. W. criminals upon the Loyal Legion at Centralia is indicative of a treacherous, cancerous pestilence which demands heroic surgical treatment.
>
> "We think the war has demonstrated the value of humanity and will result in a broader, fairer opportunity for all men. In its relations to world affairs, we hope that America will not cool too rapidly nor forget."

A Solid Reason.—Two young men, supposed to be busily employed in the rear of the establishment while the principal looks after things in the front, were recently startled by the appearance of their employer while they were engrossed in a game of draughts.

The proprietor was indignant. "How is it," he demanded, "I scarcely ever find you fellows at work when I come in?"

"Well, sir, I'll tell you," volunteered one of the youths. "It's on account of those rubber heels you wear."—*London Tit-Bits.*

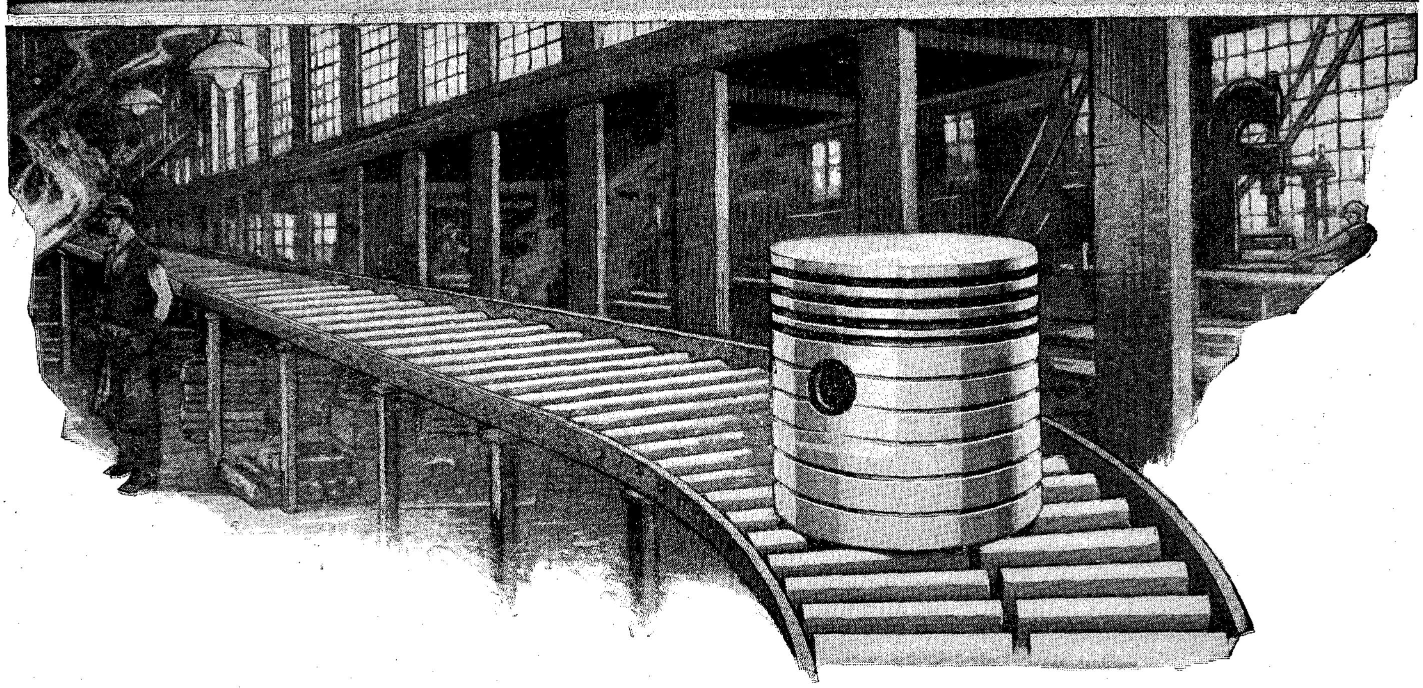
LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

"I have not dwelt upon this power of the President, because it has been decisively influential in determining the character and influence of the office at only two periods in our history; at the very first, when the Government was young and had so to use its incipient force as to win the respect of the nations into whose family it had thrust itself, and in our own day when the results of the Spanish War, the ownership of distant possessions, and many sharp struggles for foreign trade make it necessary that we should turn our best talents to the task of dealing firmly, wisely, and justly with political and commercial rivals. The President can never again be the mere domestic figure he has been throughout so large a part of our history. The nation has risen to the first rank in power and resources. The other nations of the world look askance upon her, half in envy, half in fear, and wonder with a deep anxiety what she will do with her vast strength. They receive the frank professions of men like Mr. John Hay, whom we wholly trusted, with a grain of salt, and doubt what we were sure of, their truthfulness and sincerity, suspecting a hidden design under every utterance he makes [1908]. Our President must always, henceforth, be one of the great powers of the world, whether he act greatly and wisely or not, and the best statesmen we can produce will be needed to fill the office of Secretary of State. We have but begun to see the Presidential office in this light; but it is the light which will more and more beat upon it, and more and more determine its character and its effect upon the politics of the nation. We can never hide our President again as a mere domestic officer. We can never again see him the mere executive he was in the thirties and forties. He must stand always at the front of our affairs, and the office will be as big and as influential as the man who occupies it."

ENORMOUS BURDEN OF THE PRESIDENCY—In the view of the makers of the Constitution, the President was to be legal executive, perhaps the leader of the nation, Mr. Wilson remarks, but certainly not the leader of the party—at any rate, while in office. Yet—

"By the operation of forces inherent in the very nature of government he has become all three, and by inevitable consequence the most heavily burdened officer in the world. No other man's day is so full as his, so full of the responsibilities which tax mind and conscience alike and demand an inexhaustible vitality. The mere task of making appointments to office, which the Constitution imposes upon the President, has come near to breaking some of our Presidents down, because it is a never-ending task in a civil service not yet put upon a professional footing, confused

Lamson Conveyors



Lynite and Lynux Travel on Lamson Conveyors

THE Lynite foundry of the Aluminum Castings Company is a model of convenience and economical operation. In their own words: "Throughout the plant every effort has been made to install the most modern labor-saving devices of the known and tried type to bring the production facilities up to the highest degree of efficiency." The plant is completely equipped with Lamson Conveyors.

This Lamson Conveying System eliminates a vast amount of manual labor. Conveyors put the sand where it is wanted when it is wanted. The castings come to the cleaning and finishing operations in a steady stream, just as fast as the foundry turns them out. There is no trucking to cause congestion or delay. The conveyors are ready for work twenty-four hours a day, always willing, never tired.

Properly planned conveyors insure a logical sequence of operations; they reduce the amount of material in hand at any given time, cutting overhead costs; they increase production possibilities; they minimize the human element, reserving human labor for work that machinery can not perform—work that requires the direction of human brains.

The Lamson booklet on Conveying gives examples of typical Lamson Installations. A letter brings it to you, or, if you prefer, the nearest Lamson representative will call and analyze your needs. No obligation is involved.

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100 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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Los Angeles . 221 San Fernando Bldg.
Chicago . . . . . 6 No. Michigan Ave.
Omaha . 418 McCague Bldg.
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San Francisco . 617 Mission St.
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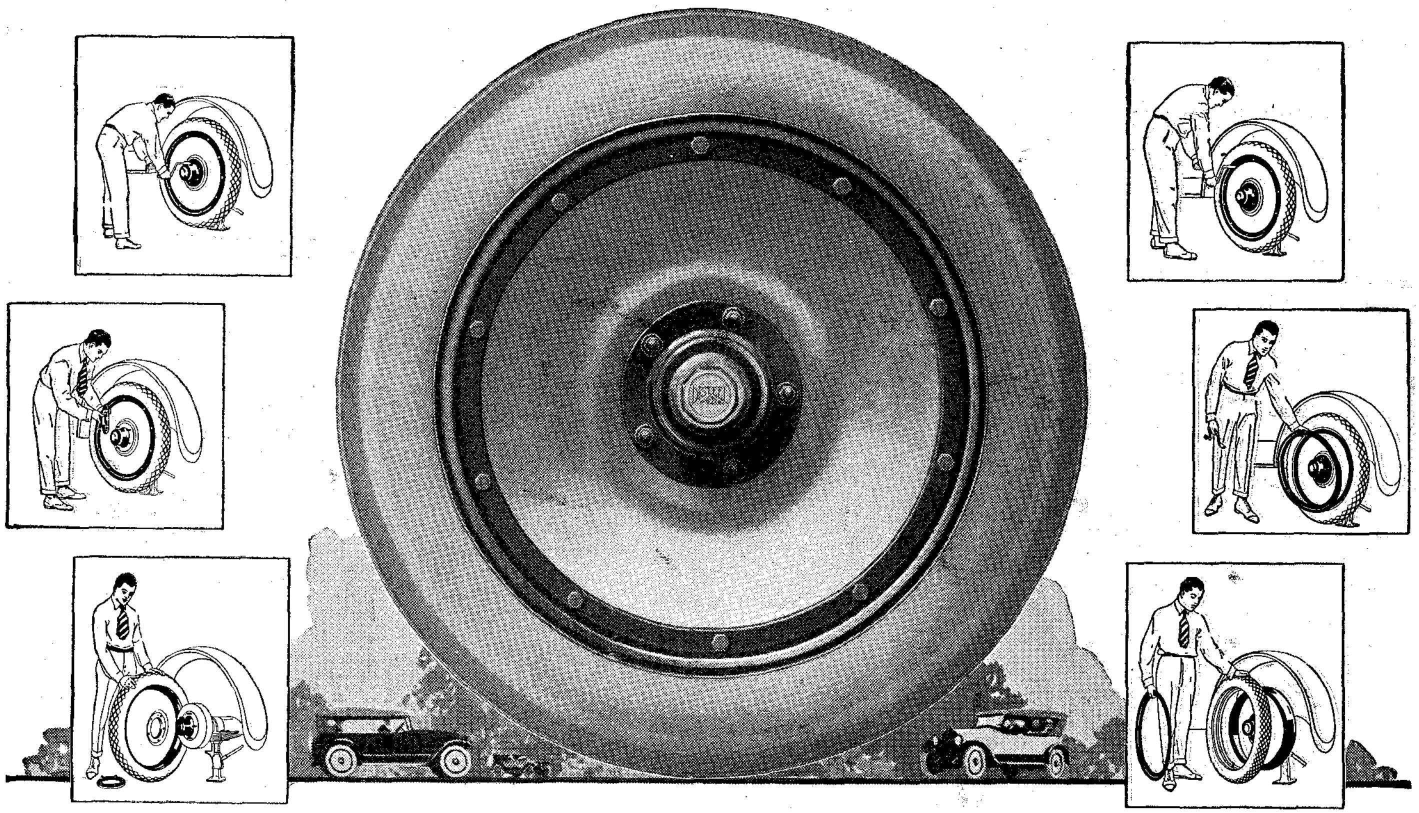
LAMSON SERVICE



Facts You Should Know About the Wheels of Your Motor Car

A Motor Car Wheel should be so designed that Tire-Changing and Wheel-Changing can be quickly, easily and cleanly done.

The owner of a quality motor car of today has little fear that his car will break down. Such is the present high standard of motor car engineering. Virtually his only road-troubles are tire-troubles.

Tire-design and construction, too, have been developed to a high degree of excellence. Pneumatic tires, with *Proper Wheel Equipment*, are efficient, durable, economical.

It is the Wheel then, the Scientifically Designed Wheel, that prolongs the life of the tire. It is the Scientifically Designed Wheel that makes possible the quick, easy and cleanly changing of tires, and reduces tire trouble to the minimum.

All parts in a wheel should re-act equally to moisture and changes of temperature. When both wheel and rim are made of steel there is no unequal shrinkage or warping of the parts. The wheel stays tight.

The Disteel Wheel is made of steel. There is no "gutter" or "split rim." There is no need of the extra tool with which to pry and tug at the tire. Loose tires wear. Loose rims squeak. Disteel Wheels hold the tire true and the rim tight.

Look at the Illustrations.

To remove a tire from a Disteel Wheel you have only to unscrew the rim bolts and lift off the removable section. The tire slips off—for there is nothing to catch it and hold it.

To take off a Disteel Wheel (to put on the spare wheel) you merely unscrew the hub nuts, take off the hub-flange and the Wheel slips off—over the hub.

Thus, Disteel Wheels, in addition to enhancing the beauty of your car, have opened a new epoch of comfortable, safe and economical motoring.

Wheel Talk Number Four

Frequently, a motor car owner who has almost an engineer's knowledge of the motor and other essential features of his car, knows little or nothing of the vastly important part the Wheels play in the comfort, ease and economy of his motoring.

That is vastly important knowledge. The scientifically designed Wheel not only adds to the Beauty of the Car, but also safeguards life and property, saves tires and gasoline and eliminates many of the dangers, delays and annoyances of motoring.

In this series of Wheel-Talks we are attempting merely to give the intelligent motorist an understanding of what his motor car Wheels should do and should be.

Copies of previous talks sent on request.

Detroit Pressed Steel Company, Detroit, U. S. A.

Disteel Wheel Plant, Cabot Avenue **Automobile Frame Plant, Mount Elliott Avenue**

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Boston: 925 Boylston Street
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San Francisco: 326 Rialto Building

DISTEEL WHEELS

The Wheels That Complete The Car

LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

with short terms of office, always forming and dissolving. And in proportion as the President ventures to use his opportunity to lead opinion and act as spokesman of the people in affairs, the people stand ready to overwhelm him by running to him with every question, great and small. They are as eager to have him settle a literary question as a political; hear him as acquiescently with regard to matters of special expert knowledge as with regard to public affairs, and call upon him to quiet all troubles by his personal intervention. Men of ordinary physique and discretion can not be Presidents and live, if the strain be not somehow relieved. We shall be obliged always to be picking our chief magistrates from among wise and prudent athletes—a small class.

"The future development of the Presidency, therefore, must certainly, one would confidently predict, run along such lines as the President's later relations with his Cabinet suggest. General Washington, partly out of unaffected modesty, no doubt, but also out of the sure practical instinct which he possest in so unusual a degree, set an example which few of his successors seem to have followed in any systematic manner. He made constant and intimate use of his colleagues in every matter that he handled, seeking their assistance and advice by letter when they were at a distance and he could not obtain it in person. It is well known to all close students of our history that his greater state papers, even those which seem in some peculiar and intimate sense his personal utterances, are full of the ideas and the very phrases of the men about him whom he most trusted. His rough drafts came back to him from Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Madison in great part rephrased and rewritten, in many passages reconceived and given a new color. He thought and acted always by the light of counsel, with a will and a definite choice of his own, but through the instrumentality of other minds as well as his own. The duties and responsibilities laid upon the President by the Constitution can be changed only by constitutional amendment—a thing too difficult to attempt except upon some greater necessity than the relief of an overburdened office, even tho that office be the greatest in the land; and it is to be doubted whether the deliberate opinion of the country would consent to make of the President a less powerful officer than he is. He can secure his own relief without shirking any real responsibility. Appointments, for example, he can, if he will, make more and more upon the advice and choice of his executive colleagues; every matter of detail not only, but also every minor matter of counsel or of general policy, he can more and more depend upon his chosen advisers to determine; he need reserve for himself only the larger matters of counsel and that general oversight of the business of the Government and of the persons who conduct it which is not possible without intimate daily consultations, indeed, but which is possible without attempting the intolerable burden of direct control. This is, no doubt, the idea of their functions which most Presidents have entertained, and which most Presidents suppose themselves to have acted on; but we have reason to believe that most of our Presidents have taken their duties too literally and have attempted the impossible. But we can safely predict that as the multitude of the President's duties increases, as it must with the growth and widening activities of the nation itself, the incumbents of the great office will more and more come to feel that they are administering it in its truest purpose and with greatest effect by regarding themselves as less and less executive officers and more and more directors of affairs and leaders of the nation—men of counsel and of the sort of action that makes for enlightenment."

MR. TAFT ON THE PRESIDENCY—We proceed from Mr. Wilson's analysis of the Presidential office to that of former President William Howard Taft, and consider first Mr. Taft's presentation of the President's power in the foreign relations of this country. We select the subject of foreign relations to begin with because we have so lately read what Mr. Wilson has to say of them. It will be recalled that Mr. Wilson speaks of the President's powers in foreign matters as among the greatest in his possession and describes as "very absolute" his control of the foreign relations of the nation. Mr. Taft also considers these powers of the President among his "most important" and points out how large they loom on the horizon because of the close connection between this country and Europe brought about by the war. In his volume, "Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers" (Columbia University Press), which consists of lectures delivered at Columbia University during the winter session of 1915–16, Mr. Taft writes:

"It is well to premise what I have to say about the executive power in such matters by pointing out the exclusive jurisdiction that the Federal Government has in dealing with foreign nations. In our domestic matters the executive power is divided between the President and the Governors of the States; the legislative power between Congress and the legislatures of the States, and the judicial power between the Federal judiciary and the State courts; but when we come to governmental action with respect to foreign countries, we find that the framers of the Constitution were most careful to vest in the national Government complete jurisdiction, and industriously excluded by express prohibition the interference of the States therein. Thus the President and the Senate were

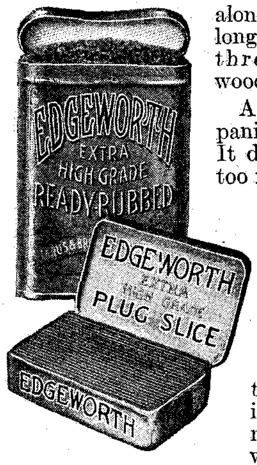
What Men Smoke on Real Holidays

A man packing for a real holiday isn't at all likely to forget his pipe.

In summer, when he's off to country, woods or seashore, he takes his old pipe and one or two new pipes he plans to break in. In winter, when going South to meet the Spring, he lugs along his pipe, some old clothes to go fishing in, and a bountiful supply of the kind of tobacco he won't be happy without.

He takes no risk. He takes that tobacco along, even though there's a good chance of buying it in the neighborhood of where he's going.

He knows that when relaxing from a long period of hard work a pipeful makes his comfort complete. He knows he'll find other good fellows smoking pipes. He knows that whenever he's alone the feel of that pipe in his mouth will be companionable, as companionable as having an intelligent dog along with him on a long, solitary tramp through the silent woods.



A pipe is a good companion all the time. It doesn't argue or talk too much. It hands out the golden silences of perfect companionship.

And what tops off so perfectly the satisfaction of a good meal?

All due credit to the pipe, but a pipe is mere wood in the mouth, if not filled with exactly the right tobacco.

Just the right flavor, that particularly rich fragrance—these you have to have.

Each man's taste in pipe-tobacco is so individual that for each man there is only one entirely satisfactory smoking tobacco in the wide, wide world.

When you run out of yours, how unsatisfactory another man's tobacco tastes in your pipe.

That's why you pack a good supply of your tobacco when off for a real holiday and why as a gift it's among the most welcome.

Have you found your particular and very special kind yet?

If not, we ask you to try Edgeworth.

Edgeworth doesn't suit everybody, but those who smoke it seem to have a pretty good opinion of it.

Simply write on a postcard your name and address, then that of the dealer filling your smoking needs, and we will send you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

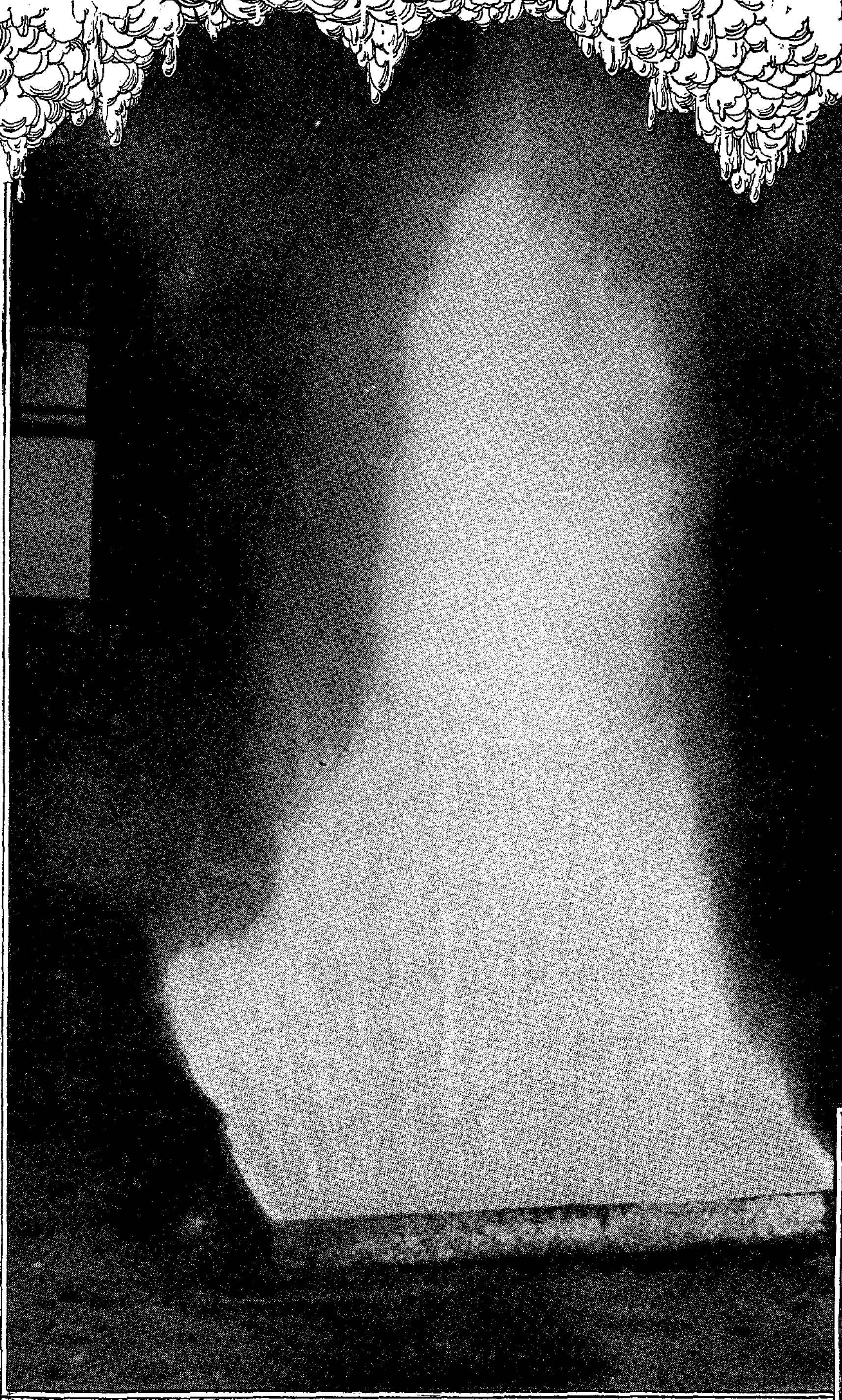
Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed, then sliced. Rub one thin, moist slice for a moment between the hands. That's an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is just that—ready to pour straight into your pipe. It packs rather well. Now see how freely and evenly it burns.

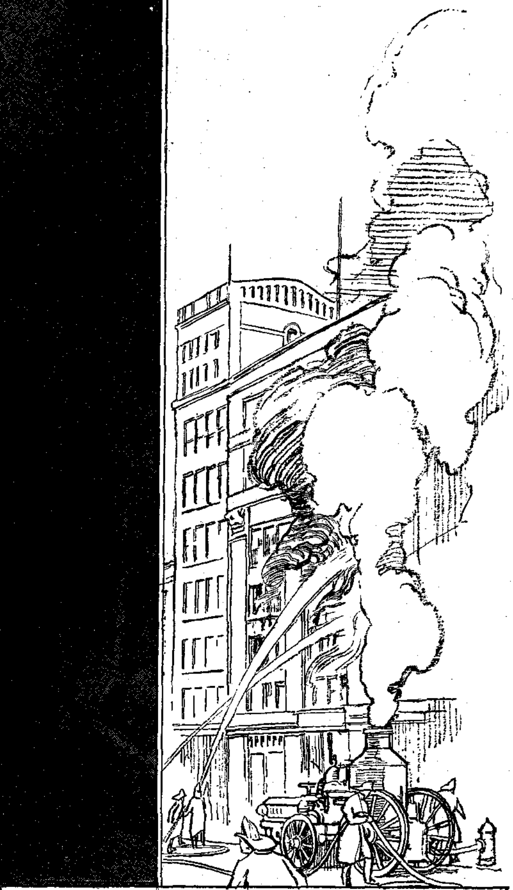
For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

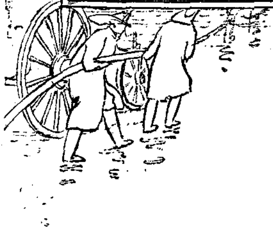
To Retail Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

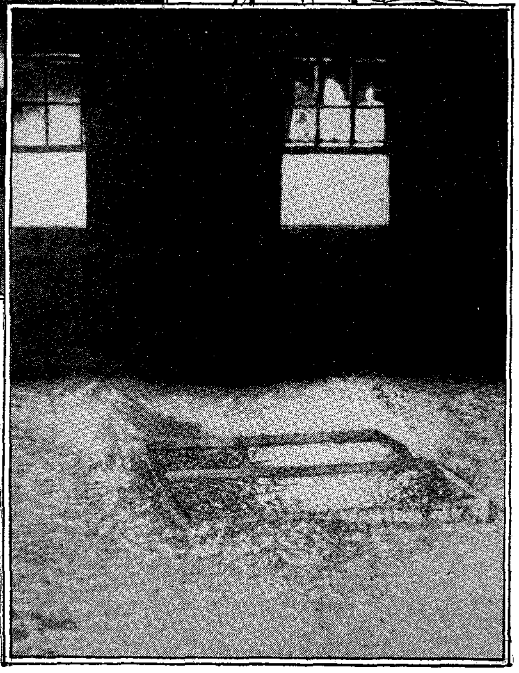
The Foamite Firefoam blanket. It smothers all fires quickly.



TANK OF BURNING INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS







Two minutes later. Same tank, fire completely out. Notice thick blanket of Firefoam. This blanket smothered the fire in 2 minutes.

Foamite Firefoam is effective against every kind of fire. Our new booklet, "This Must Stop," deals with the remarkable achievements of Foamite Firefoam and tells you how you can check the ravages of fire. Send for this booklet. It has a special message for you.

Foamite Firefoam

SMOTHERS FIRE

The Possibility of Fire!

Your turn may be next. Are you prepared?

There are two ways to put out fire.

One is to cool the fire below the burning point.

The other way is to smother the fire.

The first method is at present the one most often used. It generally consists of applying large quantities of water to the fire.

The past has proved this method to be uncertain, slow and often ineffective—as in the case of burning oils or other highly inflammable liquids. Besides, this method is costly. Water often does more damage than the fire itself.

The second method—putting fire out by smothering—is the most effective way to put out fire. It is quick, simple, sure—just like smothering a small blaze with a blanket.

This method is the Foamite Firefoam method. It is fatal to fire. It has revolutionized fire-fighting.

Foamite Firefoam is totally different from water and all other fire-extinguishing agents. It puts out fires by smothering them with a thick blanket of tough foam.

Firefoam is a fire-smothering, fire-extinguishing foam which covers all burning objects like a blanket. It puts out fire quicker than other extinguishing agents, and *prevents re-ignition.* It coats and clings to all surfaces, and floats on even the most inflammable liquids. It is effective against every kind of fire. Unlike water, it does not damage.

Where water failed

Recently fire broke out in the J. S. Thorn Company's plant, Philadelphia.

Efforts to quench the blaze with water and ordinary apparatus proved futile. The Thorn Company then telephoned for Foamite Firefoam Hand Extinguishers. It was feared the plant might go.

An hour later, two hours after the fire started, the Foamite Firefoam Extinguishers were brought into play. The Manager of the J. S. Thorn Company writes what happened then:

"In five minutes, after properly applying the Foamite Firefoam smothering material, the fire, which was composed of paint mixed with benzine, and which started in a tank 23 feet long by 15 inches wide, was thoroughly extinguished.

"The city fire department had been working on it, but they could not extinguish it with any apparatus which they had. This is not a criticism of them."

Old methods of fighting fire and old fire-extinguishing apparatus have not kept pace with the march of progress The ever-increasing use of highly inflammable materials in every industry has called for a new and surer method of fighting fire.

Foamite Firefoam was invented to meet new and extra hazardous fire risks. It is totally different from all other fire-extinguishing agents. It has revolutionized fire-fighting.

Foamite Firefoam is endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Associated Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, the Underwriters' Laboratories and the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Bureau. *It assists in lowering insurance rates.*

Foamite Firefoam apparatus includes protective systems both stationary and portable, for every fire hazard in the home and factory. Special stationary and sprinkler protective systems are designed for large industrial plants and extra hazardous risks.

Foamite Firefoam can solve your fire problems easily and for all time. There is no fire risk on which Foamite Firefoam is not effective.

Keeping these facts in mind, does not sound business judgment suggest to you the advisability of finding out about Foamite Firefoam at once? Fire waste—the *national sin*—must be checked. You owe it to yourself and your associates to do your share. Write us:

FOAMITE FIREFOAM COMPANY, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City

Dealers' Opportunity

Salesmen — dealers, handling power-driven equipment and modern appliances, you are missing a big opportunity if you do not add Foamite Firefoam to your line. Send for our dealer proposition. It will pay you to do so at once.

The following Foamite Firefoam Sales Companies are at your service. Call on or write the one nearest you for full information:

New York City, 200 Fifth Ave., Foamite Firefoam Company

Boston, Mass., 929 Old South Building, Foamite Firefoam Company

Chicago, Ill., 764 Conway Building, Firefoam Engineering Company

Cleveland, Ohio, 6 St. Clair Ave., West, Firefoam Service and Supply Company

Denver, Colo., Tramway Bldg., Rocky Mountain Firefoam Co.

Kansas City, Mo., 1012 Baltimore Ave., Foamite Firefoam Company

Philadelphia, Pa., 112-116 No. Broad St., Atlantic Firefoam Company

Pittsburgh, Pa., 105 Wood St., Firefoam Sales Company

San Francisco, Calif., Mills Building, Pacific Foamite Firefoam Co.

Hamilton, Canada, Canadian Foamite Firefoam, Ltd.

London, E. C., England, 4 Broad St. Pl., Foamite Firefoam, Ltd.

SMOTHERS FIRE

LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

given power to make treaties with foreign nations, while all States are expressly forbidden to make them. Congress is given power to regulate foreign commerce, to levy import and tonnage duties, to declare war and to maintain armies and navies for the purpose of carrying on war, to authorize privateers to prey upon the enemy's commerce, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to make a uniform rule of naturalization, and to denounce and punish offenses against the law of nations, while the States are expressly forbidden to declare war, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, or indeed to maintain a navy or a standing army, or to levy import or tonnage duties. The Federal courts are given jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and in cases arising between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens and subjects; while the President is given the power to appoint ambassadors, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to receive ambassadors from foreign countries, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to repel invasions and to carry on the war declared by Congress."

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS—The first and most important duty of the President in foreign matters is that of initiating and drafting treaties with foreign nations and submitting them to the Senate for the Senate's advice and consent. A two-thirds vote of those present is required in the Senate "lawfully to advise and consent to a treaty," and Mr. Taft proceeds:

"Originally in the Constitutional Convention it was proposed that the Senate should appoint ambassadors and should make treaties; but toward the latter part of the Convention a change was made in this regard, and the power of the President was very much amplified; and in the matter of treaties it was given to him to negotiate them and to ratify and proclaim them. Neither the Senate nor the House, nor both of them together, can compel the President to make a treaty. He has the sole initiative in this regard. Nor is he bound, after he has made a treaty, and the Senate has advised and consented to it, to ratify it and proclaim it, and the treaty does not go into effect until its ratification. There have been many discussions in the Senate over this treaty-making power, and Senators have assumed that the Senate was the more important factor in the making of treaties than the executive. They have usually in their arguments referred to the fact that Madison moved in the Convention that the Senate should make the treaties without the intervention of the executive, and that it was at first adopted. But I am not able to discover why this history of the present constitutional provision should exalt the Senate or make more important its existing power. It is the present text of the fundamental law that determines who shall exercise the powers which it confers, and I do not understand why the function that the Senate performs is any more important or any more sacred than that of the executive in the making of treaties."

THE SENATE'S POWER—Mr. Taft refers then to the ground upon which two-thirds of the Senate refused to advise and consent to the general arbitration treaty with England and France negotiated by Secretary Knox during his administration. In effect the treaties provided that the countries concerned should submit all questions capable of judicial solution arising between them, which could not be settled by negotiation, to the decision of an arbitral tribunal, and in case of a difference to submit to a preliminary tribunal the question whether an issue arising was capable of judicial solution, and therefore must be arbitrated under the treaty. Mr. Taft informs us that:

"A number of senators objected to the effect of these treaties in that they took away from the Senate the power to withhold consent to an arbitration of a future issue and thus prevented the Senate from exercising the constitutional function, with which it is charged, of dealing with foreign relations as they arise. It was argued that such a treaty would be delegating to the permanent arbitral court a decision as to our foreign relations which was vested in the Senate, and that it was unconstitutional for the Senate to consent to make such a delegation. This view it seems to me is radically wrong, or else it proves too much. There is no difference in principle between the consent of the Senate that an existing issue between us and a foreign nation shall be settled by arbitration and an agreement that future questions of a defined class shall be so settled. If the submission of a question to arbitration is a delegation to the arbitration tribunal of the power vested in the Senate over our foreign relations, then the Senate has no power to consent to arbitration at all; and yet this it has done since the foundation of the Government. But it is said that by delegating to a preliminary tribunal the question whether the issue arising is within the terms of the treaty or not, the Senate is delegating its power. This view is as faulty as the other one. The question whether an issue is arbitrable within the classification of the treaty is a question of the construction of a treaty; and one of the commonest subjects of arbitration is the proper construction of a treaty. Therefore if the Senate were to consent to abide the judgment of a tribunal in the future as to whether an issue arising between us and a foreign nation is within a class of arbitrable questions described in a treaty, it is only consenting to arbitrate the construction of the treaty when the event occurs which requires construction. This it has done in numerous treaties already.

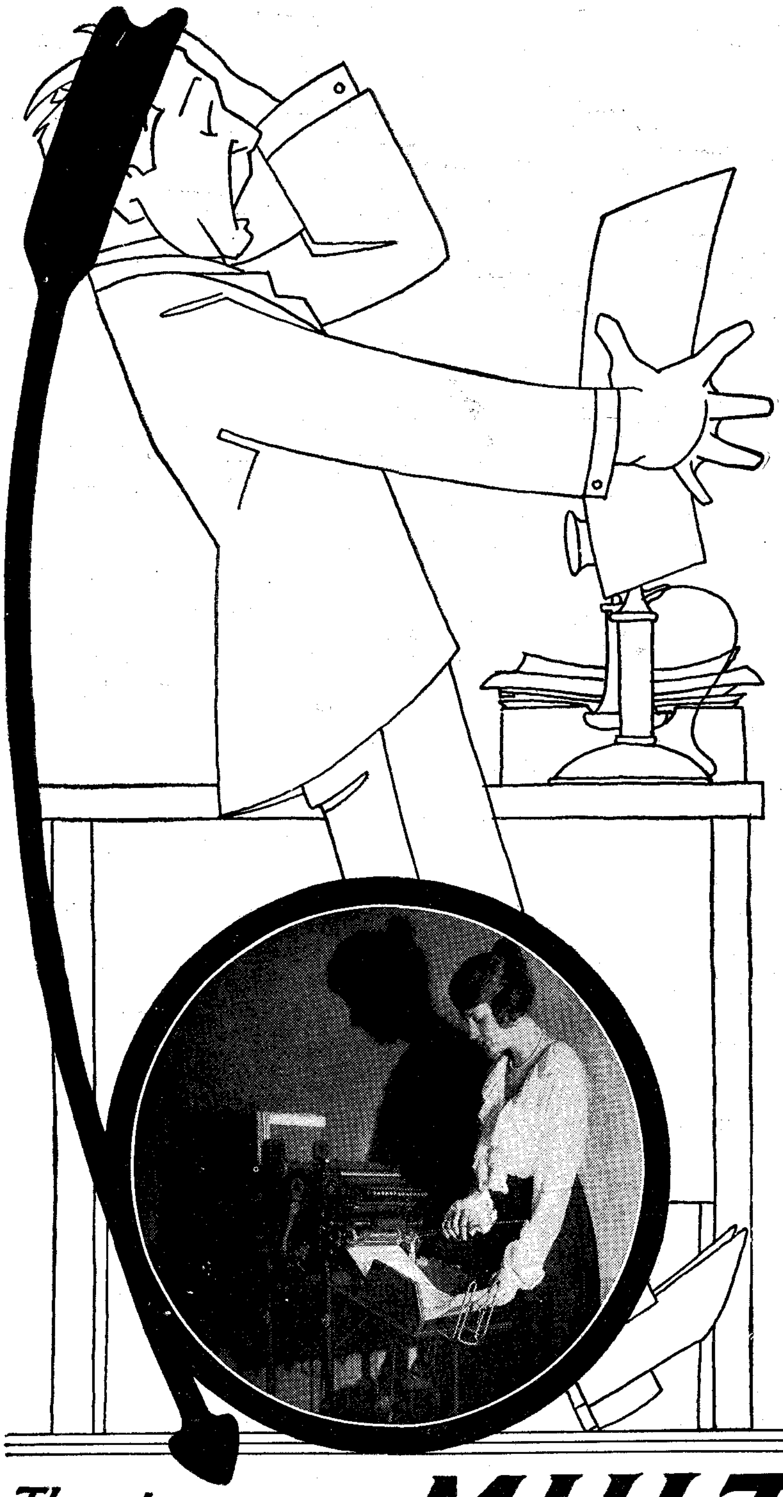
"The Senate is, therefore, wrong in its view of this matter, if its view is to rest on the limitations of its constitutional powers. If its view rest merely on the question of expediency, that is a different thing, and I do not need to argue that. But I think it is of the utmost importance that every one interested in the establishment of a League of Nations, for the settlement of differences between them by an international court, should realize that the attitude of the Senate upon the point I have been discussing would make it impossible for the United States to become a member of such a league. I am anxious, therefore, in season and out of season, to argue as forcibly as I may the error of the Senate in this regard." [1916.]

II

Under our Constitution, the treaty-making power is much more important than under the constitution of any other country, according to Mr. Taft, who points out that in so far as its provisions are to operate a treaty of the United States is "a law in the United States exactly as a statute of Congress is a law in the United States," and he proceeds:

"A treaty operates both as a binding contract with a foreign nation and as municipal law. As a contract binding upon both parties, it can not be made to lose its obligation by a refusal of either country to perform it. It is thus broken, but the party injured by the breach has in international law a right to damages from the party breaking it. If Congress passes a statute inconsistent with the treaty, while it breaks the treaty it repeals it as municipal law. It does not relieve the nation from its moral and international obligation to make good the breach by damages or otherwise, but it does change the law which binds the officers, citizens, and others within the governmental jurisdiction of the United States to comply not with the treaty, but with the law which abrogated it. This was the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chinese cases. Under our treaty with China certain classes of Chinese were entitled to come into the country. Congress desired to exclude many of the classes thus entitled and passed a law doing so. The law broke the treaty, but the immigration officers, the courts, and all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States were obliged to conform to the act of Congress, and to exclude those Chinese who had the right to come in under the treaty, but were forbidden to do so by the subsequent law."

The Printing Sickness



Epidemic throughout the United States. First symptoms—great excitability at sight of *any* estimate for printing. Followed by slow fever, greatly aggravated by *delay after delay* in getting proofs and revisions.

Rapid rise to dangerously high temperature as delivery gets *days and then weeks* beyond promised date.

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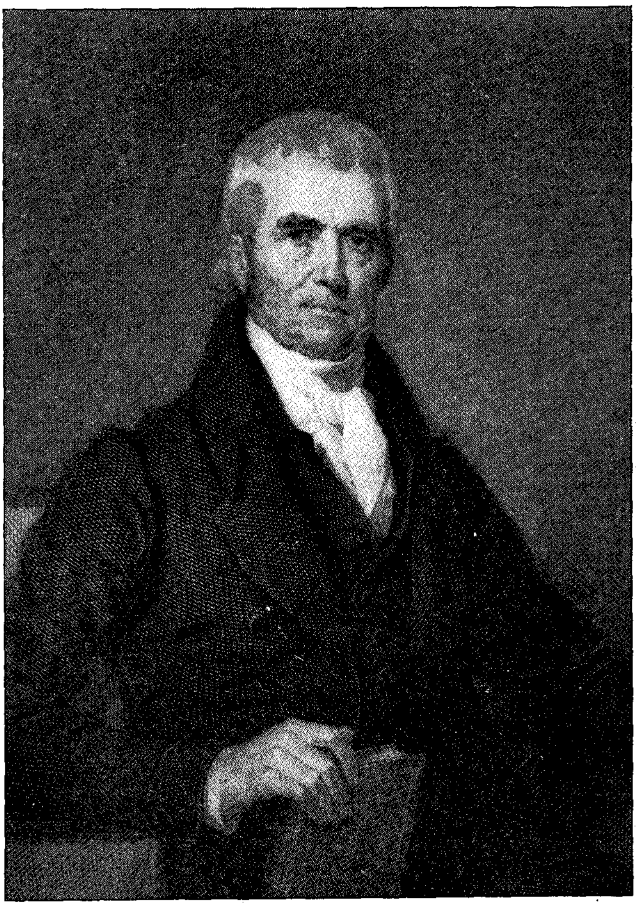
REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

HOW JOHN MARSHALL HELPED TO MAKE US A NATION

MR. JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES walked into the Library of Congress one day and, according to the story, it took a large number of pages and attendants to furnish the various references as rapidly as the judicial mind worked. In expressing his appreciation of their services the Justice said: "You know, I am very sorry, indeed, to have given you so much trouble, but there is no one between God and us, and we must be right." That the Supreme Court holds this exalted position is due to the one man whose remarkable abilities and thirty-four years' tenure of the Chief-Justiceship during the formative period of our history enabled him to make the court what he conceived it ought to be under the Constitution. John Marshall first put the Supreme Court on a plane of real equality with the legislative and executive branches of the Government; he first powerfully asserted and placed beyond dispute the court's unique function of passing upon the constitutionality of legislation; and he constantly strove to emphasize the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and of Federal laws in a day when State-rights was the popular theory. In fact, John Marshall gave Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln the arguments — and even some of the phrases — upon which they based their eloquent assertions of national unity; and during those long years on the bench he fought for "the Union" as valiantly and zealously as did any soldier a generation later under Grant or Sherman.

Yet to thousands of Americans intimately familiar with the personalities of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Webster and Clay and Lincoln and Grant, John Marshall is but a name. For one thing, decisions from the bench reach a smaller audience than do great orations or the messages of victorious generals. Moreover, Marshall has suffered from the absence of adequate biographical treatment. Ex-Senator Beveridge's four-volume "Life of John Marshall" (Houghton Mifflin Company) is a successful attempt to fill this want.

In the first two volumes, which appeared in 1916 and were reviewed in these columns at that time, Mr. Beveridge outlined Marshall's career before he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1801 at the age of forty-six. Marshall had been an officer in the Revolutionary Army, had become leader of the Richmond bar, had served in the Virginia legislature, had declined several Cabinet appointments, had been one of the X Y Z Envoys to France, had served in the National House of Representatives, and had been Secretary of State under President John Adams. His experiences and his personal connections had combined to strengthen his distrust for the political capacity of the masses, and to persuade him of the necessity for a strong central government. But tho a conservative and an aristocrat in politics, Marshall was personally the most democratic of men, and this human quality in the man can not be overestimated in explaining his influence. Several chapters in the two final volumes of the Beveridge "Life" are devoted to Marshall's personal and professional peculiarities. John Marshall had had the scantiest general and legal education, but at the bar and later on the bench he made up for this by his almost uncanny ability to size up the essentials of a legal tangle and utilize the learning displayed by others. As a judge he always encouraged counsel to make extended arguments, and always in his opinions preferred original reasoning to the citation of precedents.



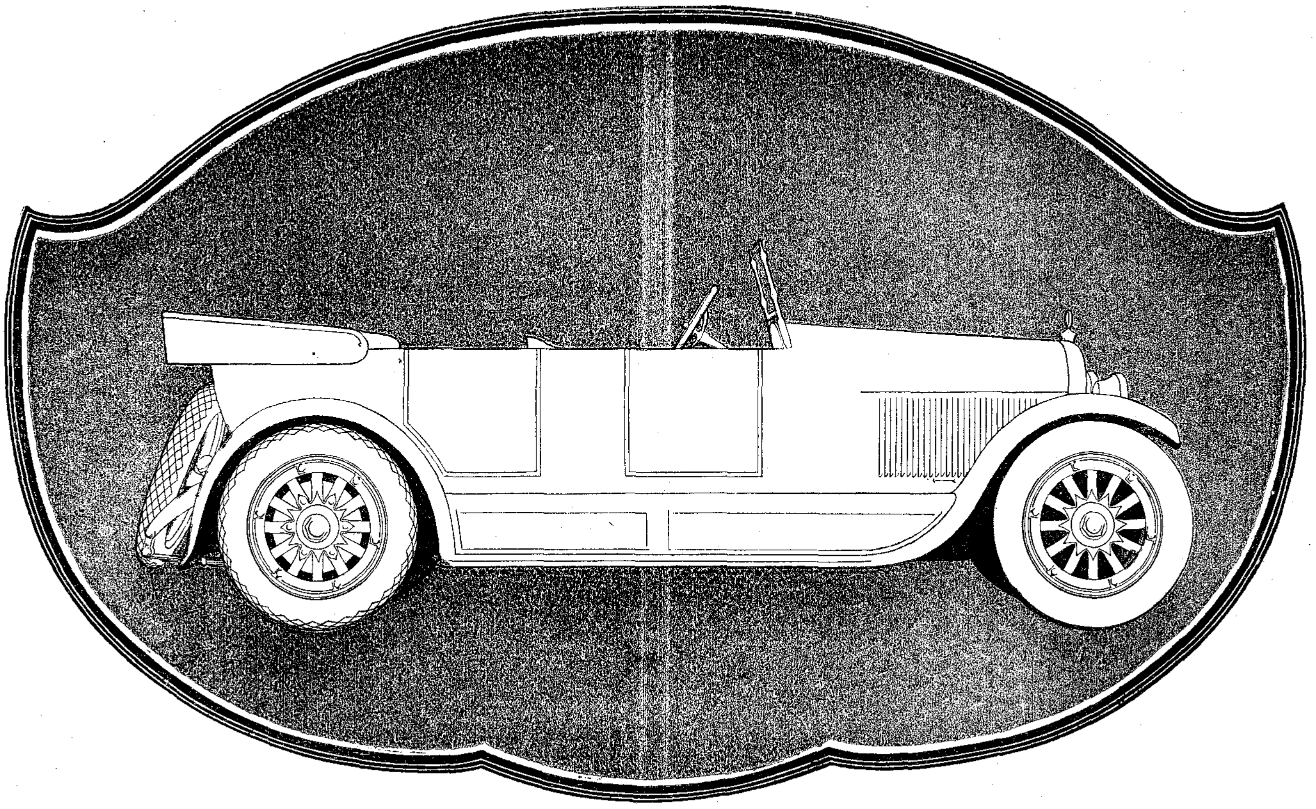
THE INTERPRETER OF THE CONSTITUTION.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1801–1835.

During his career in the Supreme Court Marshall exercised a remarkable influence over his associates, most of whom, even tho of opposite political beliefs when appointed, soon fell under his spell until the Supreme bench was popularly and accurately spoken of as "Marshall's Court." This was due in no small measure to the fact that the judges in those days lived together and ate at one table in a Washington boarding-house and also to the charm of the Marshall personality to which all who knew him eventually succumbed, excepting only his two chief political foes, Thomas Jefferson and Spencer Roane. Marshall was tall, loose-jointed, and shambling, careless of dress and possessed of unusual athletic powers. Physically—and in many ways mentally—he was a close counterpart to Abraham Lincoln.

This man became the third Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1801, to hold that position until his death thirty-four years later. The Supreme Court's influence had till this time been almost negligible, and from 1801 on Jefferson and the Republican party leaders were constantly trying to diminish its powers and prestige. Of course, there were hundreds of minor cases which helped to build up Marshall's reputation, and in particular there was a group of important decisions involving international law. But Mr. Beveridge wisely devotes most of his space in these two volumes to a dozen cases involving constitutional issues which helped to form the foundation of United States constitutional law. Tho in certain cases Marshall's decision was not accepted by the losing parties, and altho in two cases the validity of his conclusions was flatly denied by the President of the United States, nevertheless the principles laid down by Marshall were in the end accepted by the courts, the legal profession, and the nation as a whole.

Marshall, we are told, first proved himself "a statesman of the first rank" in Marbury *vs.* Madison. The case had no practical importance, but Marshall utilized it to assert publicly the power of the Supreme Court and the supremacy of written constitutions over legislative acts. A commission had not been delivered to a justice of the peace appointed in the last hours of the previous Administration, and he applied for a *mandamus* writ compelling Secretary of State Madison to deliver the commission. The Court, in the opinion read by Marshall — Marshall wrote and read practically all important decisions involving the Constitution—decided that Marbury ought to get his commission, but went on to affirm that the Court could not grant the writ desired. In the Court's opinion the section of the Ellsworth Judiciary Act giving the Supreme Court such power was unconstitutional because it enlarged the original jurisdiction given by the Constitution to the Supreme Court. Marshall interpreted the jurisdiction over cases "arising under the Constitution" to include the power to pass upon the constitutionality of laws and to say that "a law repugnant to the Constitution is void."

Marshall's next case, the Burr treason trial, was probably the most spectacular legal action that has ever been fought in the United States courts. Aaron Burr, discredited and broken in fortune, had



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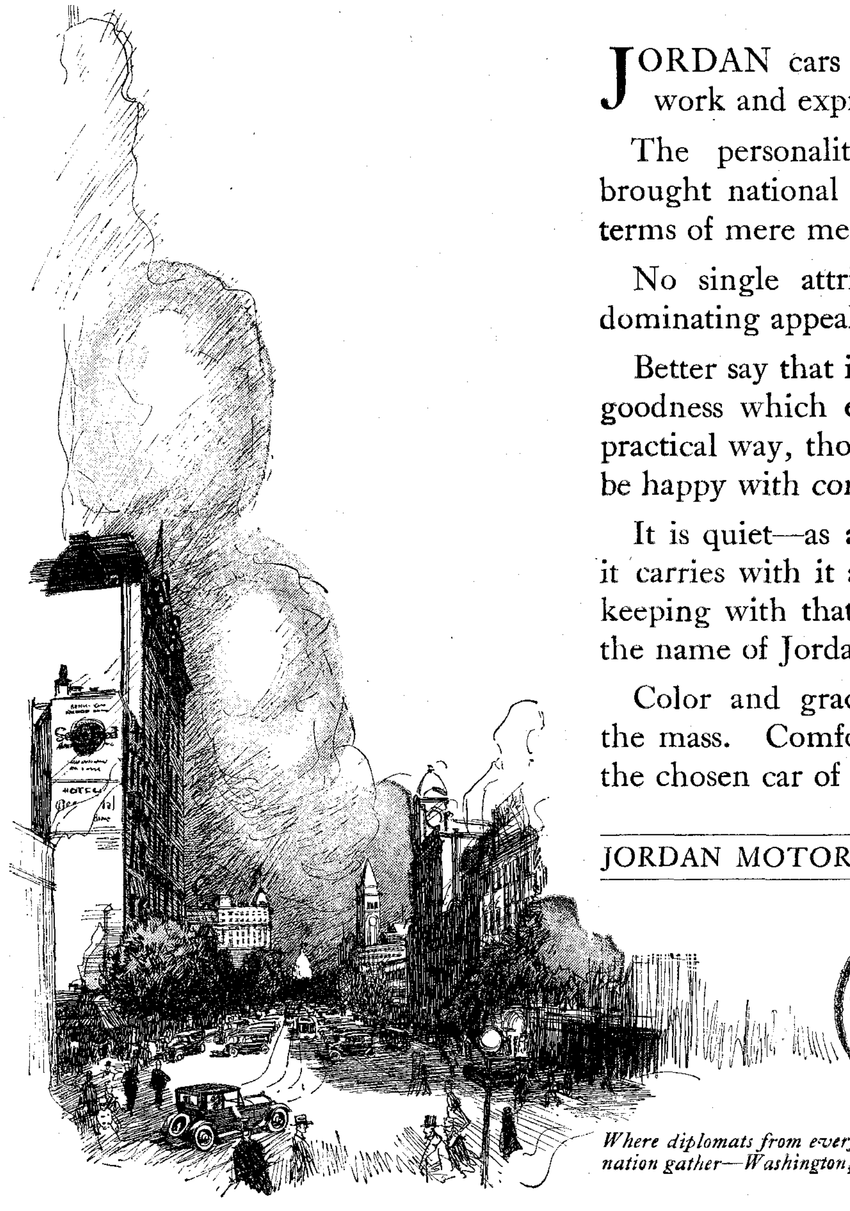

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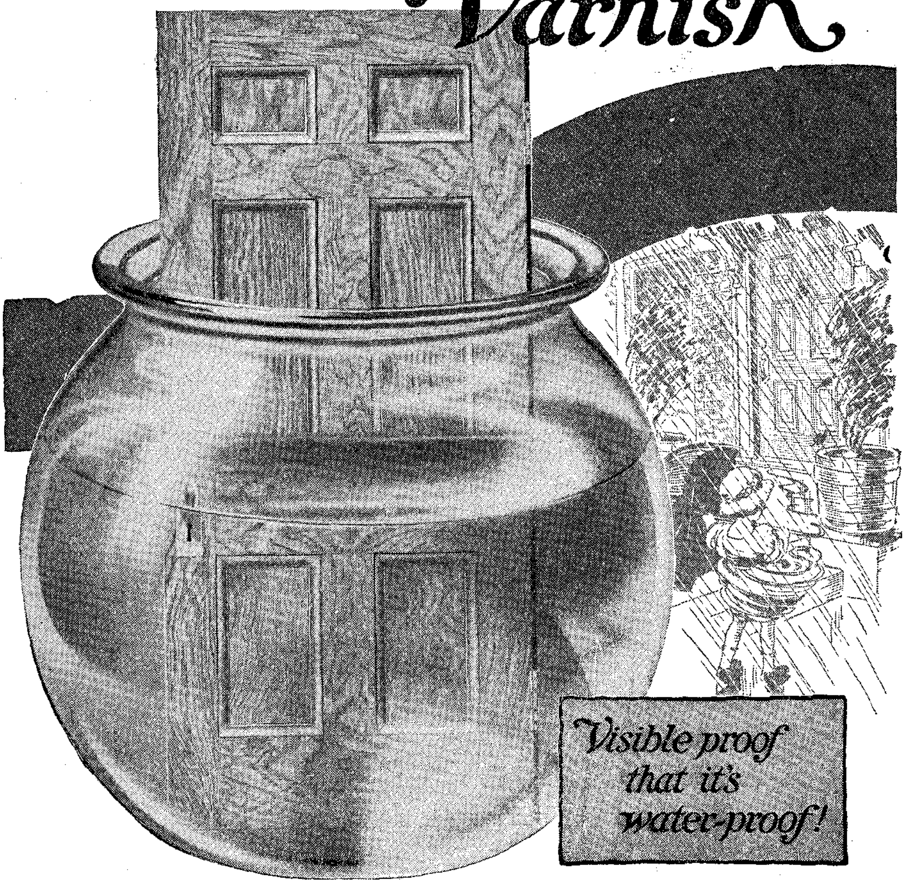
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

been involved in questionable intrigues, had done much wild talking, and apparently was planning to lead an expedition into Mexico on the momentarily expected outbreak of a war with Spain. During his extensive travels in the West, political enemies spread rumors that he was scheming for the secession of the States west of the Alleghanies from the Union. President Jefferson, his political enemy, wrote a message to Congress asserting that Burr was guilty of treason, and public opinion set in strongly against Burr. He was brought to trial in the United States Circuit Court sitting at Richmond and composed of Chief Justice Marshall and District Judge Cyrus Griffin. The point at issue was whether the prosecution could produce, as the Constitution demands, two witnesses of an actual overt act of treason; treason being "levying war" against the United States, or "adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Marshall told the jury that they could only consider direct testimony to an overt act. This the prosecution had been unable to present, and a verdict of not guilty was the result. A precedent was here created for keeping to the letter of the Constitution in treason cases and we have thus been spared political treason trials like those which have disgraced the annals of many other nations.

Marshall "laid the second stone in the structure of American constitutional law which bears his name" on March 16, 1910, in Fletcher *vs.* Peck, the first of a series of cases in which was vitalized the constitutional provision that no State may pass any law impairing contracts. Georgia had sold public lands, and her legislature had later—for very good reasons—repealed the act legalizing the sale. Investors in these Yazoo lands after nearly twenty years of effort finally succeeded in getting Congress to appropriate $5,000,000 toward the settlement of their claims against Georgia. While the legislation was pending, Peck, a dealer in the Yazoo lands, was sued by a customer on the ground that he had sold property to which he held no legal title. Peck's counsel argued that the Georgia rescinding act was invalid. Marshall agreed, on the ground that a grant by a State, accepted by the grantee, is a contract; that the State can not annul this contract because of the provision in the national Constitution forbidding any State to pass any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." This decision "announced fundamental principles for the guidance of the States and the stabilization of American business." Yet it deepened a popular hostility to Marshall. Indeed, in the three cases already mentioned it had been his fate "to deliver opinions which helped to assure his future fame, but which at the moment were highly unwelcome to the people."

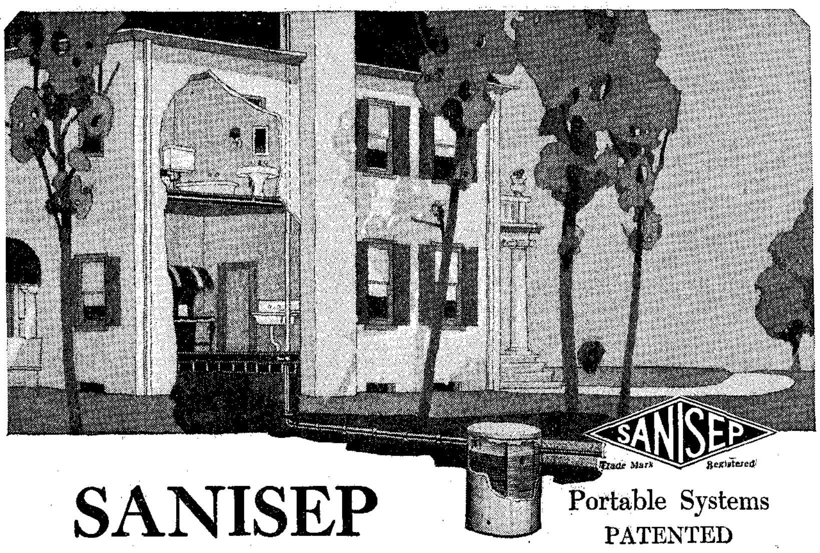
Three of Marshall's greatest opinions, all of which "have had a determinative effect upon the political and industrial evolution" of the American people, were delivered during February and March, 1819. Financial conditions throughout the country were most chaotic during the second decade of the nineteenth century. State and local banks were flooding the country with worthless money and were encouraging speculation. Farms and homesteads passed rapidly into the hands of money-lenders. States enacted banking

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

laws for the relief of debtors, and the unscrupulous took advantage of them to escape just obligations. The first bank of the United States had expired through Congressional failure to renew its charter just before the War of 1812 broke out. In 1816 financial conditions forced Congress to charter a second bank. Influenced by popular prejudice and State banking interests, several legislatures passed laws forbidding the establishment of branches of the United States Bank, or taxing them heavily. Joseph Sturges, of Massachusetts, sued Richard Crowninshield, of New York, to recover upon two promissory notes executed just twelve days before the passage of the New York Insolvency Act, under which the defendant pleaded his discharge. The case went to the Supreme Court and Marshall delivered the Court's opinion declaring the New York Bankruptcy Law of 1912 unconstitutional and void as a "law impairing the obligation of contracts." "Gradually, surely," says his biographer, "Marshall's simple doctrine grew in favor throughout the whole country and is to-day a vital and enduring element of American thought and character as well as of constitutional law." "As in Fletcher *vs.* Peck the principle of the inviolability of contracts was applied where State and individuals are parties, so the same principle was asserted in Sturges *vs.* Crowninshield as to State laws impairing the obligation of contracts between man and man."

In the second of the notable 1819 trilogy, the celebrated Dartmouth College case, Marshall announced "that this principle also covers charters granted by States." The New Hampshire legislature had annulled the old prerevolutionary charter of Dartmouth College. A suit was brought involving the legality of this annulment. The State Court decided against the college and the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Daniel Webster appeared as chief counsel for the college and established his reputation as a constitutional lawyer of the first rank. In his decision Marshall made the famous definition of the word "corporation": "An artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law." He decided the New Hampshire College act to be "repugnant to the Constitution of the United States," because the old charter was a contract which could not be broken by a State law. Mr. Beveridge calls the Dartmouth College decision a "tremendous stimulant" to the natural economic tendency to form corporations and it proved a great help in the development of American business.

It was in the third of the great 1819 opinions that "John Marshall rose to the loftiest heights of judicial statesmanship." McCulloch *vs.* Maryland involved the State laws hampering the United States Bank and brought up for the first time in a large way the supremacy of Federal over State laws, and also the doctrine of implied powers of Congress under the Constitution. In his long and elaborate opinion Marshall asserted and interpreted the power of Congress to enact all laws "necessary and proper" to execute the powers vested in it by the Constitution. He insisted on the "great principle that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme; that they control the Constitution and laws of the



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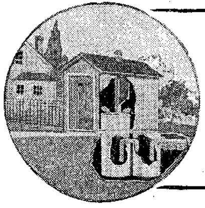

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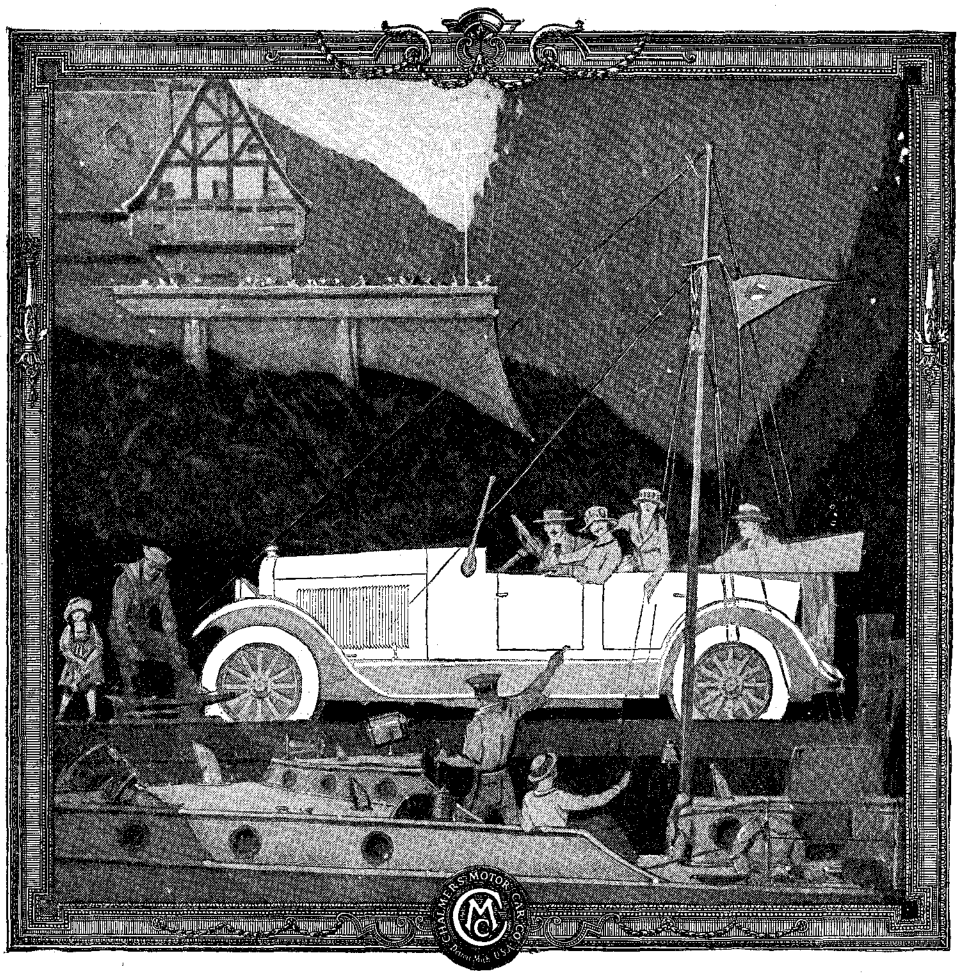

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

respective States and can not be controlled by them." Because the States have no power "to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control" constitutional laws enacted by Congress, he declared the Maryland law taxing the Baltimore branch of the United States Bank "contrary to the Constitution" and "void." This decision was wildly denounced by all Republican politicians and was openly challenged by President Jackson. Of course, this issue was not finally settled in line with Marshall's opinion until Appomattox.

Two years later Marshall again asserted the supremacy of the nation in the famous case of Cohens *vs.* Virginia. Virginia had a law against dealing in lottery tickets other than those authorized by the State. A lottery had been established in the city of Washington in conformity with the act of Congress incorporating the city. P. J. and M. J. Cohen sold lottery tickets in Virginia and were tried by the local court and the case was carried to the Supreme Court.

The real issue was the right of appeal from State to national courts, and Marshall's famous opinion in the case was concerned only with establishing the Court's jurisdiction. Marshall asserted the absolute power of the Supreme Court over State courts whenever a national law is concerned. He struck at secession which was already raising its head in the South, in declaring "the subordination of the parts to the whole." The States, he says, "are constitutional parts of the United States; they are members of one great empire." In this opinion, says the biographer, "John Marshall is blazing the way for Abraham Lincoln."

Marshall's next great decision was the first case arising under the commerce clause of the Constitution and was an extremely important factor in developing our national commerce. Fulton had invented the steamboat, and a company headed by Robert R. Livingston—who forsook diplomacy to become our first steamboat magnate — was given a monopoly by the New York State legislature for the navigation by steam of all the waters in and adjacent to New York. Gibbons, a steamboat captain, ran boats between New York and New Jersey in defiance of a New York State court injunction and asserted his right to do so in spite of the monopoly, in virtue of his Federal license to carry on coasting trade. The case of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden was brought to the Supreme Court, since the national laws regulating navigation were involved. John Marshall was "given the opportunity to deliver the last but one of his greatest nation-making opinions—an opinion which, in the judgment of most lawyers and jurists, is second only to that in McCulloch *vs.* Maryland in ability and statesmanship," and is by some "thought to be superior." To quote his biographer:

"On March 2, 1824, Marshall delivered that opinion which has done more to knit the American people into an indivisible nation than any other one force in our history, excepting only war. In Marbury *vs.* Madison he established that fundamental principle of liberty that a permanent written Constitution controls a temporary Congress; in Fletcher *vs.* Peck, in Sturges *vs.* Crowninshield, and in the Dartmouth College case, he asserted the sanctity of good faith; in McCulloch *vs.* Maryland and Cohens *vs.* Virginia, he made the Government of the American people a living thing; but in Gibbons *vs.* Ogden he welded that people into a unit by the force of their mutual interests."

Marshall defined commerce in the broadest possible manner, he proved that power over interstate commerce "is vested in Congress as absolutely as it should be in a single government"; whenever State regulations necessary and proper in themselves clash with an act of Congress they "must yield to the law of Congress." At the time the New York *Evening Post* called the opinion "one of the most powerful efforts of the human mind that has ever been displayed from the bench of any court," and a year later Senator Martin Van Buren characterized Marshall as "in all human probability the ablest judge now sitting upon any judicial bench in the world." The decision in Gibbons *vs.* Ogden was extremely popular. It established forever the fact that interstate commerce is within the exclusive control of the national Government and had enormous national effect in encouraging the development of transportation by water and later by rail.

The last of Marshall's great decisions, in Craig *vs.* Missouri, grew out of the financial conditions already described. He held in this opinion that certain loan certificates issued by the State of Missouri were in effect "bills of credit," and therefore forbidden by the Constitution. He declared the law unconstitutional and void. His opinion in this case, according to Mr. Beveridge, was the only one of his constitutional opinions to be entirely repudiated by the Supreme Court after his death.

GERMANY'S MILITARY GENIUS CONFESSES

THE day may come when we find, in the reminiscences of some one of the war-leaders of Imperial Germany, a note that is genuinely one of contrition. Such a note would not necessarily be a confession of Germany's blood-guilt; merely the honest expression of a wish that the war had never been started at all, or that, having been started, it had been ended on terms that did not call for drastic punishment of any of the nations involved. So far, the only note has been one of regret at unwise steps and neglected opportunities. There is lamentation and the gnashing of teeth over the awful downfall, but never the suggestion of the spirit of righteous compromise that might have helped to avert that downfall. "Ludendorff's Own Story" (Harper & Brothers) is a conspicuous example. He seems never to have been unduly optimistic; never for a moment mentally secure in the belief of an ultimate German triumph. The host in field-gray might be ever so far flung: the bells might ring in Berlin, and the Herr Professors of the fatherland call for the retention for all time of every hectare of ground watered by German blood. But Ludendorff ever saw attrition at work; and in the gathering clouds on the horizon the menace of new and formidable enemies. Yet had it to be done all over again the impression he gives is that he would pursue exactly the same general course. For example, he feared the United States. He did not see American armies as fighting factors of the first importance; but he did not want them on the Western Front. Yet when he speaks of the German attempt to

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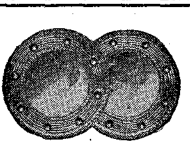
681 K E $2.50 pair

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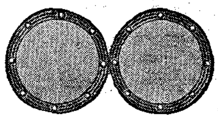
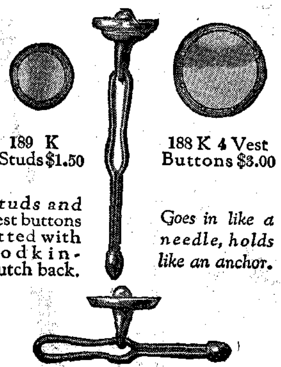

187 K Pair Links $3.00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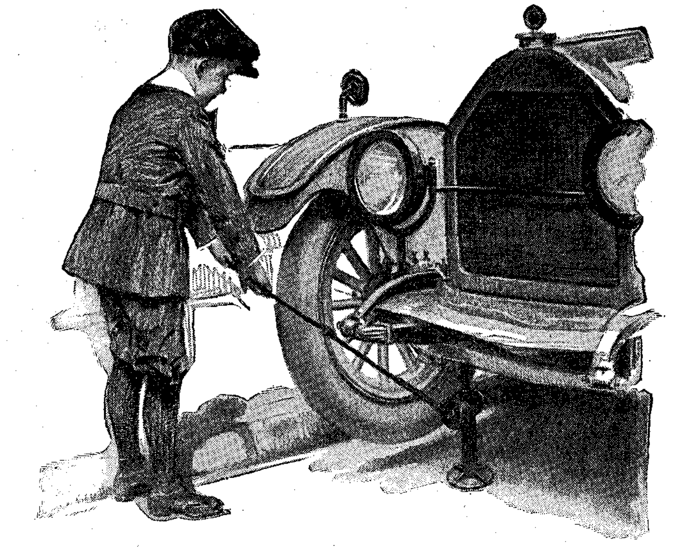
Goes in like a needle, holds like an anchor.



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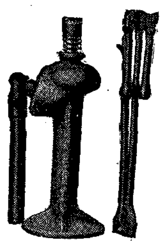

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THE IDEAL CAMP STOVE

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

embroil us in war with Mexico he deplores not the ill-advised treachery of the policy, but the fact that, in spite of his warnings, the Foreign Office used "an antiquated and easily decipherable secret code."

Ludendorff had learned the lessons of the first battle of the Marne, and the costly repulse at Verdun, and he was conscious, long before the rest of the world, of the uncertain temper of the German people. He knew that peace was always urgently needed; that in it were the only positive security and permanence of the Empire. Of the rejection by the Entente of the peace offers of the winter of 1916–17 he says: "They will never wipe away the stain of the crime against humanity committed by their brutal refusal of Germany's peace offer." He speaks of it as a declaration for peace on the *status quo ante* basis. Yet here is the gist of those terms for the cessation of hostilities so urgently needed by Germany, characterized by him as "the only German conditions which ever reached the enemy from our side with any cooperation on my part."

That while the French withdrawal from the occupied portions of Upper Alsace should be unconditional, Germany would not withdraw from occupied French territory without strategic and economic rectifications of frontiers and financial compensation. That Belgium's restoration would be subject to definite guaranties for Germany's safety. That German concerns or subjects injured by the war should be indemnified. That the restoration of colonies should be on the basis of an agreement securing to Germany colonial possessions corresponding to her population and her economic interests. That there should be no postwar economic retaliation. That the freedom of the seas should be guaranteed. In other words Germany, suggesting peace simply because the chances of war were so much against her, outlined terms that a certain and rather greedy conqueror might have demanded, and even to-day, prostrate and condemned to pay the price of actual defeat, continues to whine at the "brutality" of the rejection!

It was the rumbling within Germany, inaudible to the ears of the outside world, that Ludendorff heard, and feared as much as he feared the ring of steel and fire encircling the armies of the Central Powers. There were public men in Germany who failed to realize war's iron necessities. Prince Lichnowsky's pamphlet, which puts the whole blame for the war on Germany, Ludendorff considers to have been particularly insidious. He holds Prince Lichnowsky as sharing, with the Bolsheviki and many others, the gruesome distinction of having undermined the discipline of the army. By way of contrast it was about the time that Clemenceau was saying: "We shall achieve victory if the public authorities are equal to their task." The army was literally swamped with enemy propaganda. General Headquarters gave rewards for the surrender of such pamphlets, but this could not prevent them from poisoning the minds of the soldiers before the pamphlets were gathered up. The Bavarians were particularly affected, and came to regard the war as a purely Prussian affair. Also the soldiers returned from Russia introduced a spirit of general insurrection. The seeds of distrust of the officers had been sowed among the men.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

It was said that they hid in their quarters; that, declining to eat field-kitchen fare, they were living riotously at the general expense. There may have been something in the belief. Ludendorff says: "For four years I endured this state of tension without rest or relief. In such circumstances I could not live on field-kitchen rations. Nevertheless, in October, 1918, I declared to the new War Cabinet of Prince Max that headquarters was willing to live on the fare provided if the various secretaries of state and the whole of Berlin would undertake to do likewise, but until then we should live in such a way as was considered best for the men and ourselves. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max, declined to eat field-kitchen fare, and so long as I remained in the field we messed simply, but as before."

It is far more than trivial, that note of irritation over the suggested curtailing of personal comforts. In March, 1918, Ludendorff was preparing for the great blow in the west, the blow that aimed to break through the French armies to Paris, and to drive the British into the Channel. There was to be a "blood bath" such as the world had never known before. Under such conditions, curiously and significantly callous are certain passages of Ludendorff's story. "Early in March General Headquarters left Kreuznach, where it had been for more than a year. The new headquarters had in the meantime been established at Spa. We got very good accommodations there. The offices were in the Hôtel Britannique. . . . On March 18, the Field-Marshal and I went to Avennes. . . . Our offices there were not good. . . . Our mess was at first very unpleasant; later on we found more agreeable rooms. We rationed the owners and fitted up the place with furniture from Spa. . . . His Majesty came the next day. He lived in his court-train, which was side-tracked in a neighboring station."

Ludendorff confesses his surprize at the rapidity with which the American troops arrived on the fighting-line, altho he had not been one of those who had relied too implicitly on the ability of the submarines to deal with the transports. He pays tribute to the valor with which the Americans fought at Château-Thierry, but contends that they were unskilfully led, attacked in dense masses, and failed. The Americans had the advantage of coming into the struggle with nerves less shaken than the other combatants who had been in action for a long time continuously. What weighed so heavily against the Germans was the fact that the new American divisions could release English and French divisions on quiet sectors. "This," says Ludendorff, "was of the greatest importance and helps to explain the influence exerted by the American contingent on the issue of the conflict. It was for this reason that America became the deciding factor in the war." Of American participation in the great counter-offensive that General Foch launched in July he says: "The six American divisions that had taken part in the battle had suffered most severely without achieving any successes. One division appears to have been broken up in order to bring them up to establishment. Notwithstanding the gallantry of the individual American soldier, the inferior quality of the American troops is proved by the fact that two brave German

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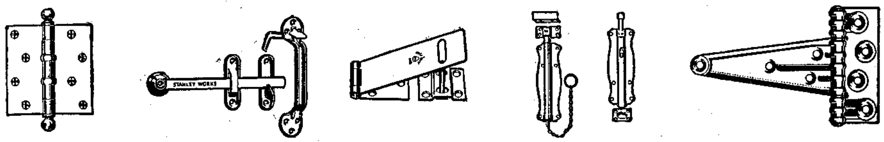

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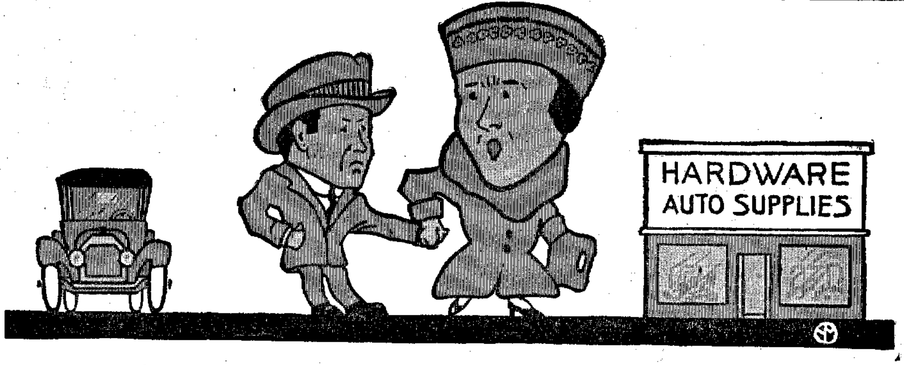

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Effecto Auto Enamel is the *original* and *genuine* auto *enamel* — easy-working, self-leveling and quick-drying. Not a paint, wax or polish, but a durable, long-lasting *enamel* finish that wears longer than the finish on most new cars. Made in nine attractive and usable *enamel* colors: Black, Blue, Green, Red, Brown, Yellow, Gray, Cream and White; also clear Finishing varnish, and Top & Seat Dressing for renewing and waterproofing all kinds of tops, seats and upholstery.

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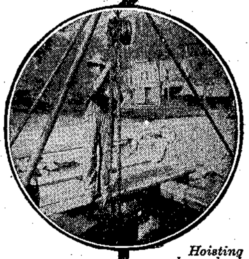

Hoisting heavy buckets

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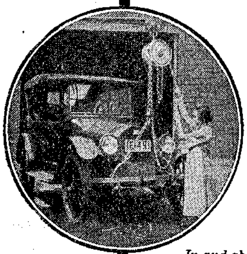
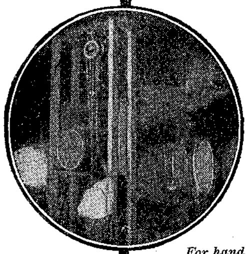


In and about the garage



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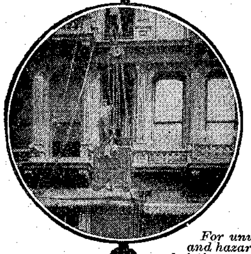

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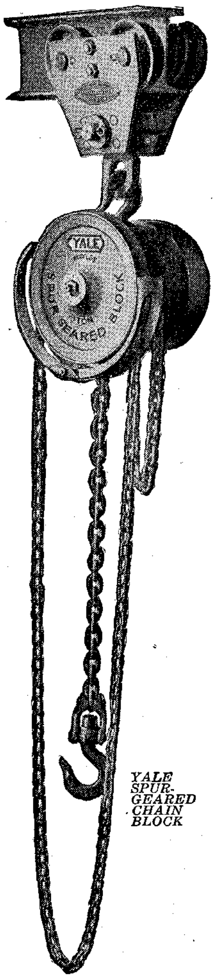

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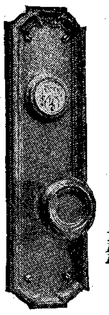

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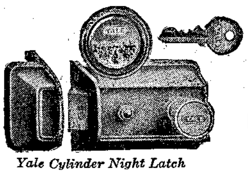

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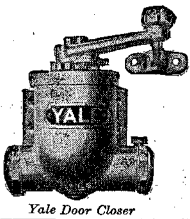

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divisions were able to withstand the main attack made by very superior American forces for several weeks; and these two divisions I had up till then considered no better than the average." Even in the St. Mihiel salient the German strategist speaks of the attacks of the youthful American troops, launched with enormous numerical superiority, breaking down with the heaviest' losses; and ascribes the American success of September 26, 1918, to the failure of a German Reserve Division and to the fact that at another point the attack was met by a division, which, tho a brave one, was very battle-worn, and had an extended front to hold.

We have been inclined to regard the night of July 17-18, 1918, when Foch began his counter-offensive by sending seventy thousand men through the dark forest to fall at dawn on the German flank and crush it in, as the turning-point of the war. To the mind of General Ludendorff, the black day for the German Army was August 8. Early on that day, in a dense fog, rendered still thicker by artificial means, the English, mainly with Canadian and Australian divisions, and the French attacked between Albert and Moreuil with strong squadrons of tanks, but otherwise in no great superiority. French and English penetrated deep into the German positions between the Somme and the Luce. Divisional staffs were surprized in their headquarters by the tanks; whole divisions were overwhelmed; the troops still fighting were rolled up; and the breach was soon extended beyond the Luce. Only by the lavish throwing in of the fast dwindling reserves was absolute rout averted. Fortunately for the crumbling armies under Ludendorff's direction the enemy attack on the 9th was not pushed with any great vigor. As it was, the German rôle was henceforth one of submission to a continuation of the enemy offensive. The success of the French and English had been easily gained. "Their wireless was jubilant, and announced—and with truth—that the morale of the German Army was no longer what it had been. The enemy also captured many documents of inestimable value to them. The Entente must have gained a clear idea of our difficulty in finding reserves, a further reason why it should pursue the offensive without respite."

There was justification for the perturbation caused by the events of that disastrous day. It was a day that spelled not merely defeat but demoralization. Summoning divisional commanders and officers from the line, Ludendorff learned of behavior which, "I openly confess, I should not have thought possible in the German Army." Whole bodies of the men had surrendered to single troopers or isolated squadrons. Retiring troops, meeting a fresh division going bravely into action, had shouted things like "Blackleg," and "You're prolonging the war." The officers in many places had lost their influence and allowed themselves to be swept along with the rest. The day put the decline of German fighting-power beyond all doubt, and opened the eyes of the staff on both sides. General Foch saw the beginning of the end, and the Entente began the great offensive, the final battle of the world-war, and carried it through with increasing vigor, as the weakening of German resistance became hourly more

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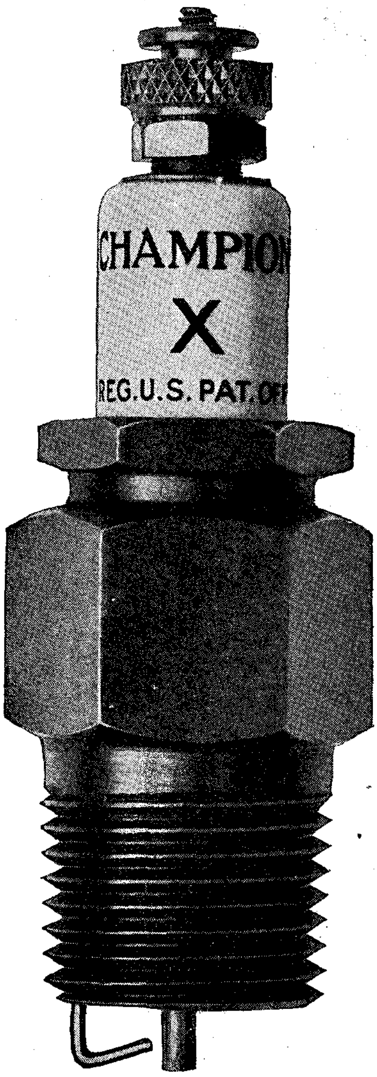

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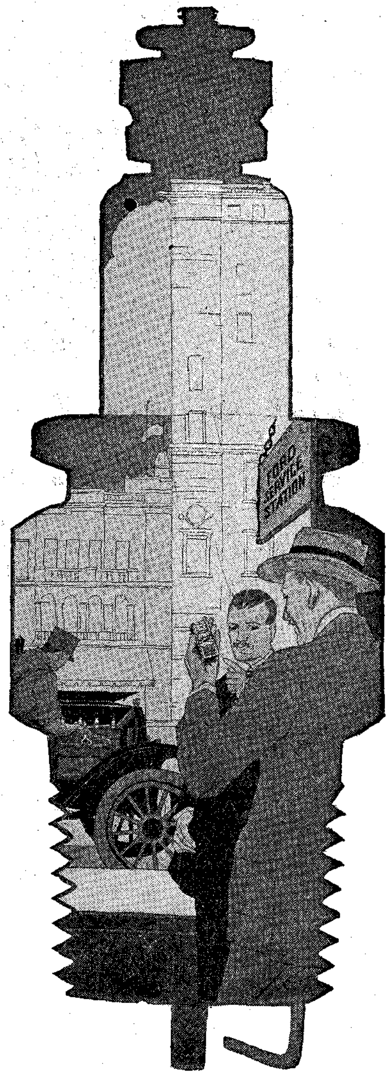

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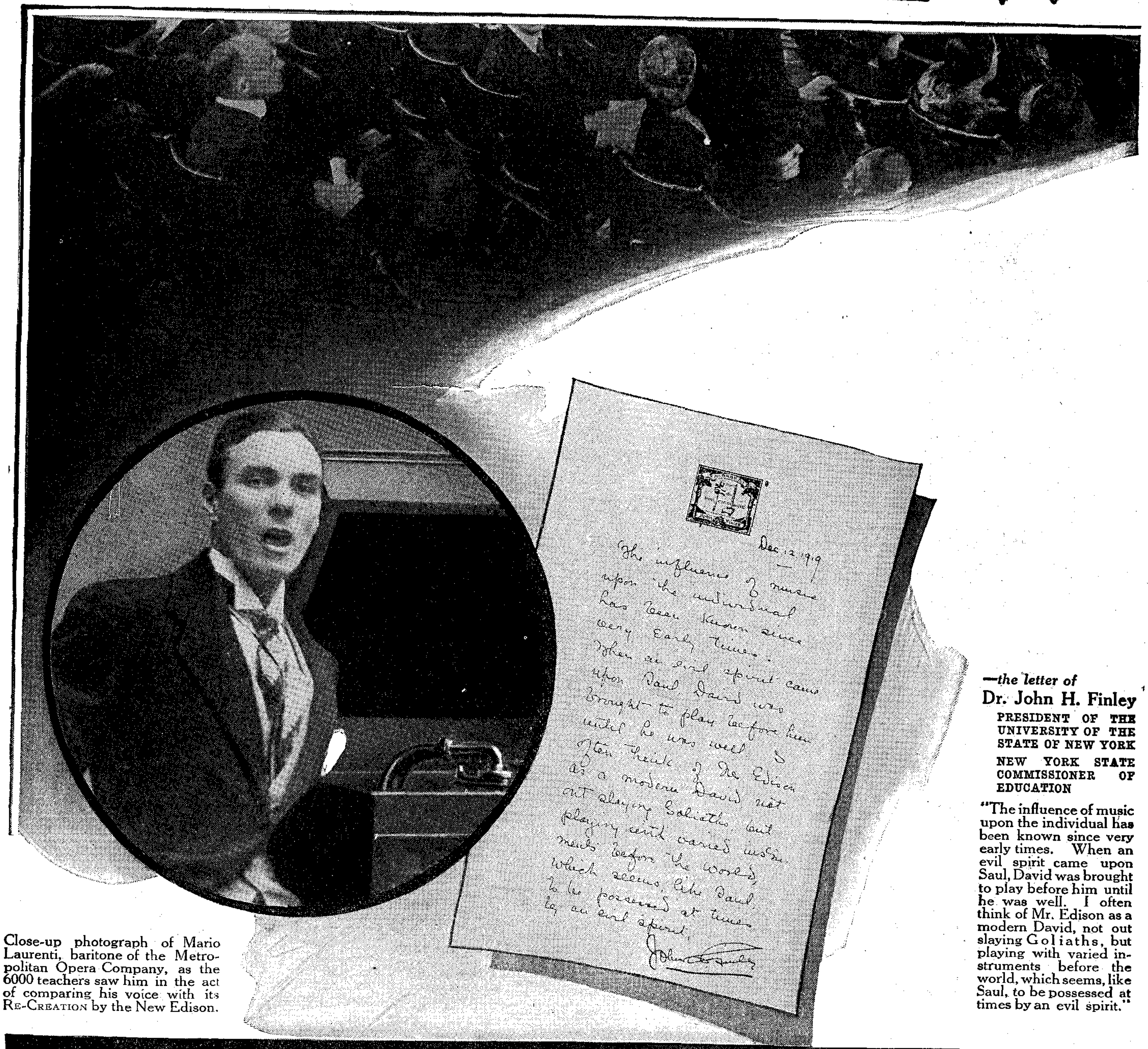
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

The NEW



Dec. 12. 1919
The influence of music
upon the individual
has been known since
very early times.
When an evil spirit came
upon Saul David was
brought to play before him
until he was well. I
often think of Mr. Edison
as a modern David not
out slaying Goliaths but
playing with varied instru-
ments before the world,
which seems, like Saul,
to be possessed at times
by an evil spirit,
John H. Finley

Close-up photograph of Mario Laurenti, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, as the 6000 teachers saw him in the act of comparing his voice with its RE-CREATION by the New Edison.

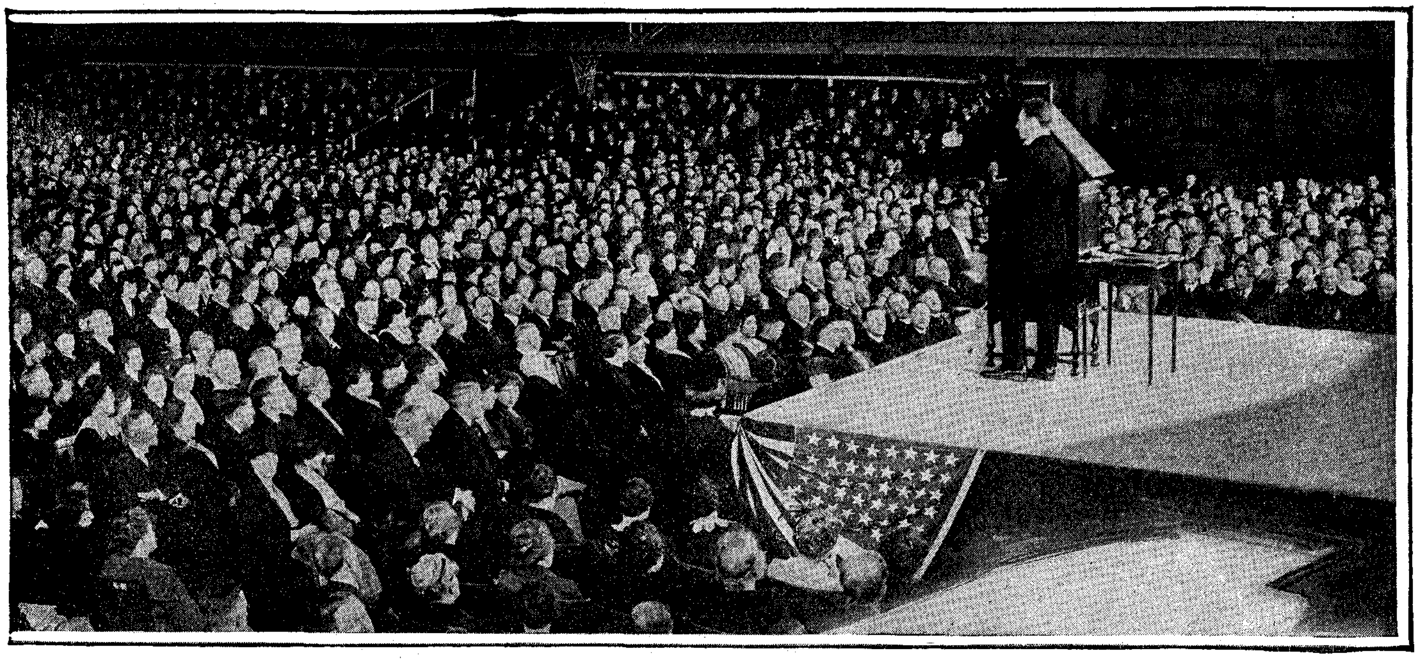
—the letter of

Dr. John H. Finley

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

"The influence of music upon the individual has been known since very early times. When an evil spirit came upon Saul, David was brought to play before him until he was well. I often think of Mr. Edison as a modern David, not out slaying Goliaths, but playing with varied instruments before the world, which seems, like Saul, to be possessed at times by an evil spirit."



EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

—from an actual photograph taken in State Armory, Albany, New York, on November 25th, 1919.

6000 Empire State Teachers Hear Phonograph Achieve Triumph

THE illustration, although it is reproduced from an actual photograph, but faintly portrays the memorable scene at the State Armory in Albany, New York, on the night of November 25th, when 6,000 teachers, principals and superintendents of the public schools of New York State sat spellbound as they heard Mario Laurenti, world-famed baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sing in direct comparison with the New Edison's RE-CREATION of his magnificent voice.

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Then suddenly there was a stir, a subdued murmur of surprise and a perplexed rubbing of eyes. Laurenti's voice, undiminished in quality and beauty, continued to reach every quarter of the vast auditorium, but his lips had ceased to move. The cabinet at his side had taken up the song and was matching his voice so perfectly that the human ear could not tell when Laurenti had ceased to sing.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

apparent. Ludendorff offered to give up his command. "The Emperor gave me quite special proofs of his confidence in those days. I was deeply moved, but remained anxious as to whether his Majesty really read the whole situation aright. I have since been reassured. The Emperor told me later that, after the failure of the July offensive and after August 8, he knew that the war could no longer be won."

Days even more terrible were to come; days so dark that new measures of "frightfulness" had to be withheld. "Our position was now so serious that General Headquarters could not hope that air-raids on London and Paris would force the enemy to make peace. Permission was therefore refused for the use of a particularly incendiary bomb, expressly designed for attacks on the two capitals, of which sufficient supplies were ready in August. The great amount of damage that they were expected to cause would no longer have affected the course of the war, and sheer destructiveness had never been permitted. Count von Hertling, too, had requested General Headquarters not to use these new incendiary bombs, on account of the reprisals on our own towns that would follow." Yet even then, had Germany been permitted to suggest peace terms, there is no question that they would have been marked by a certain measure of arrogance. Even to themselves the Germans did not acknowledge that a price had to be paid. They were still boasting the power to lay waste the enemy country, and to prolong the fighting, but they were willing to stop for motives of humanity. Prince Max, in his Reichstag speech of October 5, said: "With stout hearts and full of confidence in our strength, we are resolved, if it be inevitable, to make still further sacrifices for our honor, our freedom, and the happiness of our descendants." Germany was now ready to declare herself in favor of President Wilson's principles, so long derided, and with hands tossed to high heaven to wail about the vindictive wickedness of an enemy that now might not find them adequate.

Defiant, and, to our point of view, illogical to the last, is the old Prussianism. To Ludendorff, it was a Germany that, robbed of her princes, collapsed like a house of cards. In place of those princes he sees false prophets, who for decades have been aiming to confuse and mislead the people, and now playing a terrible criminal game with Germany in her darkest hour, and bringing about events that amaze a world that can not believe its eyes when it sees the collapse of "this proud and mighty Germany, the terror of her foes." To Ludendorff, the Revolution that has replaced the Hohenzollerns places a premium on idleness and destroys the feeling that work is greater than the money reward; hinders the employment of creative energy, and obliterates personality, replacing it by mob rule and mediocrity. By revolution the Germans have made themselves outcasts among the peoples, incapable of making allies, Helots in the service of foreigners and foreign capital, and deprived of all self-respect. "In twenty years," he predicts, "the German people will curse the parties who boast of having made the revolution." In this dark time he sees only one bright spot: the acts of the men of Scapa Flow.

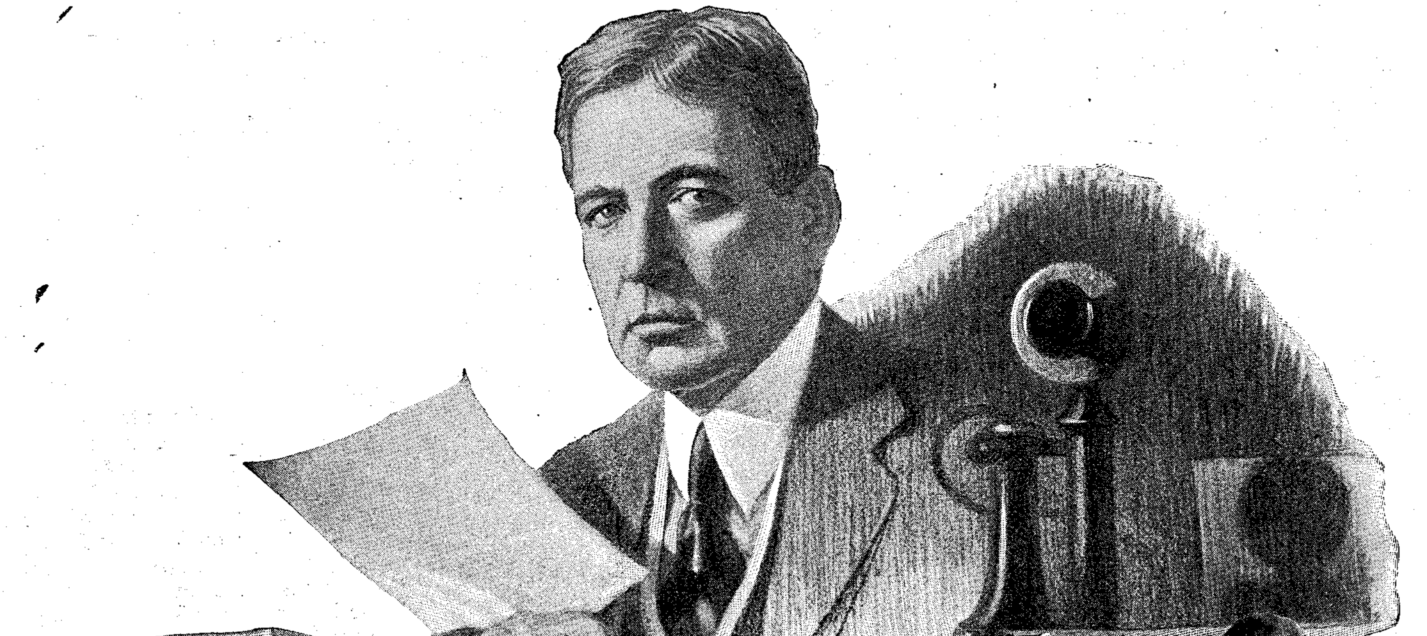
AS VON TIRPITZ SAW THE WAR

TOWARD a book like Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's "My Memoirs" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) it is wise to attempt to assume the attitude of a newly arrived visitor from Mars or Altruria, wishing to acquire wide and impartial knowledge concerning recent events on this planet, and bringing to the task a mind simply curious and wholly free from the sway of previous passions and prejudices. At the beginning, the achievement of this correct and formal mental state is not easy; above the roar and surge of the Seven Seas the clamor of voices, terrible and pitiful, is heard growing fainter, perhaps, with every passing month, but still clearly audible; the knocking that wakes Macbeth. Later, when the book has been read, it is not so difficult. The note of defiance has in it nothing inflammatory. The man himself, the far-reaching infamy of whose policy has caused him to be regarded as the most evil on earth, stands forth as stolidly stupid, morally blunted, rather than brutally immoral, self-poisoned rather than exhaling poison. There are times even when one finds a kind of perverted honesty. Persuading himself that the willingness to war that he attributes to Germany's enemies was wicked and Germany's waging of "preventive" warfare high-mindedly righteous; that France, having been "intellectually" at conflict with the empire since 1871, had provoked annihilation; that for a generation no political move of Great Britain was without the humiliation and encircling of Germany as the real motive; that the reluctance of other nations to accept the benefits of the higher Teutonic civilization was equivalent to open aggression, he sees nothing but a heroic struggle, brilliantly maintained, but with a catastrophic ending. He goes further in suggestion at least. On page 310, Vol. I, are the significant words: "It was not suspected that the murder in Serajevo had been committed with the knowledge of the Czar or of England." In a word the voice of von Tirpitz is the voice that for four years was the voice of Germany.

But the animosities roused were not merely external. "Not that I hate England less, but that I hate von Bethmann-Hollweg more," might be offered as summing up the refrain. To the Chancellor's blindness and vacillation he ascribes the greater part of the blame for the disastrous result of the war. Bethmann-Hollweg had been building for years a "house of cards"—namely, an Anglo-German understanding that was based not upon facts, but upon diplomatic flattery. Bethmann-Hollweg fatally delayed the blow by holding out for a formal declaration of war on France before beginning the march through Belgium. Bethmann-Hollweg, by "revealing" the "wrong" done to Belgium, gave the enemy overwhelming material for a campaign of slander, and confused Germany's own feeling of justice in the most baneful manner. Bethmann-Hollweg was responsible for the failure to make preparations beforehand during the years when the enemy coalition was collecting all its forces, and strengthening by means of warlike preparations the resolve in its Continental members to avail themselves of any opportunity for an armed battle against Germany. In the Palace at Potsdam on the evening of July 29, 1914, the Emperor himself spoke without reserve of Bethmann's incompetence, as he had done many times before. Owing to the mysteries of Bethmann-Hollweg's policy the world allowed itself to "be persuaded of our guilt." Owing to Bethmann-Hollweg, "we were the sheep in wolf's clothing."

Above all, the purport of the admiral's memoirs is the specious defense and exaltation of Germany's fleet, so laboriously built, for so ignominious an end. When, early in the sixties, von Tirpitz as a boy went into the Prussian Navy, the attractions of that branch of the service were slight. In 1861 the corvette *Amazone* had gone down with almost all the cadets on board, who constituted the supply of officers for many years to come, an event which reduced the applications for naval cadetships the following year to three. In the Franco-Prussian War the German Fleet remained bottled up in Wilhelmshaven with the French squadron waiting outside. From 1871 to 1888 the navy worked under landsmen; then the accession of Wilhelm II put an end to naval generals. It was at a dinner at Kiel in the spring of 1891 that von Tirpitz's chance came. He was then a junior captain. The Emperor was present and also the old Moltke. There was a discussion as to how the Navy should be developed. Varied views were exprest without throwing any real light on the subject, until finally the Emperor said: "Here I have been listening to you arguing for hours that we must put an end to all this mess, and yet not one of you has made a really positive suggestion." It did not behoove a junior captain to express himself in such august company, but at an encouraging hint von Tirpitz described how he conceived the development of the Navy, and as he had been continually jotting down his ideas on the subject, he was able to give a complete picture without any difficulty. The following January he was appointed Chief of Staff to the Executive Command and was personally commissioned by the Emperor to develop the strategy of the High Sea Fleet.

At first, according to von Tirpitz, the English, behindhand in their naval tactics, troubled very little about the small German Navy. Attention was drawn by means of official memoranda either stolen or acquired from a sunken torpedo-boat. From that time the British Navy began to have the feeling that the Germans were competitors, and from that awakening received a new spirit of development. The admiral believes his greatest achievement in the years of building was the infusion of a militant spirit into the Navy. For strategy he studied from the French Navy rather than the British, the former being the more accessible of the two. On the technical side he worked long on the matter of buoyancy, for so long as a ship is afloat, it retains a certain fighting value, and can afterward be easily repaired. "We soon found that we had to experiment with real explosions in order to gain sufficient experience. As we could not sacrifice modern ships, and could not learn enough from the older ones, we built a section of a modern ship by itself and carried out experimental explosions on it, with torpedo-heads, carefully studying the result every time. We ascertained the most suitable kind of steel for the different structural parts, and found further that the effect of the explosion was nullified if we compelled it to pulverize coal in any considerable quantity. This resulted in a special arrangement of a portion of the coal bunkers. We were then able to meet the force of the explosion, which had been weakened in this way, by a strong, carefully constructed, steel wall which finally secured the safety of the interior of the vessel. These experiments, which were continued through many years, and on which we did not hesitate to expend millions, yielded moreover information concerning the most suitable use of material



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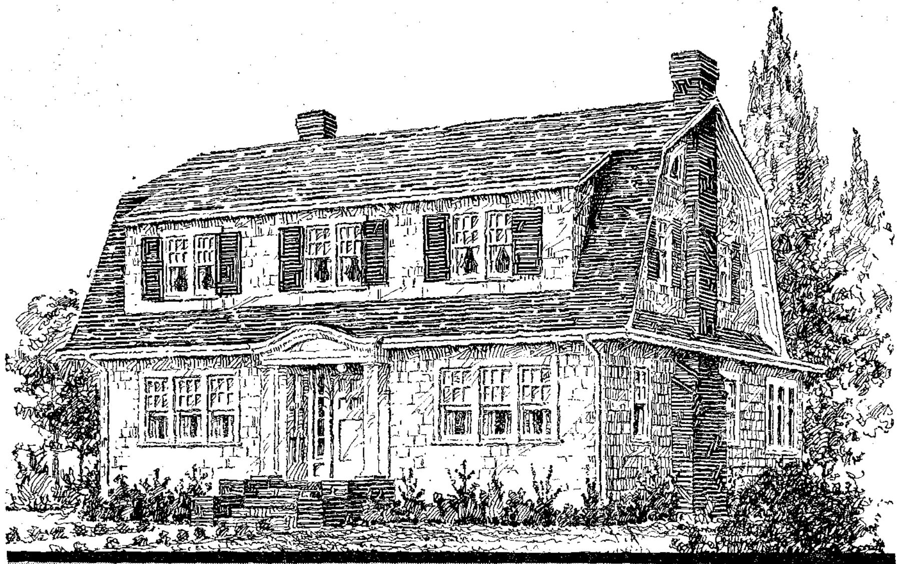

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

and the construction of the adjoining parts of the ship. The buoyancy which was attained by our system stood the test. In contrast to the British ships ours were well-nigh indestructible. The whole English Fleet went on hammering the little *Wiesbaden*, and yet the poor ship would not sink. Altho the *Mainz* was almost shot to pieces and torpedoed, it could not be brought under the water until an officer and a torpedo-artificer, after everybody else had left the ship, opened the torpedo-tubes, submerged the ship, and sank with it. The distinguished commander of the *Emden* put his ship at a coral reef under full steam, "and yet the inner structure stood firm." As to the fighting qualities: "How our ships compared to the English vessels may be shown by a few figures. Quite apart from our better ammunition, etc., a most carefully conducted examination shows that our *Derfflinger* could pierce the heaviest armor of the British *Tiger* at a range of 11,700 meters, while the *Tiger* could not pierce that of the *Derfflinger* until it was within 7,800 meters range."

"*Vos armées sont terribles, mais votre diplomatie—c'est un éclat de rire.*" So spoke a French officer to a German medical officer. Von Tirpitz indorses the Frenchman, finding in the truth of his saying the cause of all of Germany's misfortunes and blunders in the war. His idea at the beginning of the submarine warfare had been for a blockade of the Thames rather than of all England. Such a limited declaration would have been more in accord with the means available, and would have accustomed the world gradually to the new idea of blockade. "We should have spared America, in particular, not touching the Atlantic passenger vessels, which always sailed to Liverpool, and should thus have lessened the danger from that quarter." He thinks that had the first American note been met by a polite but definite refusal, there would not have been, either then or later, a declaration of war, or even a rupture of relations. "In America the awful catalog of England's reckless breaches of international law lay closed and unread, while every one pored over the page of the German submarine campaign. The weakness of our politicians, which was bound to give the impression of a bad conscience, was largely the cause of this unjust attitude of the world."

According to von Tirpitz, the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the *Lusitania* did not know that it was the *Lusitania* until it turned on its side in sinking. He attacked the ship from forward, so that he could not at first count the masts or funnels. After the torpedo had struck, there was a second explosion in the interior of the vessel, due to the quantities of munitions on board. It was this circumstance alone that led to the immediate sinking of the ship and the high loss of life. Accounts of eye-witnesses are of course a sufficient reply to these allegations. Von Tirpitz warned against compromise and the Emperor concurred. But the answer to the first American *Lusitania* note temporized, and weeks of discussion between the various departments of the government followed. "The Chancellor had not the strength of mind to decide on the completed abandonment of the campaign, as he wanted to keep up the appearance of maintaining it, in order to save his face before public opinion at home. . . . Both Admiral Bachmann and myself tendered our resignations

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

on account of the course adopted by the Chancellor, but they were refused, in my case in a most ungracious manner."

From the beginning, von Tirpitz, advised by men whom he deemed to be intimately acquainted with American conditions, was strongly opposed to the policy of German notes as a means of dealing with President Wilson and those who stood behind him. Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, was one of the admiral's supporters. According to Ballin the proper form of reply to American demands on the *Lusitania* would have read: "The Imperial Government expresses its lively sense of regret on learning from the note which your Excellency has had the goodness, on the instructions of your Government, to hand to me, that the Government of the United States of North America is not prepared to recognize the exceedingly accommodating spirit displayed by the Imperial German Government in its last note of reply. Under these circumstances the Imperial German Government can but express the wish that citizens of the United States will be suitably warned by their Government against embarking upon ships of enemy flag which propose to pass through the war-zone declared by the German Government." That was the kind of answer that von Tirpitz felt should have been handed to Ambassador Gerard within twenty-four hours.

The appendix to the work, made up of extracts from the admiral's letters during the first months of the war, reveals a mind tinged with a curiously prophetic pessimism, or else so wrapt up in the navy that it was jealously doubtful of the invincibility of the land war-machine of Germany. Even on August 23, 1914, when the armies of von Kluck were in the full flood of their success, he could not rejoice at the news of victories, and pointed out that there had been no really decisive results. Not that his voice was weak in "The Hymn of Hate." "Since this morning (August 24, 1914) our troops (Brandenburgers, it is to be hoped!) have been fighting with two English divisions: pray God that the arch-scoundrels may be annihilated, for it is they who have set light to our cultured Europe, in cold blood, in sheer lust for conquest and gain." Before the grapple at the Marne he suggests the slowing up of the steam-roller, and alludes to the defeat of the Austrian main army and the rage over it at supreme headquarters. He is reticent on September 13, tho he must have known what had really happened at the Marne: "The battle on our right wing has not been going well, but on the left wing von Bülow's guards advanced victoriously. . . . We were too confident of victory, and regarded persistently the retreat of the English and French as defeats." On September 18: "If we ever actually win, we haven't succeeded in smashing the French Army, and that is what we want. Italy is ready to spring, and Roumania, at the same time, has become very dubious. May God help us!" On September 21: "America, at heart, is on the side of England, and supplying France with munitions and war-material. In the dearth of munitions lies danger for us. The French are splendidly led, which unfortunately is not the case with us. Moltke is a wreck. Don't breathe a word of it to any one, but our position has become as perilous as it is because Austria is so completely disheartened."

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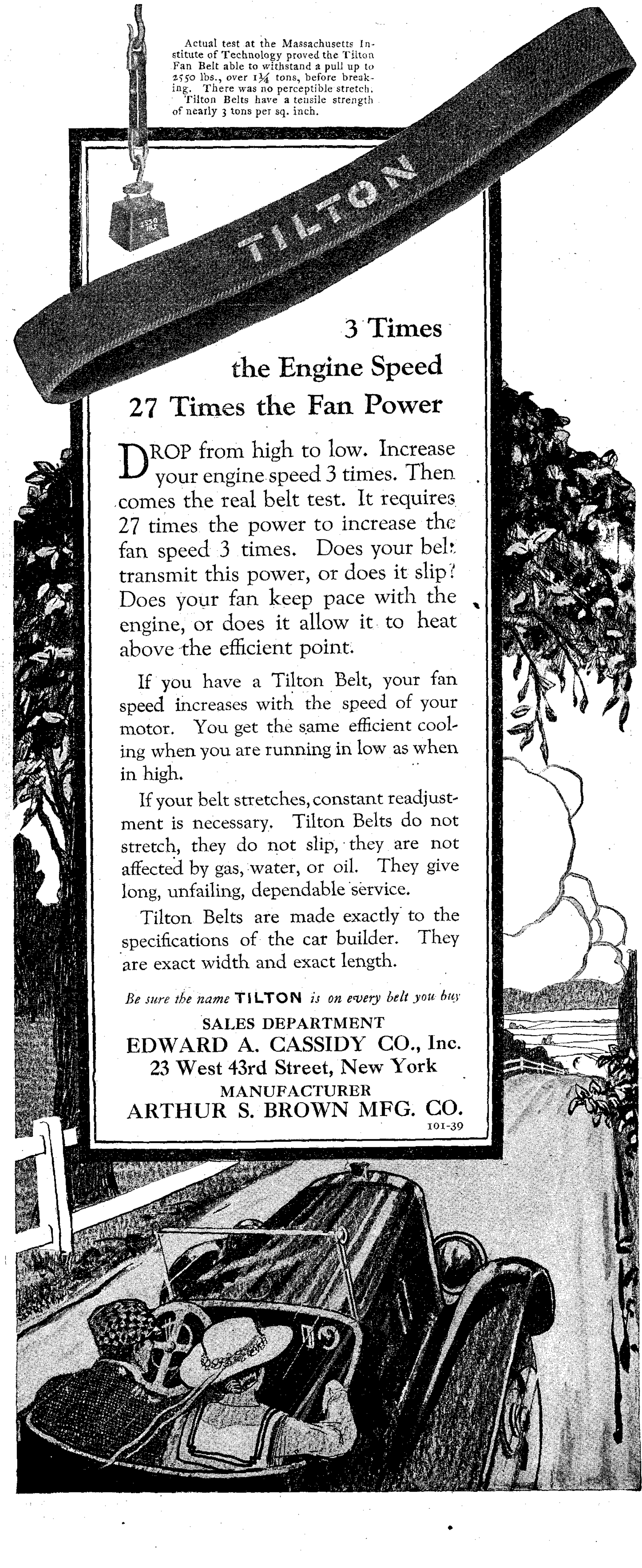

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

On September 25: "The general opinion is that the system of the Wilhelmstrasse must cease. The war will certainly not come to an end before the New-year. Thus we have a rigorous winter campaign before us. The great struggle here is imminent, and probably the military decision will come then. We can not count, any more, on a Sedan or a Metz, as, through mistakes on our side, the brilliant drive has not met with the success desired."

A DREAM OR A LIFE

MANY a man has sacrificed reality for illusion, gone to his death for a mirage. The singing of the sirens is a heady music that quite drowns out reason's sober voice.

In Rostand's play, "La Princesse Lointaine," it is a far-away, unseen princess who is worshiped. Through all lands her praises are sung—she is the unattainable, the rare, the mysterious loveliness, transcending all else desirable. But the troubadour who tries to reach her, to lay his love at her feet and kiss her garment's hem with his bodily lips, dies at the moment of success. The *princesse* must be worshiped afar off, she is the illusion of perfection unrealizable in this world. If too closely approached; she is death.

It is an old legend, and it is as true to-day as in the times of the knights-errant. And in "Glamour" (Bobbs-Merrill), W. B. Maxwell tells it again in the setting of London just before the war.

Diana appeared to Bryan Vaile in 1903. It was a year of beginnings for him. He was thirty-four, and the last year had been stale and unprofitable, but suddenly matters mended. He began to find that his prospects at the bar brightened, he had a one-act play he had written produced by a famous actress, stories he wrote began to be accepted; altogether it was glorious, and he felt young and hopeful again.

It was then that Diana appeared, at a party at a smart house, for Bryan was being taken up by society. And he did not rest till he was introduced. Lovely she was, but her charm was so great that you hardly remembered the beauty of her; it all merged into one supreme impression of perfection and delight.

Through the spring and summer months the wonder persisted. Bryan lived in a dream. "They rode together on many mornings; he stayed at the same house with her for two week-end parties; they were with each other as often and as much as possible. . . . Wherever they were she brought glamour with her . . . she was like nobody else on earth—like nobody who had ever been on earth, except for a brief space thousands of years ago. . . . They were secretly engaged to each other—he had the right to think of her as his future wife."

And then she came to his flat one summer afternoon, as she came occasionally, for she was quite emancipated from the common conventionalities, and with the same ineffable charm, the same tender arrogance, she told him that this was the last time they would see each other—at any rate, for a long while. She was going away on a round of visits on the Continent—and then she would marry some one with plenty of money.

"Now, Bryan, you are not to regret me. I'm not worth it. I'm a worthless, abject,

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

hateful person, really. Good-by. Do you want to kiss me for the last time?"

"No," he said, quietly. "I never want to see you again."

"She looked back at him from the doorway, kissed the tips of her fingers, and was gone.

"It was the end of the world to him—the end of the dream that makes life worth living. She took away with her all the beauty, the glamour, the music and poetry of life."

So Bryan finds his way into another world where magic is not. He has his time of bitter contempt and hatred for all women, and then he meets the girl whom he marries.

And at the same time he comes upon an announcement in *The Morning Post.* "A marriage had been arranged and would soon take place between the Duke of Middlesborough and Miss Diana Kenion."

"A duke? Well, Diana was out for big game. . . . He sat thinking of her, wishing her luck, hoping she would be a happy duchess. It seemed to him that she was some character that he had seen in a play or read about in a book, and not a real person he had known quite well. Certainly the foolish fellow who dangled after her less than a year ago had so completely ceased to exist that he could scarcely believe it was himself."

The marriage of Bryan and Mabel is a happy, successful one. And he builds up by degrees a great success as a playwright. He leaves the law, devotes himself to his writing. His friends grow in number and importance, and they are true friends, people of his own world, the literary, artistic, theatrical London where his work and his interest lie. Presently the Vailes buy a house near Regent's Park. "A charming house, as everybody said. Old-fashioned of aspect, with white walls, pillared portico, green verandas; it was large and roomy inside; and it had a splendid big garden, with two tennis courts at the bottom, where much strenuous tennis was played in summer evenings and all day long on Sundays. It was a hospitable house. . . . It was a beautifully managed house."

There were children too—healthy, pretty children. And Bryan considered himself the most fortunate of men. His wife was the best of chums, of companions, she adored him and he loved her with all the strength of his nature, deeply and entirely.

And the fun of the Sunday parties that met so informally! The tennis, the miniature golf, the drifting people under the trees and round the tea-table.

There were plenty of invitations to the Vailes from the great houses of London, but they were never accepted. Bryan did not wish to mix in the smart world. Their way of life was not his way, and it did not interest either him or Mabel. And then, one Sunday, some one brought the Duchess of Middlesborough to the Vailes.

"She stood there, tall, slight, graceful, in a dress that you couldn't describe, in a hat that you couldn't buy, with a long gauze scarf round her neck that you wouldn't have thought of wearing; and there was nothing in the remotest degree like her in all the big garden. She seemed no older than she had been eleven years ago . . . She was certainly more beautiful."

Diana's marriage had not been happy, and now Diana wanted Bryan.

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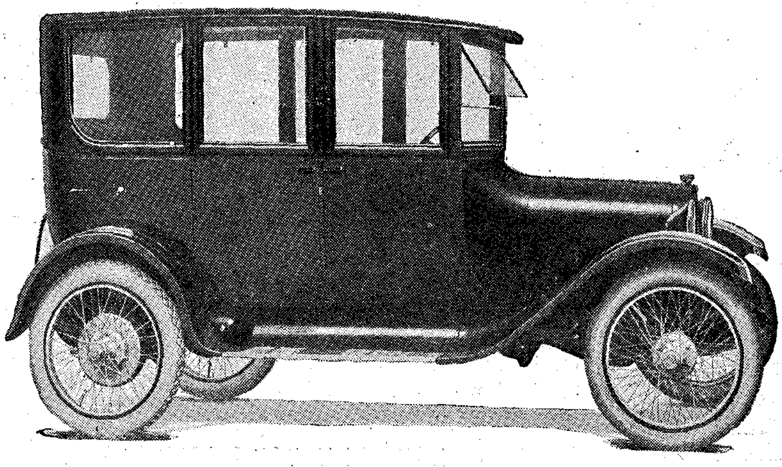

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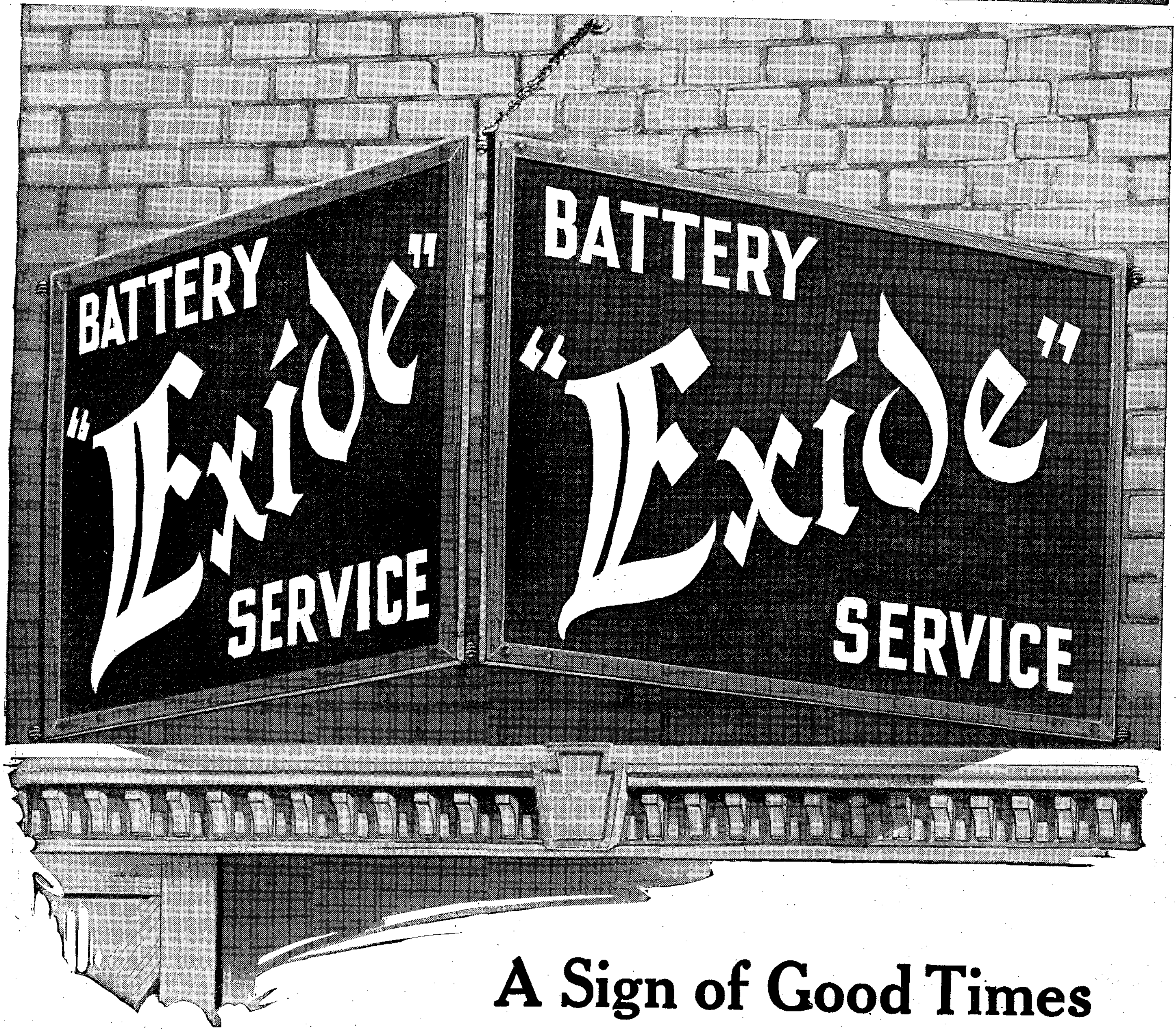

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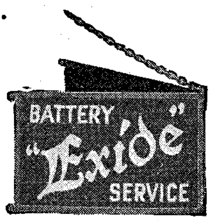

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

She telephoned him, she invited him, she kept on doing both even tho his response was half-hearted. He had no wish to feel the spell again.

But Mabel is called away to the side of a sick relative, and time moves rather heavily. And Diana comes to call in her big yellow car, and finds Bryan. And it is all inevitable.

Diana makes him accept an invitation to an ancient house in the country, one of the great places of England, a house itself like a dream. And there they wander out into the garden in the soft summer night, and reach a little place of lawn and wood and statues, and Diana turns to him, and whispers.

"He was no longer Bryan Vaile, or Mabel's husband, or anybody in particular; he was a poor mortal who had impiously broken through the barriers and had reached the unattainable delight that all other men had missed. He was eating forbidden magic fruit in the high gods' garden, drinking at their enchanted fountain, holding one of their immortal sisters against his throbbing heart."

After four days they separate. Diana to go away on her yacht, Bryan to return home.

But Bryan has no illusions. He knows that an abominable catastrophe has occured. "It seemed to him that his whole life was destroyed, that the past had crumbled into dust, that the future could bring nothing but dread and horror. While Diana lived he would be her slave —that is, she could call him whenever she wanted him and he would go to her . . . if she went on caring for him their intercourse would infallibly lead to disaster. . . . . . .

"There was no possible excuse for him. Remorse in regard to his wife was overwhelming. . . . Disgust of himself flooded all his thought. Weariness and disgust. The sense of finality, of irreparable, irredeemable trouble struck colder and heavier upon him."

There was no way out—but one. Suicide. Suicide that should seem to every one only a tragic accident. It could be managed, it should be, and Bryan made his preparations, arranged the details, settled on the day. "To-morrow night he would sleep as men sleep when they are so tired that they never want to wake again."

But in the morning the maid, bringing the newspapers, tells him that war has come.

"The war had broken out, shaking the universe to pieces, swamping all individual wo in the tears and blood of mankind.

"And Bryan Vaile jumped at it, as if it had been made for him—escape and death. So easy now; so decent; so gloriously more simple than his own device, which, after all, might have been botched and bungled. He would go to the war and get killed."

He goes. And the months of exertion and danger on the front wash him clean. On his first leave he meets Mabel with the old joy.

"It was an intense joy to find that all had come right again. The war had saved them. They were just what they used to be to each other; he felt the good old love; everything else was an ugly dream."

But the war went on. It lasted and lasted. It lasted too long. The old battalion still existed, but it was really a new battalion. Almost every one in it had been killed.

Years and war went on. And at last came another appeal from Diana. Diana, who had been working hard, who had a hospital near Paris, was resting now for a little. There were no leaves granted to England, but to Paris, yes. He could come, and she wanted him. And he longed for her. "He longed for her as wounded men lying out days and nights in No Man's Land long for a drink of water. But he would not go. It was a hard fight, but he won it.

Then another appeal, this time from a friend of Diana's. Diana was dying.

He went. He saw her again, a wraith, vanishing. She kissed him, she begged his forgiveness. She told him she couldn't help it. "Your poor Diana loved you—loved you, oh, so very much."

Bryan must return at once to the front, and he left her, to hear a few days later, in Belgium, that she was dead. He read the telegram by the roadside, as they were marching into action.

He is wounded. Not so badly but that he ought to live, but somehow he doesn't mend. And then Mabel gets away from England and comes to him.

And Bryan tells her. Tells her all, and Mabel forgives.

"You say it all happened before the war began?"

"Yes."

"What happened before the war—it is as if it never happened at all. The war has changed all one's thought. Everything is different."

"He understood what she meant. But for the war, she could never have forgiven him; because of the war, she would be able to forget. . . . Strength flowed from her. His thoughts took life and light.

"Yes, he felt, making a bow, he would be worthy of her yet, before he had done."

THE EVIL GENIUS OF VERDUN

IN reading the narratives of the military leaders of Imperial Germany there comes often a sense of wonder that their allies stood by them so long and so loyally. Only partially sheathed by a rigid correction of deportment, by the loud "*Hoching*" and toasting of brotherhood in arms, the Prussian arrogance must have been almost as irritating to Turk, Bulgarian, and, above all, Austrian, as it was to the civil populations of Belgium and the occupied regions of France. Without a measure of tact, and the chair of tact seems long to have been unoccupied in the curriculum of *Kultur*, the rôle of big brother may easily be carried too far. There is no doubt whatever that Prussian military contentions were, in the main, right. The power and prestige of the German armies often saved precarious situations forced by Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish rashness or inefficiency. In General von Falkenhayn's "The German General Staff and Its Decisions, 1914–16" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) we see it repeatedly pointed out in his correspondence with the Austro-Hungarian General Staff that the enemies of the Central Powers on the Western Front were by far the most formidable and the most to be reckoned with, and that, therefore, the suggested diversion of fresh German divisions to the Karpathians and Balkans was out of the question, as involving grave risks for the sake of purely local successes. But beneath the formal communication there

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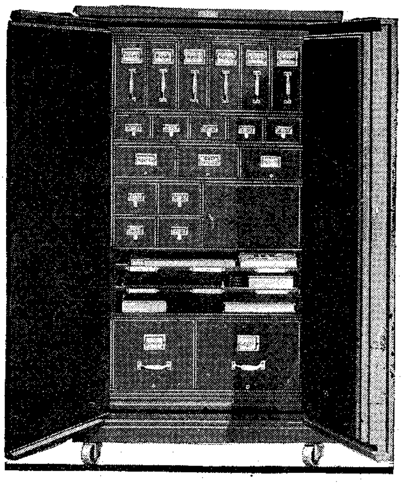

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

seems always to have been a slur, an undercurrent of perceptible contempt. Despite German pressure, the Dual Monarchy had not succeeded in bringing up their armed forces even proportionately to the same strength as that of Germany. The Austrians were apparently unable to repair their own internal organic deficiencies. Much might be done if only the governing circles in Austria-Hungary would devote themselves seriously to making an end, once and for all, to their habit of "muddling through." The Austro-Hungarian General Staffs could not do that themselves. Besides, they had got into the habit of relying on the fact that in the long run Germany would be compelled to come to the rescue. All directly to the point, and probably true, but hardly conducive to a real fraternal spirit.

There is reproof and scarcely veiled disdain in the telegram of December 16, 1915, from the Chief of the General Staff to the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters. The Austrians had been complaining that the Germans had been doing nothing against Italy. "Your Excellency is planning a thrust from the region of Trent on a front of about thirty miles, for which purpose eight to nine Austro-Hungarian divisions, to be relieved by German troops, are to be brought from the Galician front. There is no doubt that if such an operation were successful it would have a very great effect. Yet all my ripe experience goes to show that quite five and twenty divisions will be needed for its execution, which can neither be a strategic nor tactical surprize, since the deployment is limited to a single railway. . . . After this explanation your Excellency will not be surprized if I recommend that the Austro-Hungarian General Staff should hand over to the German High Command all the troops it can make available, after making provision for the unconditional security of their positions against any attack on the Italian frontier and in Galicia, as compensation for the German divisions attached to the army group south of the Pripet."

Why, at the end of 1915, was the push of the Central Powers in the direction of Saloniki not prest? Von Falkenhayn explains the Prussian reluctance to join in the venture. To leave more German troops than were absolutely necessary for the support of the Bulgarian fronts would only have served particular political aims of the Austro-Hungarians or the Bulgarians, and not the general aims of the war, not to mention any German aim. The entry of the Bulgarians into Saloniki would of necessity have had a very unfavorable effect on Greek feeling toward the Central Powers. In all probability a campaign against Greece would have become inevitable. The only advantage that Germany could have reaped from such a campaign would have been to secure submarine bases in the Peloponnesus, certainly a substantial advantage, but by no means sufficient to outweigh the inevitable disadvantages. Grave differences between Austria and Bulgaria, both of whom coveted Saloniki, would be almost certain. Also the Government and King of Greece had to be taken in consideration. Both Government and King had, in difficult circumstances, faithfully kept the promise they had made to Germany, and, says von Falkenhayn, Germany "had not so many friends in the world that she could

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

allow herself to throw away one, least of all one who had shown herself capable of disinterested action.".

Von Falkenhayn claims, inferentially at least, the questionable honor of having been responsible for launching the attack on Verdun, which began in February, 1916. At Christmas, 1915, he drew up his conclusions and suggestions as to the situation to serve as a basis for the report to the Kaiser. They were, in a nutshell, as follows: France had been weakened almost to the limit of endurance, both in a military and economic sense—the latter by the loss of the coal-fields. The Russian armies, tho not completely overthrown, were well shattered. England had been severely shaken, as proved by her imminent adoption of universal military service. Her belief in the possibility of bringing Germany to her knees had to be dispelled. In the East she could be struck at only indirectly. Blows at Saloniki, at the Suez Canal, and in Mesopotamia would impair England's prestige, but also harm Germany among her allies. Invasion of England was out of the question, and, therefore, the best way to strike directly was by the submarine, and by crushing England's weapons on the continent, the Russians, Italians, and, above all, the French Army. The submarine might involve the United States, but if Germany took a determined diplomatic attitude, it was very unlikely that the Americans would intervene actively, and even if they did so, there was no danger of their gathering sufficient strength to be a factor. Therefore von Falkenhayn recommended:

"As I have already insisted, the strain on France has almost reached the breaking-point—tho it is certainly borne with the most remarkable devotion. If we succeeded in opening the eyes of her people to the fact that in a military sense they have nothing more to hope for, that breaking-point would be reached, and England's best sword knocked out of her hand. To achieve that object the uncertain method of a mass break-through, in any case beyond our means, is unnecessary. We can probably do enough for our purposes with limited resources. Within our reach behind the French sector of the Western front there are objectives for the retention of which the French General Staff would be compelled to throw in every man they have. If they do so the forces of France will bleed to death—as there can be no question of a voluntary withdrawal—whether we reach our goal or not. If they do not do so, and we reach our objectives, the moral effect on France will be enormous. For an operation limited to a narrow front, Germany will not be compelled to spend herself so completely that all other fronts are practically drained. She can face with confidence the relief attacks to be expected on those fronts, and, indeed, hope to have sufficient troops in hand to reply to them with counter-attacks. For she is practically free to accelerate or draw out her offensive, to intensify it or break it off from time to time, as suits her purpose. The objectives of which I am speaking now are Belfort and Verdun. The considerations urged above apply to both, yet the preference must be given to Verdun. The French lines at that point are barely twenty kilometers distant from the German railway communications, Verdun is, therefore, the most powerful *point d'appui*

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A man is like a watch. His harmless enjoyments are the timely drop of oil which makes life run more smoothly.

Sensible pleasure increases efficiency and prolongs your days.

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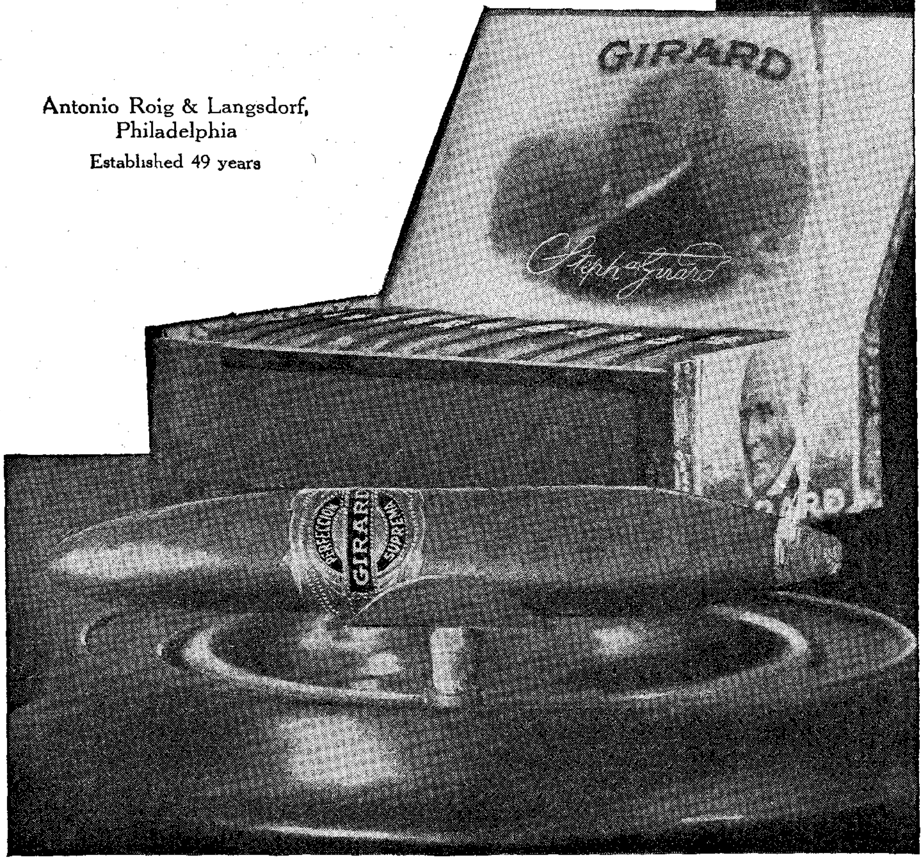

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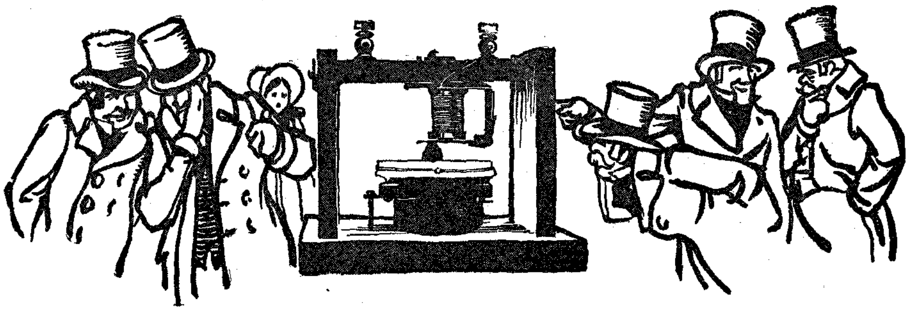

COFFEE
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GRADUALLY our old "bugaboos" pass away. Who today can realize that the Telephone was first received with jibes and jeers? It was called a "plaything".

Even coffee—this rarest of Nature's gifts—is sometimes assailed by people of super-sensitive nerves and over-wrought digestions.

Our food fancies are many and curious. Red meat is too rich for the blood of some. Tomatoes contain too much acid. Milk is said to produce biliousness in adults —but it is fine for children.

If we accept the general condemnation of foods because of individual prejudices, there may come a time when we shall have nothing to eat! What then?

Truth is—the use of coffee brings the greatest good to the greatest number. Coffee makes normal people more normal. Coffee makes healthy people more healthy.

Brazil is noted for its large coffee production. Its people are inveterate coffee drinkers—yet uniformly robust and healthy.

Coffee is now, and ever will be the world's popular beverage. Drink good pure, wholesome coffee. Get the goodness of the genuine taste. There is no substitute.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

for an attempt, with a relatively small expenditure of effort, to make the whole German front in France and Belgium untenable. The removal of the danger, as a secondary aim, would be so valuable on military grounds that, compared with it, the, so to speak, 'incidental,' political victory of the 'purification' on Alsace by an attack on Belfort is a small matter."

At once von Falkenhayn's plan was adopted, but before it could be begun a modification was found necessary. Against the unrestricted submarine campaign the Chancellor raised his voice, demanding a postponement till the beginning of April so that he might have time to make another attempt to come to some agreement with the United States. But, according to schedule the gathered hosts of the Fatherland launched the attack on the fortress, the story of whose intrepid defense is likely to ring through history.

HOW THE VICTORIANS SATIRIZED

FAMILIAR quotation has pointed out the dangers that lurk in the use of irony. Satire, somewhat akin to irony, a thistle, "pricked from the thorny branches of reproof," can not expect to be welcomed in the sensitive human bosom, but must be content to be admired, if at all, with the cold eye of intellectual appraisal. In its manifestation in English literature it is not Elizabethan, which stood for youthful exuberance and an exquisite joy in life; or "Queen Annian," which represented the accomplishments of mature manhood, a dignified mien, ripened judgment, and polished wit; but Victorian, which, while hardly open to the charge of senility, had little of the grace and gaiety of youth, and not much more of the poise and humor of manhood. Miss Frances Theresa Russell, in her recent book on "Satire in the Victorian Novel" (The Macmillan Company), says: "To our modern authorities, especially such dictators as Wells and Shaw, contemplating him from the vantage-ground of a higher rung in the ladder of civilization, the Victorian looks, as Wordsworth did to Lady Blandish, like 'a very superior donkey,' protected by the side-blinders of conventionality, saddled and bridled by authority, and ridden around in a circle by sentiment (most tyrannical of drivers), with much cracking of whip and raising of dust, but no real change of intellectual or spiritual locality. Nor can all the cavorting fun of Dickens, all the pungent playfulness of Thackeray, all the sardonic jibes of Carlyle, all the grotesque gesturing of Browning, all the winged irony of George Eliot and Matthew Arnold, not even all the quips and cranks in *Punch* itself, avail to quash the indictment. The Victorian may be defended, appreciated, exonerated, even, he may in time succeed in living it down. But to live it down is not quite the same as to have had nothing that had to be lived down."

To confine ourselves, within the necessary limits of a review, to one aspect of a varied and complicated subject, consider the matter of personal satire in the Victorian novel. In a general sense it was a fusion of fact and fancy too subtle to result in overportraiture. What Dickens said of *Squeers* is true in some degree of all fictitious characters. All are drawn from observation, but none remains precisely as observed, after passing through the cruci-

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

ble of their creator's imagination. Of some we chance to know more definitely than of others that they were taken from life. Disraeli, for instance, in his "Coningsby," made the Honorable J. W. Croker (also the *Wenham* of "Vanity Fair") into the politician *Rigby*, Lord George Manners into *Henry Sidney*, and Lord Hertford into the *Duke of Monmouth*. The last achieved his real immortality as the *Marquis of Steyne* of "Vanity Fair," and Theodore Hook also had the double honor of being the original of Disraeli's *Lucian Gay* and Thackeray's *Mr. Wagg*. Richard Monckton Milnes became the *Vavasour* of "Tancred," John Bright the *Mr. Turnbull* of "Phineas Redux," and Gerald Massey played the title-rôle in "Felix Holt." Also their own families supplied material to Dickens, Brontë, Eliot, and Meredith, but *Mr. Micawber, Shirley Keeldar, Adam Bede, Dinah Morris*, or *Melchisedek Harrington* could hardly be classed as examples of personal satire, even when given satirical treatment.

Thomas Love Peacock, an almost forgotten novelist, who published from 1816 to 1861, was conspicuous for his thinly veiled portraits of contemporary personalities. Shelley has been identified with *Foster* of "Headlong Hall," *Scythorp* of "Nightmare Abbey," and *Forester* of "Melincourt." Southey plays the enviable parts of *Nightshade* in "Headlong Hall," *Feathernest* in "Melincourt," and *Sackbut* in "Crochet Castle." Wordsworth is *Mr. Wilful Wontsee* in "Melincourt." Coleridge is another triple incarnation, appearing as *Mystic* in "Melincourt," *Floskey* in "Nightmare Abbey," and *Skionar* in "Crochet Castle." In "Crochet Castle," Byron figures as *Cypress*, and is probably also the *Honorable Mr. Listless* of "Nightmare Abbey." Either Gifford or Jeffrey may be intended in *Gall*, in "Headlong Hall"; and in "Melincourt" Canning is *Mr. Anyside Antijack*, and Malthus *Mr. Fax*. For eighteen years Peacock abused contemporary poets generally, the Lake School particularly, and Southey in especial.

In Disraeli's "Ixion," *Enceladus* has been identified as the Duke of Wellington, *Hyperion* as Sir Robert Peel, *Jupiter* as George III., and *Apollo* as Byron. Bulwer-Lytton, lampooning Byron, and flattering himself that his "Pelham" had "contributed to put an end to the Satanic Mania," was himself, in turn, attacked by Thackeray, heading the list of "Novels by Eminent Hands," and introduced again in the "Yellowplush Papers" and "Epistles to the Literati." It was Charles Lamb who said: "Satire does not look well upon a tombstone," and in the preface to the 1856 edition of his works Thackeray made ample apology to the author of "The Caxtons," expressing wonder "at the recklessness of the young man who could fancy such satire was harmless jocularity, and never calculate that it might give pain." W. H. Mallock's "New Republic" saw a sort of Peacockian revival of personalities; but while the figures of Carlyle, Arnold, Huxley, Jowett, Pater, Ruskin, Rossetti, and others are recognizable through their thin disguises, they are not drawn with the caricaturistic strokes that distorted those of Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Byron a generation or so earlier.

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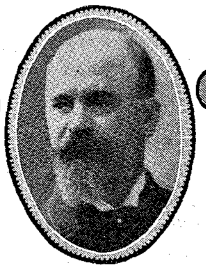

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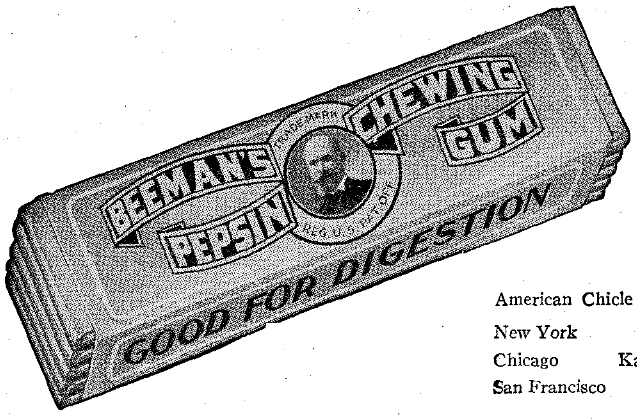

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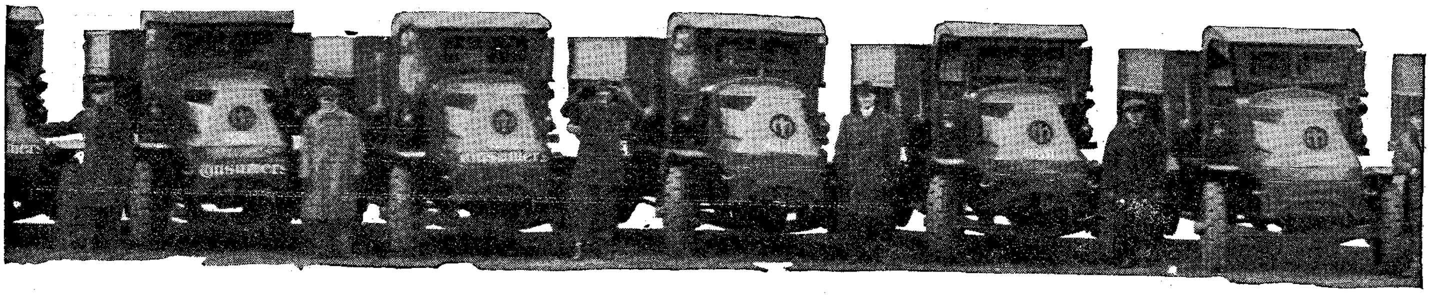

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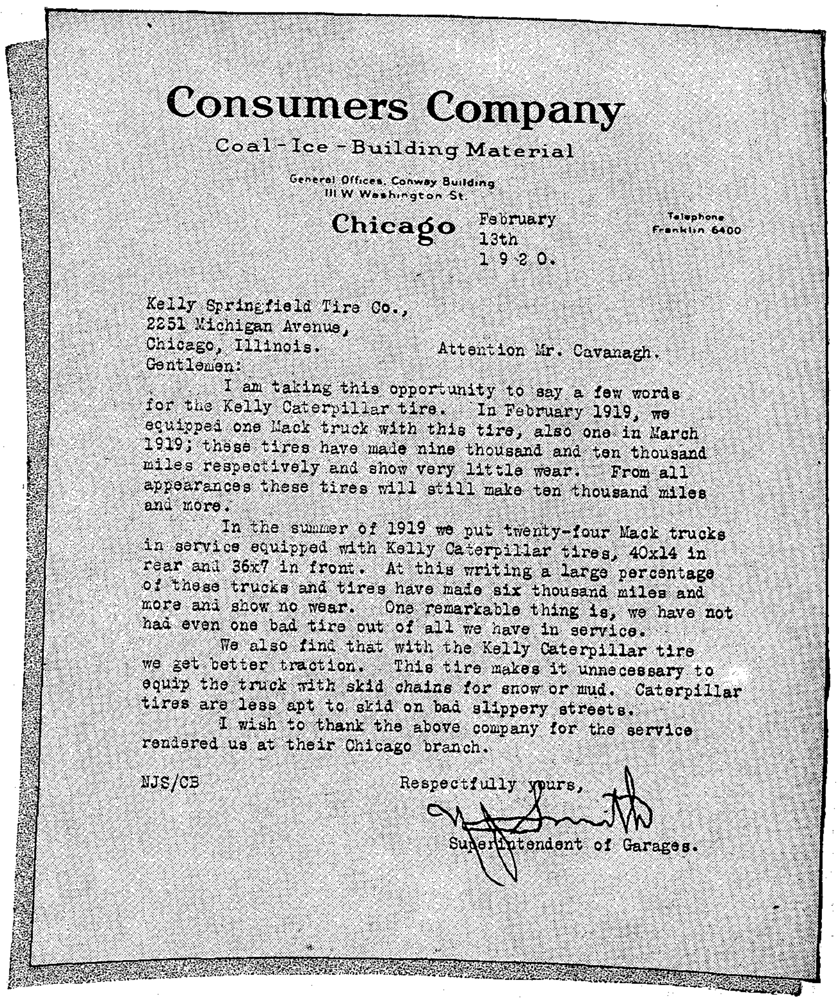

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We also find that with the Kelly Caterpillar tire we get better traction. This tire makes it unnecessary to equip the truck with skid chains for snow or mud. Caterpillar tires are less apt to skid on bad slippery streets.

I wish to thank the above company for the service rendered us at their Chicago branch.

NJS/CB

Respectfully yours,

Superintendent of Garages.

Nothing we ourselves could say about Kelly Caterpillar tires would be half so convincing as the letter which appears at the left. The Consumers Company handles nearly two-thirds of Chicago's coal supply and has one of the largest fleets of trucks in America. Its experience with truck tires has been wide enough to enable it to appreciate that the Caterpillar is in every point of performance an unusual tire.

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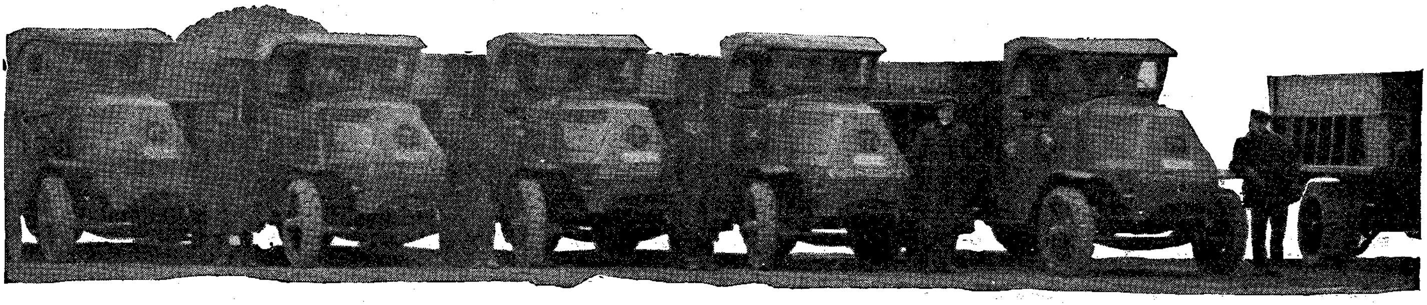

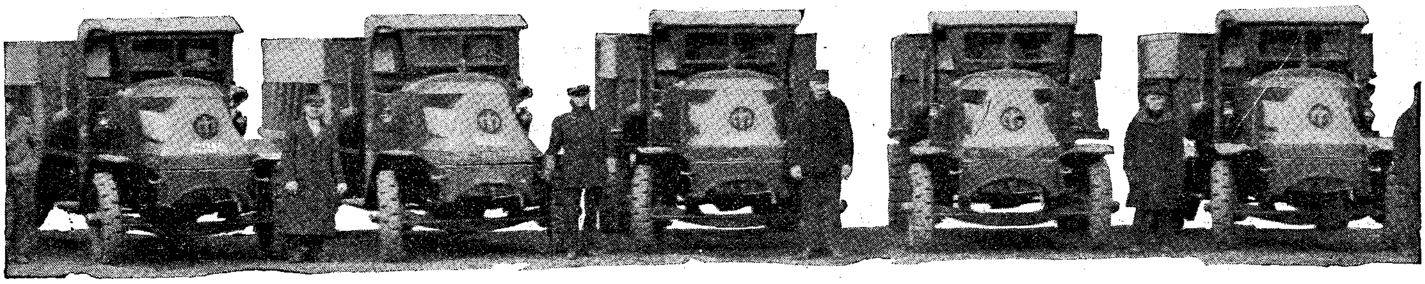

The first thing brought to the attention of truck owners who have put on Caterpillar equipment after using ordinary solid type tires is the Caterpillar's resiliency. The drivers find that the bone-shaking, truck-racking jars they have been used to are conspicuous by their absence, and that, as a consequence, less frequent repairs are necessary and the life of trucks lengthened.

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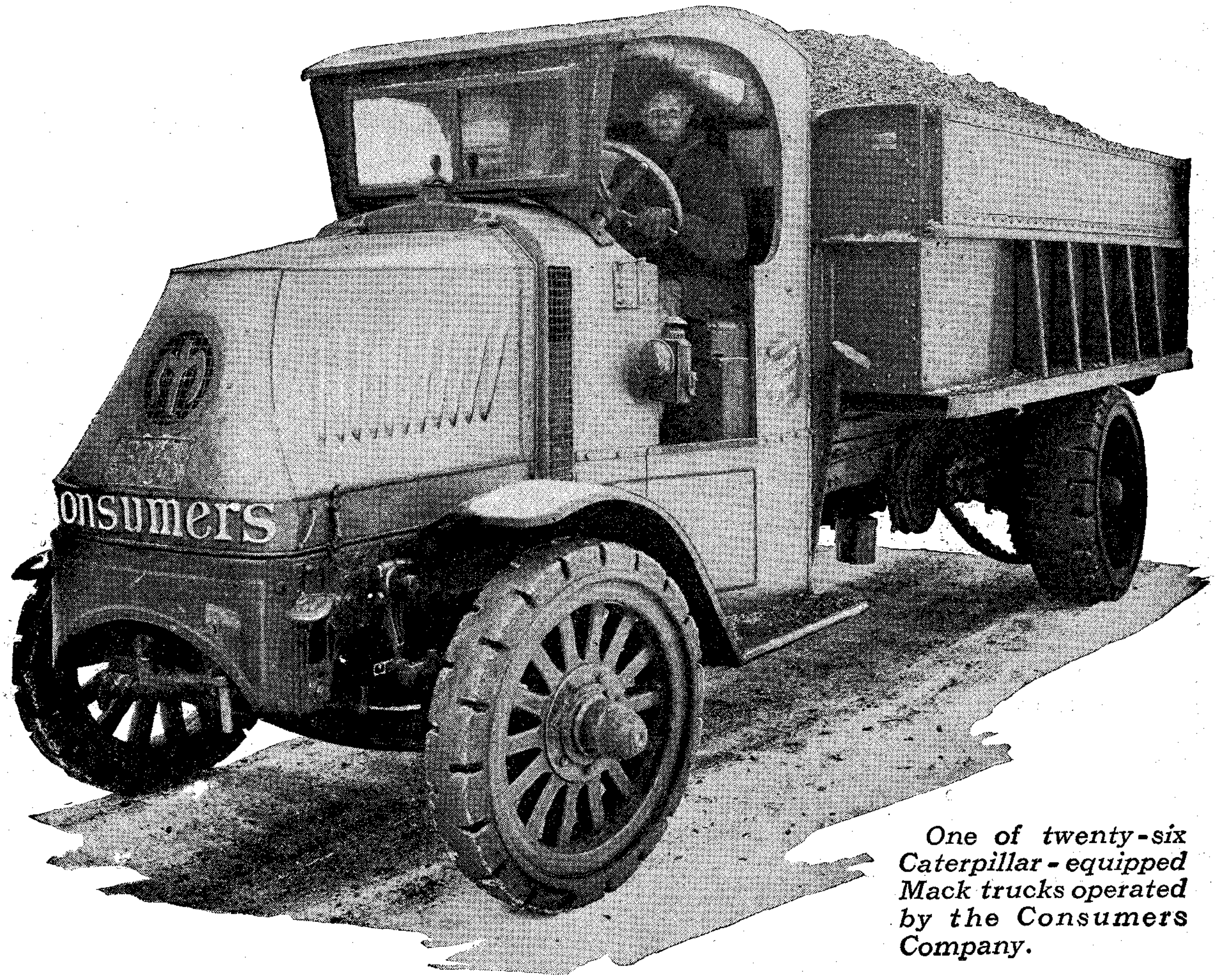
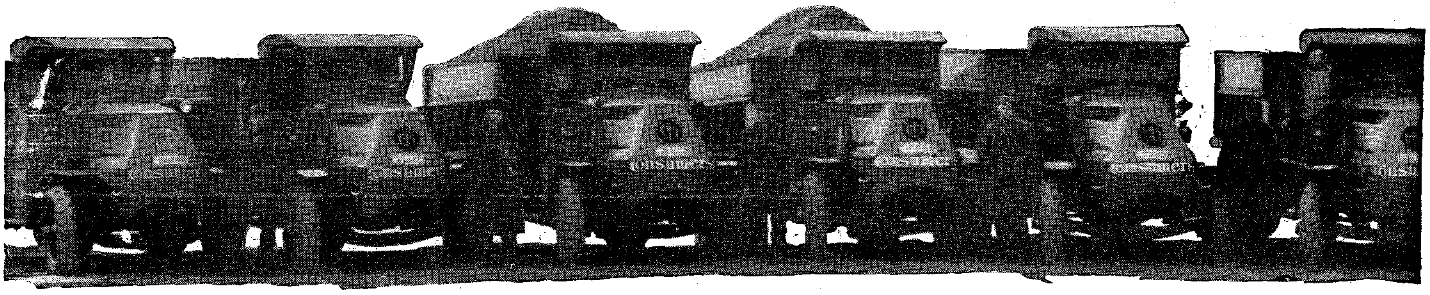
Lastly, they are usually agreeably surprised by receiving from Caterpillars double the mileage they have learned to expect from other truck tires.

The experience of the Consumers Company is being repeated on many of the largest truck fleets in America.



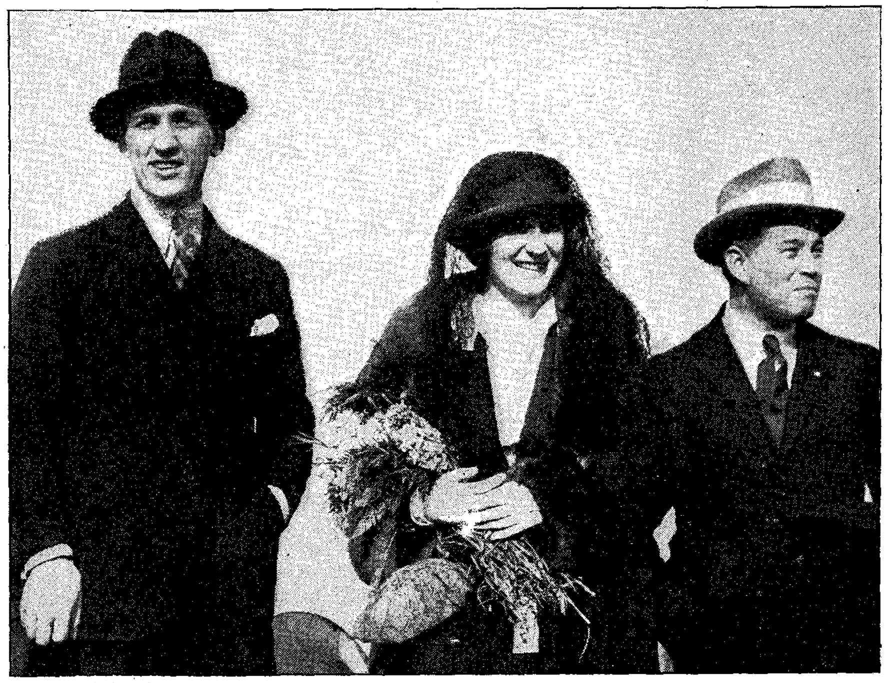
One of twenty-six Caterpillar-equipped Mack trucks operated by the Consumers Company.



SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

GEORGES CARPENTIER—GENTLEMAN, ATHLETE, AND CONNOISSEUR OF THE "BOXE"

HANDSOME and smiling, Georges Carpentier, the famous young Frenchman whose accomplishments include half a dozen boxing championships, landed on the hospitable shores of these United States the other day, greeted by swarms of newspaper men and photographers, on hand as a part of their job, and thousands of admirers, anxious to catch a glimpse of the boxer to "see what he looks like." What everybody saw was a "tall, slender, urbane, and debonair young exquisite," wearing a "trick" collar, and looking as unlike as possible the conventional conception of a low-browed, eats-'em-alive ring hero. At his side stood Madame Carpentier, a bride of three weeks, described as "well bred, well educated, attractive, and girlishly charming." The couple obligingly posed for the assembled camera men, and tried to answer the fusilade of questions shot at them by the reporters. Monsieur's English is rather indifferent and Madame speaks it not at all, but with the aid of interpreters and the eloquence that lies in French gestures they were able to furnish the avid scribes a reasonable amount of readable "copy." Naturally the questions of the reporters had to do largely with fistic affairs. Suddenly the champion broke in with, "I don't like the American reporters. They keep asking me about boxing all the time." Then as the dismayed newspaper men gazed blankly at him, he turned the situation to merriment by inquiring, "Why don't they ask me how I like married life, my bride, and whether I am happy as a married man?" He confided to the reporters that if he loses the proposed bout with Dempsey he will retire from the ring and raise chickens. If he wins he will defend the title once, just to prove that he didn't win by a fluke. Mr. Carpentier is a young man about twenty-six years old. "He bears no marks of his calling," says the New York *Evening Sun*, and continues:



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A BEAU-IDEAL OF BOXERS, HIS WIFE, AND TRAINER.

Monsieur Georges Carpentier's many American interviewers have not paid much attention to the individual at the right. His name is Descamps, and it is gravely insisted by some English authorities that he can project his fighting spirit so powerfully into the roped arena that Carpentier merely has to add a few fistic touches as finishers. Some one, sooner or later, may suggest that Descamps looks a little like Dempsey.

His clean-cut features are unblemished by the slightest scar for all his many battles in the ring. He is blond, brushes his hair straight back from his forehead and dresses in the height of fashion. He was arrayed in a neat blue suit and gray felt hat and carried a cane. Altogether he looked far more like an actor than a fighter.

In the buttonhole of his coat lapel Carpentier wore the ribbon indicating that he was the holder of the *Croix de Guerre* with six stars, and also the ribbon of the *Médaille Militaire*, which the plucky French boxer won on the fighting line as a sergeant in the French aviation service. In his war-service he was wounded by shrapnel twice, once in the right foot and once in the head.

Madame Carpentier looked rather horrified when it was suggested that she might witness a championship bout between her husband and Dempsey. "No, no," she replied in French, "I shall never see him when he makes the big fight. In the practise I shall see him." She denied that she had demanded that her husband retire after his next fight.

Carpentier weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds now and his fighting weight is slightly under one hundred and seventy. With memories of Dempsey fresh in mind, he certainly looks rather slight and frail for the task of meeting the heavyweight champion, but the fact that he is a crack athlete with abundance of speed can be seen at a glance in the way he carries himself.

The Carpentiers have taken up their abode at the Biltmore while in New York, occupying one of the best apartments on the first floor, consisting of six large, beautifully furnished rooms. It seems they stand in need of all this room, however, for in addition to thirty-five trunks, they also brought with them a valet, a maid, a secretary, a manager, and a trainer. At their hotel numerous newspaper representatives have continued to besiege them in quest of all manner of information. We are furnished the following somewhat intimate details by Marguerite Marshall in the New York *Evening World:*

Surrounding them yesterday, in the reception-room of the apartment, were one shoulder-high jar of American beauty roses, two vases of pink roses, two clusters of pale pink double carnations, two bunches of violets, a handful of pink sweet peas, a tall vase of white snapdragons—in all, nine bouquets. On the table were two tall baskets of fruit, another basket of candied fruit, and a big box of chocolates.

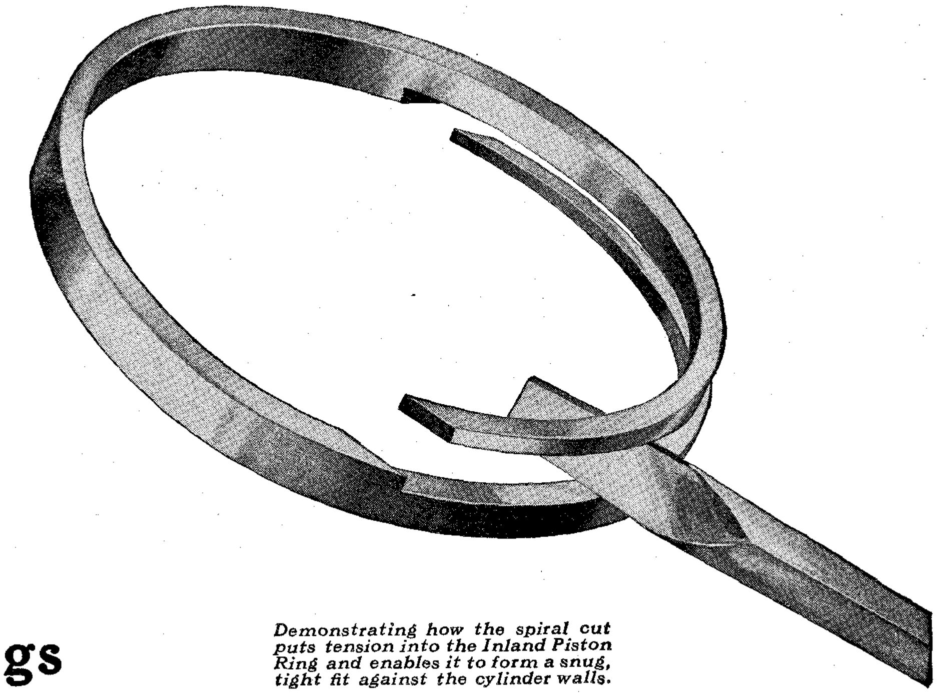
Mr. Carpentier brought with him one hundred silk shirts with separate soft collars to match, each shirt showing a different brightly colored design in dots, stripes, and figures.

He brought twenty overcoats, three fur coats, and one fur robe.

He brought seventy-five suits, as many pairs of shoes, at least two hundred neckties.

All these clothes belong to his private wardrobe, for he has been shopping frantically almost every minute since his arrival in order to procure the many different suits he will need when he begins rehearsing next week for the company for which he is to appear in moving pictures. But he has taken such a fancy to American-made clothes that he intends to purchase a lot of them to take back with him.

As for Madame Carpentier, she has a closet full of enchanting costumes—an evening gown of lace over oyster satin, a parrot-green velvet, a raspberry velvet, a black jet and lace, a wonderful black velvet wrap trimmed with monkey fur, at least twenty pairs of dainty evening slippers—and a maid was still unpacking at the time of my call. Yet her clothes, tho numerous and costly, are as conservative in cut and



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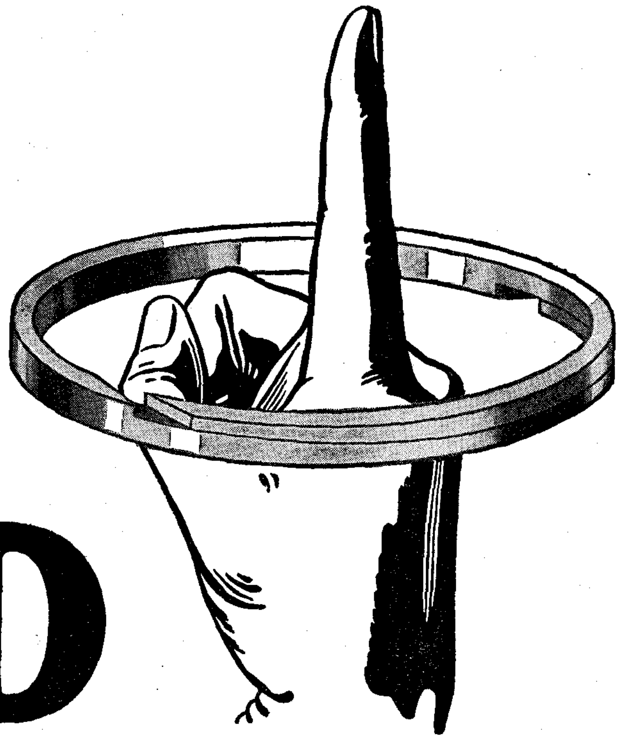

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Yet these hobbies are only recreations—breathing-spells to send them back into their real game—the business game—with renewed vigor and zeal.

You wouldn't compete at golf with ill-assorted, clumsy clubs. Don't handicap yourself in the game of business with inefficient office furnishings and files. Natural business acumen and concentration cannot serve entirely to overcome the handicap of poor business equipment.

Choose your office equipment with the same pride and care and judge it by the same high standards of efficiency and appearance which you use in selecting the paraphernalia for your favorite recreation.

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taste as the wardrobe of a New York society woman—perhaps more conservative, on the whole! She wears few jewels—a string of small pearls and a three-ply bracelet of very small ones were alone visible yesterday afternoon.

In their tastes and amusements this sporting Beau Brummell and his wife set a standard for members of the social world anywhere. They are fond of the theater—but they prefer serious plays to variety. They like grand opera better than either.

Georges Carpentier is one of the best amateur billiard-players in Europe. He belongs to the smartest clubs in London and Paris. He plays a good hand at bridge.

He is an all-around athlete. He is an expert horseman, an expert fencer, a fine swimmer, a crack oarsman. He plays golf and tennis and clears the bar at six feet two inches. Of course he drives an automobile.

Madame Carpentier also plays tennis, she drives her own car, and she adores swimming.

Both she and her husband are very fond of dancing, and are familiar figures at the Paris "five o'clocks," where the American dances are all the rage just now. She plays the piano and she and Mr. Carpentier are fond of singing together.

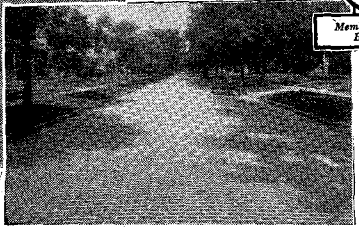
She had eighteen years of schooling—she is now twenty-two—and graduated from Saint-Mande, a school for girls, an hour's ride from Paris, not long before her marriage. She and her husband are very fond of pictures, and they are familiar with the best of modern literature.

Also—and they don't mind admitting it—they have a great fondness for the movies, and Madame Carpentier claps her hands when she speaks of "Charlot," as the French children have christened Charlie Chaplin.

So you see they're "not too bright or good for human nature's daily food." And Mr. Carpentier's reputation not merely as a superb boxer, a physical reincarnation of the Greek athlete, but as a hero of the war, sufficiently disposes of any idea that luxury and effeteness are synonymous in his case.

This is how he spends a typical day when he is living in his Paris apartment. He rises at eight and has his rolls and coffee. Then he transacts business, with his secretary and manager, until eleven. Then he and Madame motor to and through the Bois de Boulogne. They have two cars, a speed-car and a touring-car. These, by the way, were left behind, but two other cars have been put at their disposal while they are in New York. Going through Paris, Mr. Carpentier drives, but once the Bois is reached, Madame sits at the steering-wheel.

From eleven to one Carpentier is thus motoring or walking at the popular rendezvous of the smart world of Paris. He lunches at one. He eats simple food with plenty of green vegetables, and altho he is a temperate person he has a Frenchman's pretty taste in wines. In the afternoon he usually spends at least two hours in some form of athletic exercises. He and his wife join the social dancing at the "five o'clocks" in the smart French restaurants. After dinner they attend the opera or a theater or some social entertainment. Of course he wears the clothes suitable for each function, sometimes changing six or eight times a day.



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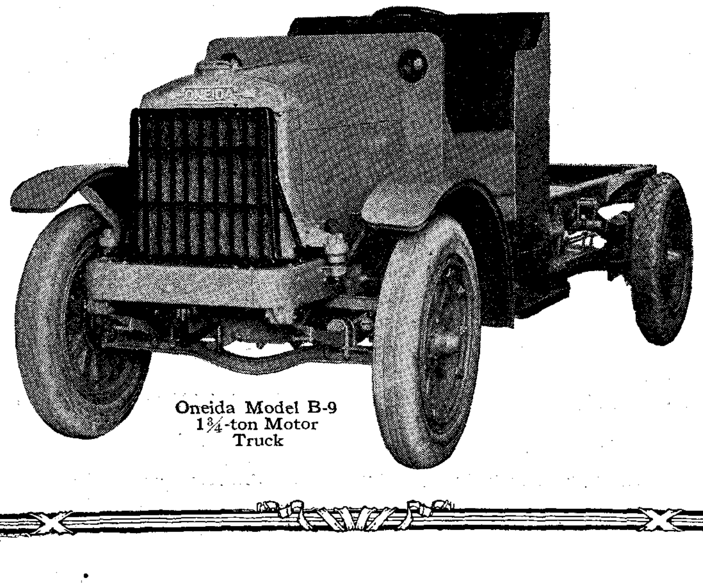

Oneida Model B-9
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

They were married only a few days before sailing, but this is the sort of life to which Madame Carpentier expects to go back. She is a gray-eyed, animated, softly rounded young woman, with a sweep of tawny brown hair drawn simply back from her forehead and the gayest of smiles. She is a lady, just as her husband is an unmistakable exponent of French gallantry and grace, as well as of French valor, intelligence, and endurance.

"No, not the country life for me!" she exclaimed impulsively when I asked her about the report that she wanted to retire to a farm and raise chickens. "That is all right when one is older, when one settles down. But Georges and I, we are young—we wish to play. And Paris is the place to play. I adore it. I adore dancing and pretty dresses and music."

A representative of the New York *Times* found the elegant Biltmore apartment permeated with a powerful odor of violets in the midst of which the French-speaking inmates were being driven to distraction by the flood of English speech let loose at them from every corner. We read:

Ever since the arrival of Carpentier and his wife and his manager and his retinue the English language has been causing a panic in that suite. People persist in forcing their way past the Carpentier first line of defense (consisting of whatever harassed Frenchman happens to be nearest the outer door) and talking English. The thing is becoming *très ennuyant.* The telephone keeps ringing, and when the nearest Frenchman answers it some diabolical voice at the other end speaks English, and that Frenchman is not himself for hours. It is to tear oneself the hairs out! Some hint that Jack Dempsey is at the bottom of all this; that he hopes so to undermine the morale of Carpentier that the Frenchman will enter the ring, make a pass or two, and wake up from a sound sleep half an hour later. Others say that the thing is German propaganda pure and simple.

Descamps, Carpentier's manager, is becoming *très fâché*—prodigiously annoyed—about it. The other day it got on his nerves to such an extent that he put on his hat and left the suite, abandoning Carpentier to face the wild speakers of English unaided. This was a particularly mean trick, because Carpentier had just got out of bed and was clad in a pair of vivid yellow pajamas. Every time he tried to get into the more private section of the suite and change to something more appropriate for eleven o'clock in the morning, somebody ran after him and spoke to him in English.

"Won't you pose for a photograph in those pajamas?" asked a photographer.

"Or take them off and pose in your boxing costume?" asked another.

Carpentier looked quite helpless. He turned to a man who had just entered the room who had not yet stated what business brought him to the violet-scented temple of pugilism.

"*Parlez-vous français?*" inquired the champion.

"*Oui,*" said the man, lying frightfully.

"*Alors,*" said Carpentier, poising himself a moment. Then he dived squarely into the depths of the French language. After a while all went black before the man who had said he could speak French. When he

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

came to, he was breathing the scent of violets and several photographers were eagerly asking:

"What did Georges say?"

The poor man passed his hand over his brow. "He shook me off just beyond that first sentence," he replied. "The last thing I remember is the seventh '*Pas du tout*.' Did he say much after that? I thought I heard a faint sound of running French. How pleasantly those violets smell."

In the meantime Carpentier had locked himself up inside the suite and could be heard running rapidly over the French language.

The telephone rang. There was a knock at the door. One Frenchman answered the telephone. Another went to the door.

"We speak only French," said both simultaneously. The door banged. The telephone-receiver clicked back on its hook.

Then a waiter came in with a tray of breakfast. Then a most important-looking individual bucked up against the first line of defense which had been formed again by the door of the suite.

"Monsieur Georges speaks only French," began the first line of defense truculently. The new arrival countered rapidly with a shrug of the shoulder and a burst of French to the solar plexus. The first line of defense became most affable and rushed off to the innermost recesses of the suite with the new arrival's card. When it came back it said in French:

"Monsieur Georges at present takes the breakfast. Is it that it would derange *monsieur* to talk with him while he takes the breakfast?"

"Not of the all!"

"Then have the amiability to enter."

And the new arrival was ushered toward the inner recesses. As the door swung open there was a glimpse of Georges, still in his yellow pajamas. There was a rush toward him.

"How about a photograph in your pajamas?"

"How about one in your boxing costume?"

"How about a short talk on the comparative merits of the American, English, French, and other systems of boxing as illustrated by your experience in your various fights?"

"How about a picture of you with your wife?"

Carpentier faced the group with a wild gesture. To an onlooker unversed in the intricacies of Gallic gesticulation it was fifty-fifty whether he was shadow-boxing or having a fit.

"I speak only French," he gasped. Then he fled once more into the inner regions, followed by the visitor, who felt no derangement at conversing with a man in the act of taking breakfast.

After that Carpentier did not emerge again. There was a noise of splashing water in an adjoining room. Was the champion taking a bath? Or was he drowning himself before another knock should come at the door or the telephone ring again?

The man who wanted Carpentier to tell about the comparative merits of the American, English, and French methods of *le boxe*, tho he had spent the whole night before framing questions for the champion in

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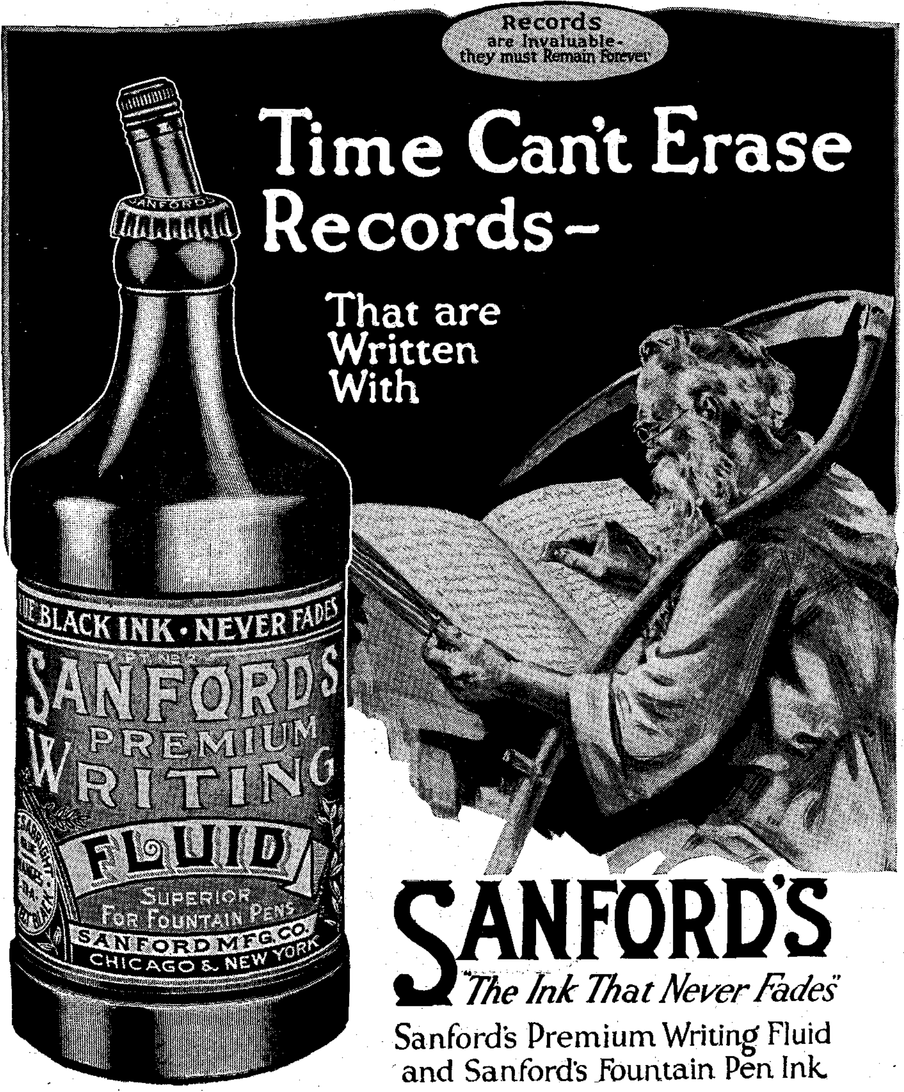

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

French and then going to sleep and forgetting them and waking up and framing them again, regretfully decided that the Carpentier suite was about as appropriate a place for a calm talk as a hot griddle. The excitement was altogether too nerve-racking. High velocity French curses were falling around altogether too close for comfort. The odor of violets was too strong. So he left the parlor—or rather boudoir—traversed the lobby—or, far better, foyer—and made for the elevator—beg pardon, *ascenseur*.

"After this," he mused, "Carpentier will find his fight with Dempsey comparatively restful."

WAYS AND MEANS OF "HITTING THE HAY" OUTDOORS

THE chief troubles of outdoor "hay-hitters" are caused by lack of comfort either from above or from below, we are told by Donald Hough, an experienced camper-out. Comfort from above, of course, depends upon protection from cold, wet, or insects, involving blankets, a tent, or other shelter. Comfort from below can be attained only by careful attention to the ground upon which the camper makes his bed. "It is not the hardness of the ground that causes the backache or the lame side," says Mr. Hough, "but the unevenness of it." An outdoors hitter of the hay may snuggle down in his blankets on the ground at night, feeling as comfortable as in bed, but if there are bumps or hollows where he is lying he will wake up stiff and lame all over. The twists caused by the uneven surface have cramped his muscles in unaccustomed positions. The camper must also see that there is enough under him if he would avoid sleeping cold. Blankets piled on top of him until his ribs crack will not suffice to keep him warm if there is nothing but the ground beneath. In an article in *Outing* (New York), Mr. Hough tells of some of his experiences in outdoor "hay-hitting," from which we quote:

> Beds made of deep moss, or of balsam or spruce boughs, are very comfortable, and are worth the time required to make them. Up in the north woods I once found some moss that lay perhaps eight inches deep. This moss could be easily rolled up, and I frequently used several layers of it for a bed—a bed which I hated to leave.
>
> The first thing to do in making a balsam or spruce bed is to gather branches from these trees only—not from pine-trees. Pine boughs make a thoroughly uncomfortable bed, unless each little clump of needles be cut off, which process would use up several trees and some hours' time.
>
> I have found the following two ways of making a balsam bed the most satisfactory: Choose small trees, using the smaller branches entire and stripping the larger ones so that the whole tree is cut into twigs from a foot and a half to two feet in length. To make a bed for you and your companion, the equivalent of about four ordinary Christmas-trees will do, altho more will make the bed more comfortable, of course.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

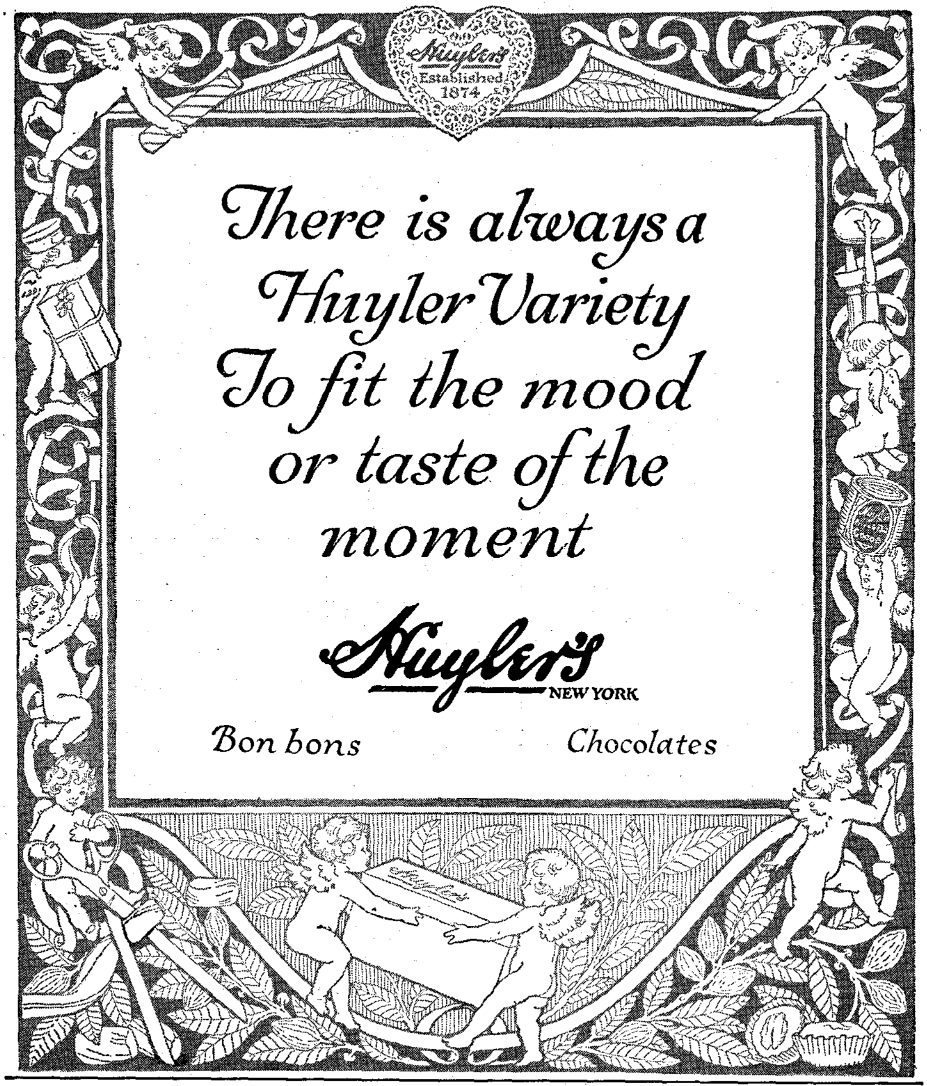
Commencing at the head, build toward the foot, standing the twigs on end or allowing them to lean a little toward the head. When finished you will have a miniature forest, in that all the twigs are pointing straight up, but they should be as closely packed as you can make them by pushing them firmly toward the head after every three feet or so of construction, much after the manner of packing the nap of woven rugs. This takes a large number of twigs.

When the blanket or sleeping-bag is laid over them, it bends them in a body toward the head; and the springiness of the stems, cushioned by the needles, is the reason why you go to sleep so quickly and feel so thoroughly rested the next morning.

If you are canoeing, and making one-night stands, the preceding method will require too much time, but you will always have time for the following: Strip a fairly large tree of its branches. Pile them in the doorway of the tent. Take the larger branches and arrange them so that the butts are along the outside of the bed, the branch laid so that the inside of the curve is downward. Then take all of the small twigs and stick them upright in this maze of branches, until you have used all the twigs. You probably will have used all of them by the time you get to the place where your knees will be. So fill in from there down with either some odd branches you may cut from near-by standing trees, or with your coat, your sweater, or something of the kind.

Mr. Hough says he has a private way of going to sleep when out camping that consists of rolling up in a blanket and then rolling along the ground until he finds a place where he can lie comfortably. Sometimes this process will take him out of camp, and he says he often awakes and finds himself on the edge of a swamp or river-bank. This method he does not recommend in a place infested with mosquitoes, and he gives the reason:

> One night I added an extra piece of mosquito-netting to my equipment and tried my rolling-up process in spite of the mosquito season. I took my bit of netting in one hand and commenced to roll. In due time I found my place. So I arranged the netting over my face and head so that it would cover but not touch me, and took a final roll to secure it in my blankets.
>
> For a while all was quiet. I could hear the pests buzzing around outside the netting. Pretty soon one got in. He bit me savagely on the cheek. My impulse was to slap him, but when I started to follow the impulse I realized that my arms were securely rolled inside my blanket. After a moment of torture the mosquito flew away drunkenly.
>
> After a while another got in. He buzzed around, first far, then near, then far again, then stopt. Then he buzzed again, around my ears, first far, then near—you know how a mosquito will buzz around. Now imagine having your hands tied.
>
> To make a long story short, in course of time I flung the blankets wildly aside and enjoyed the rite of murdering an unbidden guest who was making luncheon of my forehead. Those three were the only



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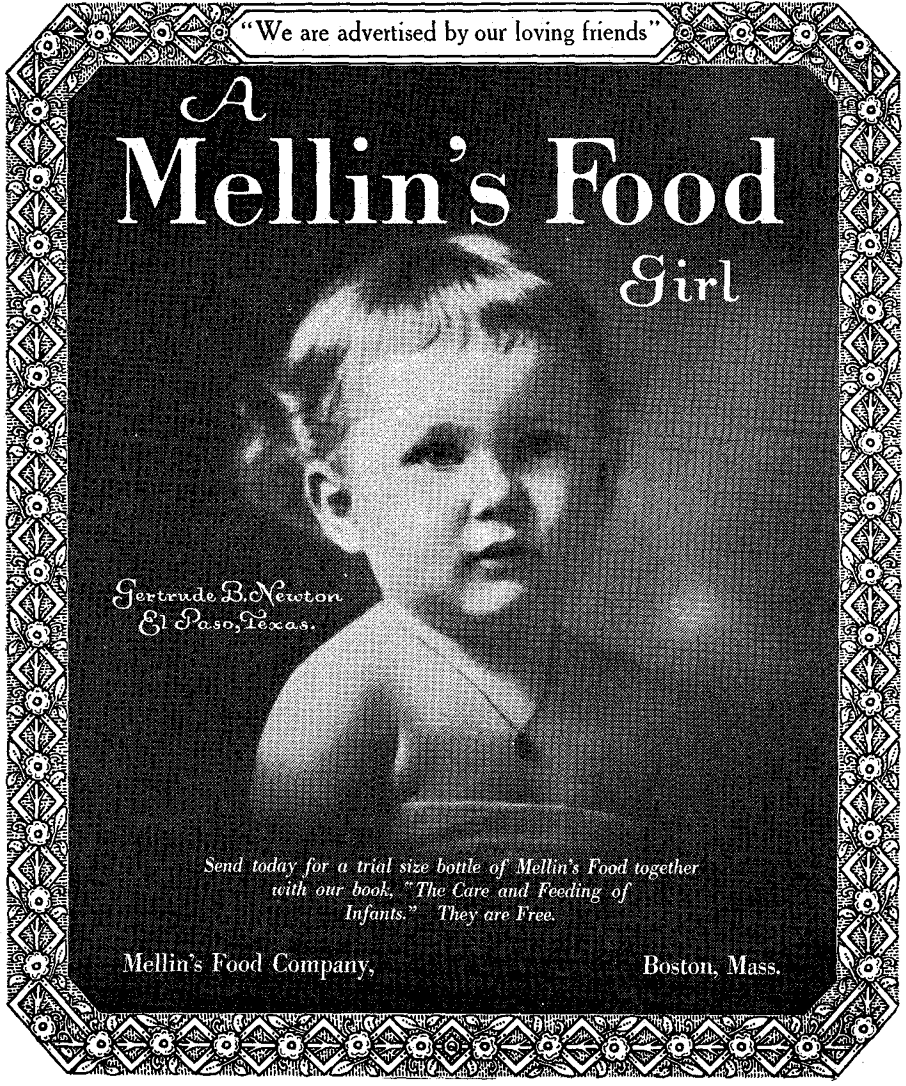

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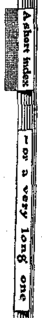
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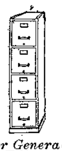
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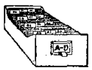
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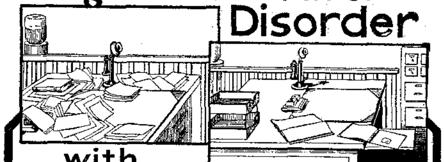

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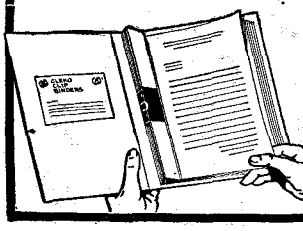

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

mosquitoes that got in, and ordinarily they would not have bothered me, but the sense of helplessness I experienced wrecked my nerves. I could find no way to roll up without including my arms in the roll. If I took my arms out subsequently, the netting wouldn't—to make a long story shorter still, I lighted my pipe and admired the glowing tints of dawn from the vantage-point of a near-by rock.

Sleeping-bags have been an old standby with outdoor hitters-of-the-hay for a long time. Mr. Hough uses the usual style of canvas sleeping-bag at each corner of the foot of which he has fastened a rope loop. He says:

When I want to use the bag I stake the foot down by means of the rope loops provided; then I fasten a rope between two trees, or across two forked sticks, so that it runs at right angles to the length of the bag, and a foot or so beyond the head. Over this rope I stretch the strip and secure it by long pieces of cord fastened to stakes; thus stretching the strip, or cover of the bag, tight, and making a sort of an A tent over my face.

I have slept through cloudbursts and all-night rains in this, and remained perfectly dry. Be sure, however, that your bag is made wide enough so that you can move inside it, and turn over, and move your arms, for the bag is pegged down, of course, and quite rigid.

I have always felt that unless one has slept outdoors without the protection of a tent, he has missed one of the real joys of camping out. I recall one night—or morning—in particular, last fall, when we were camping on the shore of a large northern Minnesota lake. It was late in October and the night air was cold. I awakened about sunrise, or a little before to the tune of a cold nose and one cold ear. At first all was quiet. Now and then I heard the whistle and rush of ducks passing over; I heard the laugh of a loon far out on the calm water.

The first intimation that I was not alone came in the shape of the sudden and explosive chatter of a red squirrel, not three feet from my head. I twisted around and looked at him. This caused a short but hasty retreat, and he took position on my pack and gave me Hail Columbia, jerking his tail for good measure, as all good red squirrels should. I turned from him just in time to prevent an ambitious field-mouse from obtaining shelter between my blankets. (I am not certain that I should have mentioned this, championing, as I am, the practise of sleeping out.) Foiled, he retired according to plan for the purpose of straigthening out his line, and regarded me mournfully from the dizzy heights of a near-by log.

I turned on my back and watched the sunlight touch the tops of the trees. Everything was quite awake now. Drab-colored birds hopped nervously among the lower branches; a partridge drummed not far back in the woods; a few large flocks of ducks—probably the first bluebills to come through, I concluded—flashed into view between the tops of the trees, their white breasts twinkling in the sunlight. The dry grass rustled behind me, and I spied chipmunks and little birds scratching on the ground—sounds which, the evening

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2 cups sugar, 1 cup water and half teaspoonful of Mapleine.

And for corn syrup flavoring or for flavoring the many cane syrups grocers sell, Mapleine is remarkable.

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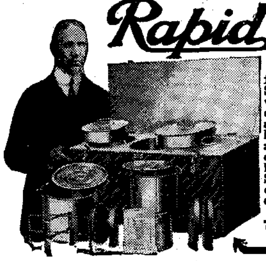

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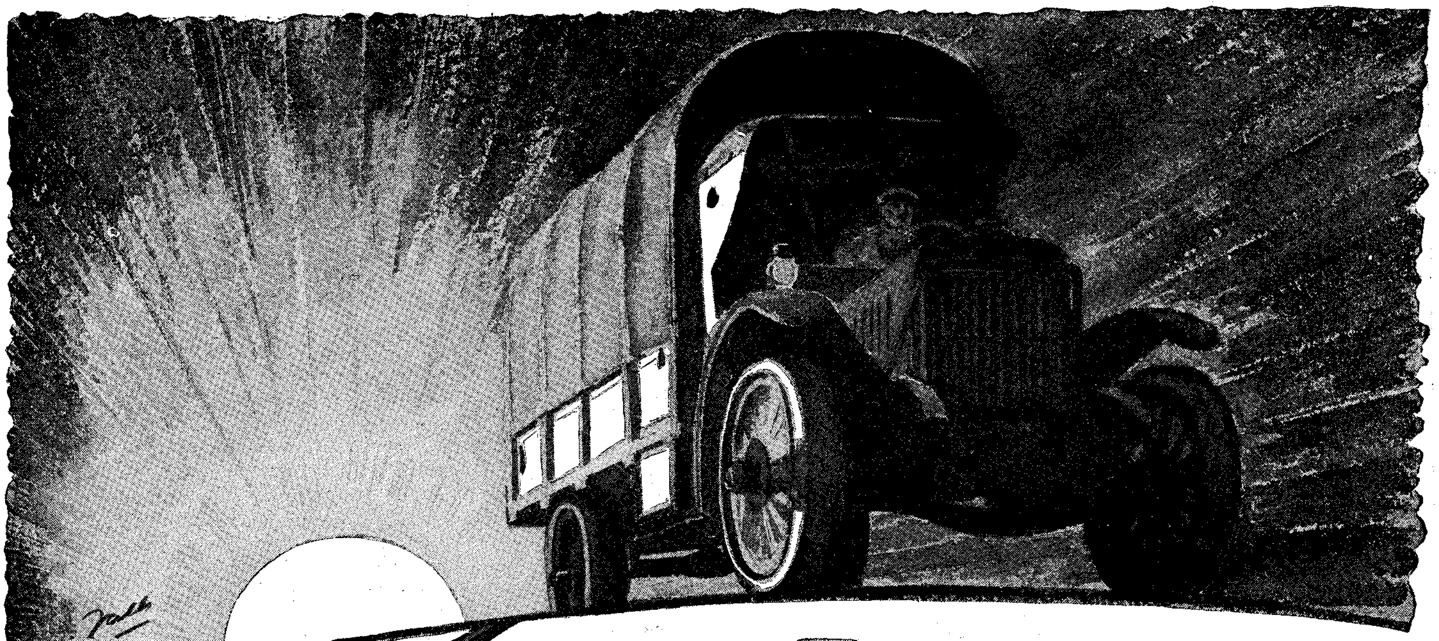

Magneto Ignition

© ITS DEPENDABLE

YOUR engine cannot be more reliable than its ignition system. The ignition system in turn cannot be more reliable than its source of current—the Magneto or the battery.

Consider this carefully.

Then remember that the Magneto is practically wear-proof. It outlasts the car. It requires no attention except occasional oiling. It is *reliability itself.*

Remember, too, that ignition-reliability depends on the system which conveys the current from its source to the plugs. In this respect, also, Magneto Ignition could hardly be more reliable; the current goes direct from the Magneto to the spark plugs, and cannot be diverted by short circuits, loose connections, or other troubles in battery, starting and lighting system, coil, horn, switch or other electrical equipment.

These are reasons why the Magneto insures reliability in cars, trucks, tractors, motor boats, motorcycles, farm engines, etc.—reasons why *you* should use Magneto Ignition.

Write for booklet "Why Magneto Ignition Makes A Good Engine Better"

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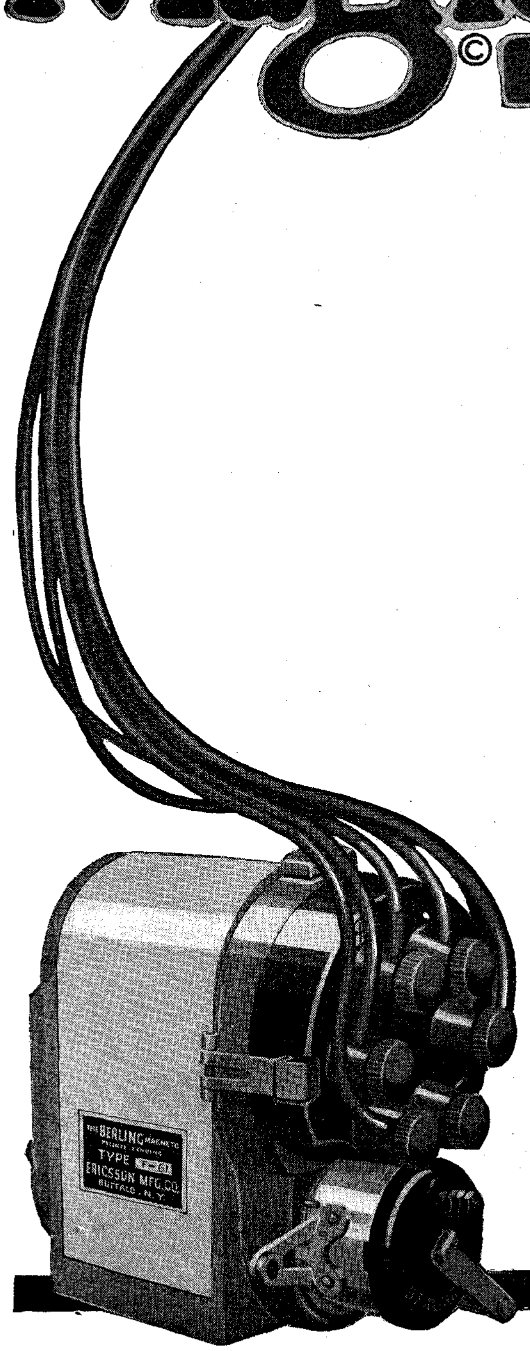
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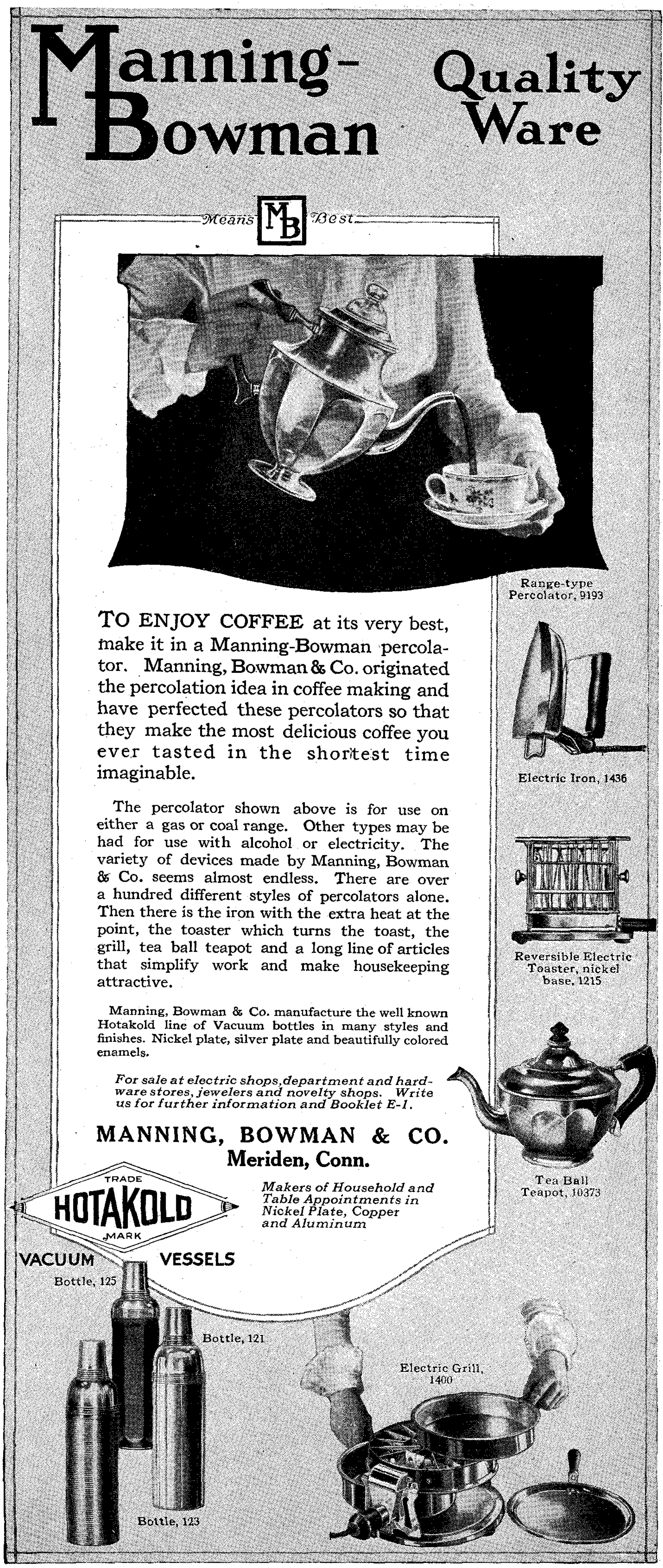

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The percolator shown above is for use on either a gas or coal range. Other types may be had for use with alcohol or electricity. The variety of devices made by Manning, Bowman & Co. seems almost endless. There are over a hundred different styles of percolators alone. Then there is the iron with the extra heat at the point, the toaster which turns the toast, the grill, tea ball teapot and a long line of articles that simplify work and make housekeeping attractive.

Manning, Bowman & Co. manufacture the well known Hotakold line of Vacuum bottles in many styles and finishes. Nickel plate, silver plate and beautifully colored enamels.

For sale at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers and novelty shops. Write us for further information and Booklet E-1.

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Meriden, Conn.

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VACUUM VESSELS

Range-type Percolator, 9193

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Tea Ball Teapot, 10373

Bottle, 125

Bottle, 121

Bottle, 123

Electric Grill, 1400

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

before, I had interpreted as bears, coyotes, skunks.

One bird—a funny little fellow of a gray-and-white color, who jerked his tail exactly as a red squirrel does—barely missed my nose in his flight and perched himself on the edge of the blankets, within a foot of my chin. He looked at me in wonder or fright—he might have laughed; I don't know—for a few seconds, then darted away as swiftly as he had come.

I raised myself on my elbow that I might better see the lake, and as I did so a partridge shattered the air about three paces from me. As I was recovering, another one, and a third, flew from the trees and disappeared. I heard others walking on the dead leaves, or clucking, much after the manner of a hen calling her chicks.

I reached under my blankets and drew out my pistol. After much careful searching with my eyes, I discovered a partridge about forty feet from me, standing motionless save for the nervous, inquisitive turning of his head. I took careful aim and fired, killing the partridge. As I leapt forth, clad thinly and in my bare feet, to get him, about a half dozen flew from the ground or trees near by. Thus I attained undying fame by killing a partridge before getting up in the morning, and we had fried partridge for breakfast. The flesh of this particular bird proved that he was old enough to know better.

SOME BAD GUESSES BY BASEBALL MANAGERS

TO err is human, and baseball managers suffer no less than others from this most common of human frailties. They have not the gift of prescience. If they did have, there would be no baseball, for the element of doubt and uncertainty is part of every real sport. The public judges the act of a baseball manager after its result, when it is easy for all the world to see whether he has committed an error of judgment or made a wise and skilful play. He can see then for himself. But before he must take chances. He must rely for his judgment on what appears. If a player after a proper try-out, fails to reach the desired form, the manager lets him go. If, under another manager and under different circumstances, that same player "makes good," and becomes one of the finds of the season, the first manager is discredited. He has committed an error of judgment. The public is unaware of the first circumstance, and its judgment, with only the result in mind, is unfair and biased. We learn something of the manager's point of view in an interview given by Fred Mitchell, manager of the Chicago Cubs, to a writer in *Baseball*. He tells us:

I once had in my employ a young pitcher. His name was Ruether. I let him go. Last year he proved a winner for Pat Moran, and in the opening game of the world's series he stood the White Sox on their heads. All last summer people would come to me with accounts of shut-out games pitched by this same Ruether. They would shake

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

their heads sadly and look at me with a sympathetic cast of countenance. They felt for me, poor dub that I was, to let such a player go. And I felt for myself, but what could I do? What can any manager do in such a case except to look as unconscious as possible?

When a manager has a likely young player and lets him go, and that player proves a winner for some one else, the public immediately jumps to the conclusion that the manager didn't know a good thing when he saw it. Once in a great while this is the case. There are young players much overrated, and we see them flivver every year. There are also players who don't make a good appearance at first sight, but later prove they have the goods. Still, I am convinced a big-league manager is seldom deceived about the actual ability of a player. He usually recognizes that ability, but he also recognizes the fact that the particular player in question needs more seasoning or for some reason isn't immediately available.

A man may be the best little wood-sawyer in the world, but if you can't persuade him to saw wood, what are his talents worth? Ruether was a rangy young fellow with a natural batting eye and a good pitching delivery. For a time I had high hopes of him, but he was like a lot of other young fellows, he hadn't settled down. It might take him six years or six months to settle down. A big-league manager has to get quick results. He can't wait forever for a young fellow, with ability to saw wood, to make up his mind to do a little sawing. For a time I used him at first base. He might have developed into a good first-base man, but in the big leagues a player has to get most of the preliminary experience elsewhere. A big-league club isn't a training-camp. The fact is Ruether tried to cover first, but he had so much to learn about the position that his hitting fell off.

Still I should probably have kept him on the squad as a future prospect if I hadn't had a chance to use him to advantage in a trade. I needed a good shortstop even more than I need a pitcher. Hollocher looked like a comer. I wanted to get him, but his owner wanted Ruether, so I made a dicker whereby I agreed to trade Ruether and a cash consideration for Hollocher. In order to do this, however, I had to get a waiver on Ruether. Cincinnati refused to waive, so they got him. I turned over the waiver price together with the cash consideration agreed upon and got Hollocher.

The army life, in my opinion, made Ruether. The strict discipline he got there was just what he needed. The club manager tries to enforce discipline, but he is a poor substitute for Uncle Sam. Ruether came back from the army in fine physical condition, with a clearer appreciation of discipline than he had ever had before, and a genuine interest in his work. That was all he ever needed, and, of course, he made good. But at that, when I reflect that I got Hollocher for him, I am not sorry that I made the trade. The Cubs are well supplied with pitchers. Alexander is the best right-hander in the League, and Vaughn is probably the best left-hander. Tyler is as near Vaughn's equal as anybody, and I have other good pitchers. A good pitcher is always in demand, but a star shortstop will be missed from a club quicker than any other player.

Young players are always a problem. I

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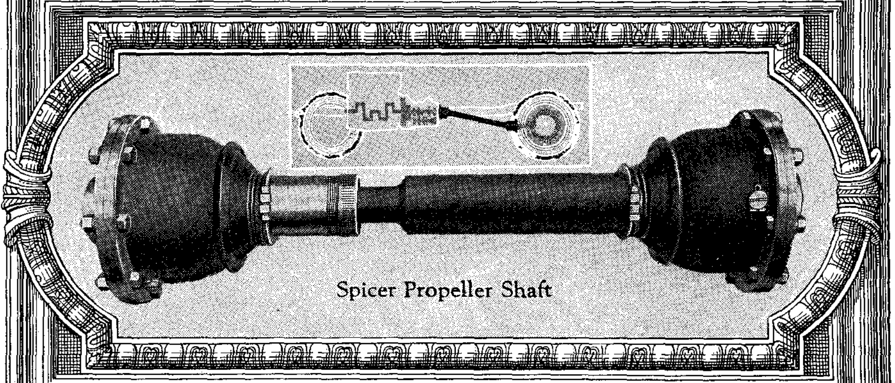

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The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, **BEWARE OF FRAUD.**

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

would say that the big-league manager has a chance to look over perhaps sixty players in the course of a season. Of these sixty about half a one is ready for big-league company. Maybe two or three have the goods, but need more seasoning. That's about the percentage.

Last year we were picked to win the pennant. So were the Red Sox. I suppose I feel about nine points better than Barrow feels, on the season's results. But how could anybody expect different results?

Alexander came back entirely off his stride. Toward the end of the season he was going as good as he ever did, but it was too late then. Tyler was on the retired list for a time, and so was Hollocher. The loss of Hollocher wrecked our infield, and he never did get back into his speedy stride of the previous season. Deal played a remarkable game, but Merkle began to show that nobody can last forever in the big act. Not that he hasn't a lot of good baseball in his system yet, but he is no longer as spry as he used to be. Herzog looked about as good as ever when we got him, and I have high hopes of Robertson, but, of course, he was in no condition to play when he joined us and will need a thorough working out in spring training. In my opinion, the club performed well to finish where it did.

Tho condemning freak balls used in pitching, Mitchell is in favor of the continued use of the spit ball, which he looks upon as a great aid and reliance for the young pitcher just breaking into the game and without experience. He would effect some reformation in the foul-strike rule, but regards effort in that direction as hopeless. He says:

I am interested in this proposed legislation against freak deliveries. I should like to see them all abolished except the spit ball, and I will admit there are reasons for giving the spit ball a black eye. It is an unsanitary kind of delivery and hard to hit, but you can figure out the general direction in which it will break, while there is no way in the world of doping an emery ball.

All last season the air was full of rumors about the shine ball. If you believed all you heard you would think every pitcher in the league was using the shine ball. Perhaps most of them did try it out a little. Pitchers like to experiment with freak deliveries in the effort to improve themselves. But most of the criticism centered on Eller of the Reds who is supposed to have perfected the noble art of shining the ball better than any one else.

Every pitcher would like to be able to rub the ball with Aladdin's magic ring to get it to shoot wherever he wanted it to go. The emery ball, which has developed into the shine ball, came as near doing this as any delivery I ever heard of. The emery ball was merely roughened on one side; the ball was then held in such a way that when it was thrown the resistance of the air to that roughened side being greater than on the other smooth side would make the ball take sudden shoots as it crossed the plate. The shine ball goes the old emery ball one better, by smoothing and polishing one side of the ball with paraffine or some similar substance. This makes one side of the baseball smoother than the other and causes it to perform about the same kind of

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

stunts as the emery ball. Then if you actually roughen the opposite side you have the maximum of queer movements in a whirling baseball.

The emery ball has been abolished by league authority, but prohibiting a ball and enforcing the prohibition are two different things. A baseball is always likely to be more or less roughened after it has been in play a few minutes, and an umpire can not be absolutely certain that the roughness was not acquired in a legitimate way. Still the only way to enforce a law is to enforce it, and, in my opinion, a determined effort should be made to break up this practise which has crept into the league, as it is very destructive to batting and foreign to the whole spirit of baseball.

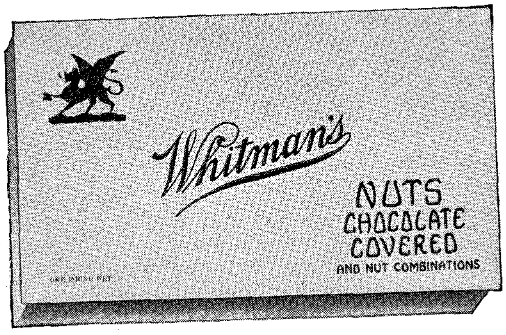
The spit ball, to my mind, is not in the same class with the emery ball, shine ball, mud ball, and all the other varieties of illegal ball. Reformers can carry a perfectly sound measure too far. The spit ball is a valuable thing for the young pitcher just breaking into the big leagues. Most of these youngsters have a good fast ball. In fact, I would say that a youngster needs considerable speed to make much of an impression on anybody. Wise old pitchers can get by on slow balls and experience, but the youngster hasn't the experience.

In nine cases out of ten the pitcher with a good fast ball hasn't an equally good curve ball, and *vice versa*, but the pitcher with speed can not get by on speed alone unless he is Walter Johnson, and there are not many Walter Johnsons hanging around looking for jobs.

So he falls back, quite logically, on the spit ball. The spitter is just what he needs. It is fully as good as a curve, if not better, and it is thrown with great speed, so the young fellow practises with the spitter until he can control it pretty well. Then he mixes up fast ones and spitters and can get by against most batters. Take the spit ball away from him, however, and he would be robbed of half his ability. Abolish the spit ball, and a lot of pitchers who are getting by in the big leagues would no longer do. I like to see hitting myself, and think it should be encouraged, but I wouldn't like to see the whole pitching structure of the National League demoralized, and that's what would happen, in my opinion, if you suddenly abolished the spit ball.

Personally I like to see agitation over something new in baseball once in a while. For a time I used up a lot of breath trying to get some action on the foul-strike rule. This rule is a mistake, in my opinion. The batter who lofts a high fly that some fielder can get is immediately retired, provided the ball is caught, and in the meantime he has to stand like a dummy at the plate, and is absolutely helpless to protect himself. That is the feature of the case I object to, for I consider it unfair. The batter who grounds out to the pitcher or lofts a fly to the outfielder can run out the hit anyway. The infielder often fumbles the ball, the outfielder sometimes drops it, and the runner is safe, but the batter who has hit a foul fly is not a base runner and has to stand idly at the plate and watch opposing players sprint for a chance to put him out. A baseball game is a contest, and the contest ought to continue from start to finish through every play. It does everywhere else but in this one case.

I used to be quite ambitious and enthusiastic in arguing against the foul-strike



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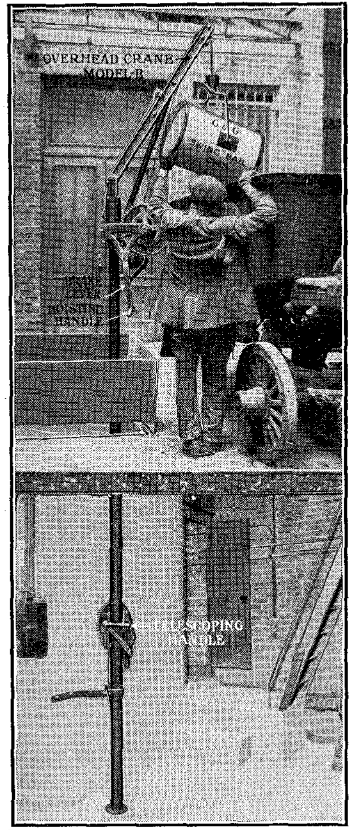

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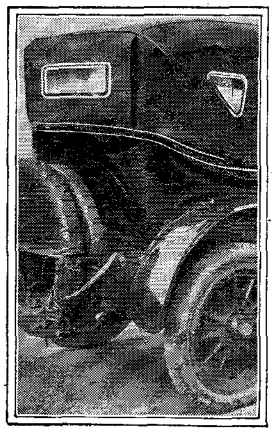

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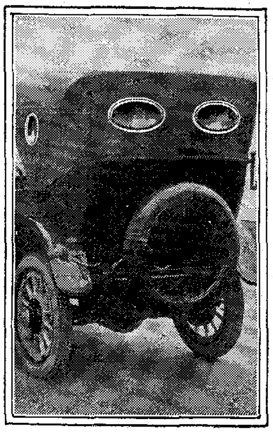
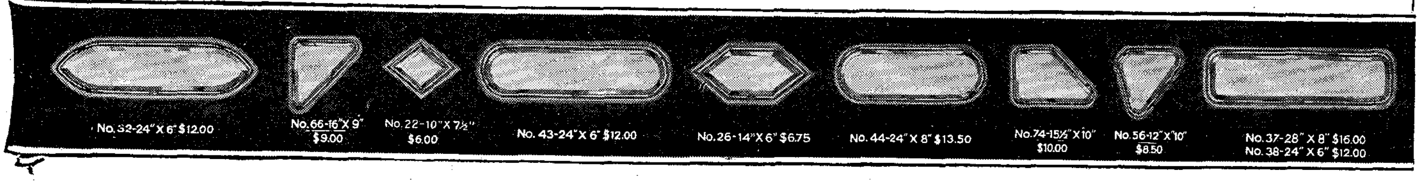


IT is because Johnston Curtain Windows afford lasting good looks and the utmost in clear vision, utility and permanence that the well-known cars listed above use them as regular equipment. Are not the windows which are preferred by the makers of the foremost American automobiles the ones that you want on *your* car?

There are more than a million, five hundred thousand Johnston Curtain Windows in use.



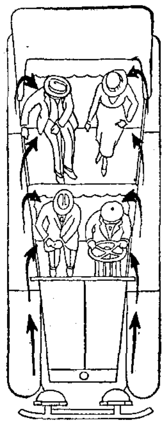
Johnston Curtain Windows are *guaranteed* to give absolute satisfaction under all conditions, and will not break, rattle, leak, sag, rust or pull out.

Being suspended from the top bow, independently of the curtain and its lining, they cannot sag and wrinkle the curtain.

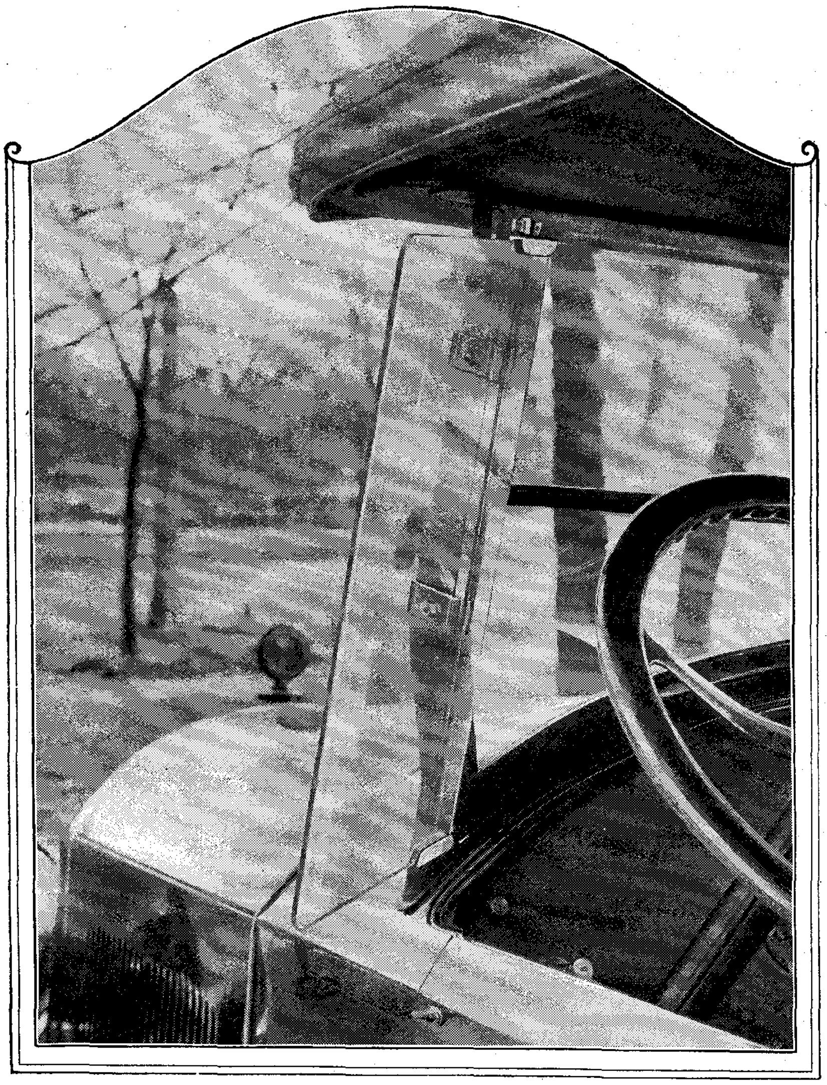
Two frames are used in Johnston construction, one of wood, one of metal. The glass is cushioned on all sides, an absolutely necessary element of permanency in window construction.

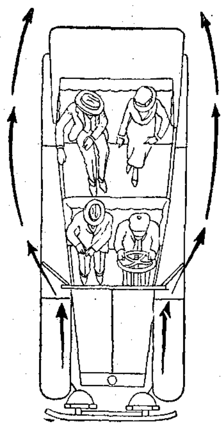
High grade, reputable trimmers everywhere install Johnston Curtain Windows. Make sure the ones you buy have the Johnston trade mark cast in the metal rim.

WM. R. JOHNSTON MFG. CO.
361 East Ohio Street, CHICAGO



Showing air currents when wings are not used



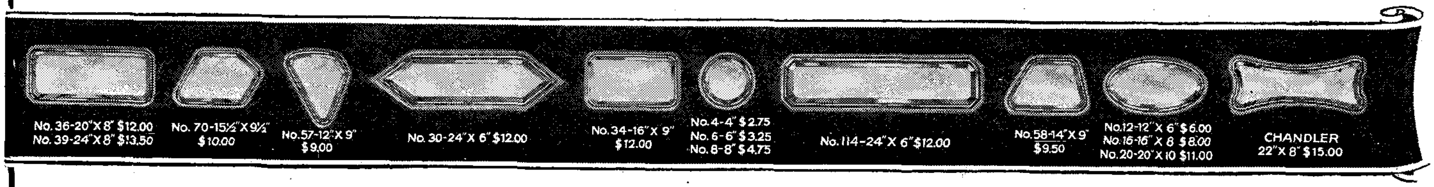


Showing how wings deflect wind, rain and dust

Another Johnston Product

JOHNSTON CLEAR VISION WINDSHIELD WINGS add style and driving comfort to any car. They deflect wind, rain and dust. Easily attached in a few minutes by any car owner. Instantly adjustable with one hand to any position while driving. Can be turned to induce cool air in hot weather. Clear vision always. Sturdy, noiseless, permanent. Do not interfere with the operation of rear sight mirror, spot light or side curtains. Sold by live dealers and jobbers everywhere.

Price $25 per pair. Order direct from us if your dealer cannot supply you, or send for descriptive circular.


No. 36-20"X 8" $12.00
No. 39-24"X 8" $13.50
No. 70-15½"X 9½" $10.00
No. 57-12"X 9" $9.00
No. 30-24"X 6" $12.00
No. 34-16"X 9" $12.00
No. 4-4" $2.75
No. 6-6" $3.25
No. 8-8" $4.75
No. 114-24"X 6" $12.00
No. 58-14"X 9" $9.50
No. 12-12"X 6" $6.00
No. 16-16"X 8 $8.00
No. 20-20"X 10 $11.00
CHANDLER
22"X 8" $15.00

JOHNSTON CURTAIN WINDOWS

Send for Window Booklet
"ON THE INSIDE LOOKING OUT"
It tells the whole story

JOHNSTON
PATENTED
Look for this Trade Mark

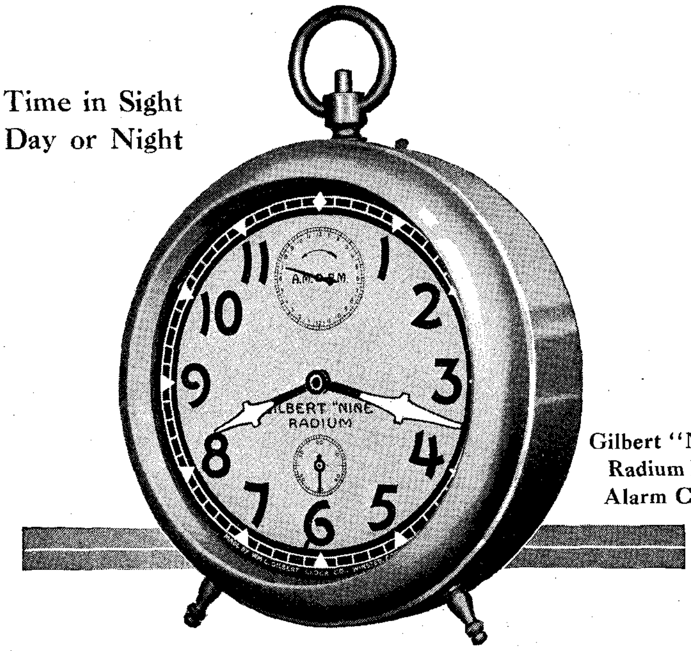
Send for Circular on
JOHNSTON CLEAR VISION
WINDSHIELD WINGS

GILBERT
Radium Clocks

Do you know there are 3,285 hours in the year when you need artificial light to find out what time it is—that is, unless you own one of these Gilbert Radium Clocks. Their radium treated hands and markings give you the time in those dark hours as distinctly as sunlight does in daytime.

In boudoir, den, bedroom and sick-room, a Gilbert Radium is no longer a mere convenience but a necessity. So say all those who own one.

Time in Sight
Day or Night



Gilbert "Nine"
Radium Dial
Alarm Clock

William L. Gilbert Clock Company
Makers of Good Clocks since 1807
Winsted Dept. L. D. Connecticut

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

rule, but I have grown older and wiser. I discovered it is quite a man-sized job to make over baseball from top to bottom. I am not cut out for a reformer, and besides it takes all my time to handle the Cubs. But I still think my proposed revision of the foul-strike rule was a good thing.

SHAW CALLED A "COLOSSAL JOKE" AS A PRIZE-FIGHT REPORTER

HEROD is out-Heroded; Shaw the universal critic is criticized off his pedestal; George Bernard the jester is stuck with his own shaft; he is made a butt of, a "goat," and all because he reported, or, perhaps it were better to say, attempted to report, the Carpentier-Beckett prize-fight. Shaw, after a self-confessed absence of thirty-five years from the ringside, consented to "cover" the story. It took him more than seven thousand words to cover it; his entertaining remarks flowed through many valuable columns. Now comes P. A. Vaile, a well-known sportsman and sports writer, and testifies that Shaw knows as much about the noble art of self-defense as a Patagonian knows about a *thé dansant*. For instance, George Bernard Shaw, reporter, noticed that Carpentier fought from the balls of his feet, which he regarded as a "phenomenon." And the blow that did the job found a mysterious spot in all our jaws, "a spot seldom found by the fist." Evidently Shaw was not brought up in a neighborhood frequented by other little boys, remarks his critic, or he might have learned early in life that this particular spot is very, very often found. And to think that Bernard thought that a prize-fighter who wants to rinse out his mouth between rounds shows by that desire he is nervous! The report of the fight is called characteristically Shavian in its impudence and its assumption that he alone in the vast crowd could appreciate and describe this encounter. But let Mr. Vaile proceed, in *Reedy's Mirror*, with his brave exposé of Shavian weaknesses:

Shaw, as a reporter, is absolutely the best joke he ever perpetrated, but this time he struck something that even his impudence can not "get away with." Bear in mind that he confesses that he has not seen a fight for thirty-five years, and that there have been a few changes, even in boxing, in that time.

Quite early in his "story" he says, describing the crowd: "But the prevalent impression is the usual one of a majority of men who have sacrificed a month's wages to be present, and hope to retrieve it by bets on the result."

Can any one tell me how the stolid Englishman expresses so clearly such diverse and contrary emotions and how Reporter Shaw knows that it is "the usual one" when the last fight he saw was thirty-five years ago?

It is, however, when Shaw begins to deal with the real business of the evening that we get our money's worth. We read that

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Beckett has "a thickish neck, too short to take his head far out of harm's way."

It must be kept in mind that Reporter Shaw learned all he knows—or imagines—of boxing thirty-five years ago, and possibly "the head-wave" was in vogue at that time. I can not call to mind that Jeffries ever exprest his envy of the giraffe for its most prominent physical attribute; nor have I noticed particularly that the most noted bruisers were remarkable for their swanlike development in any way.

But Reporter Shaw has made an astounding discovery. He has actually found out that Carpentier moves on the balls of his feet. I can imagine the terror that this announcement will carry into the camp of Jack Dempsey. This mysterious and fiendish innovation could only emanate from the brain of a man quite unused to the higher art of getting all one's spring from those marvels of resiliency, the heels, carefully planted by nature at the end of the straight column absolutely where there's "nothin' doin'." Surely this must be an uncanny combination of boxing and *la savate*, the French method of attack by using the feet. Since Reporter Shaw made this wonderful discovery it has been rumored that Jack Dempsey has given up shadow boxing off his heels, and seems to look with favor on the novel idea of using the front part of his foot.

Having discovered that Carpentier fought from his toes instead of his heels, Shaw was moved to exclaim that he must have been taught by a lady. He recalled that Mrs. Diana Watts, an athlete who reproduced with her own person the pose and action of the discobolus and the archer in the famous Heracles pediment in the British Museum, had learned something of the art of balancing, and so, Shaw reasoned, Carpentier must have gained his technique from her. And Shaw is a philosopher as well as a reporter. This trick of the Frenchman arouses Mr. Vaile to say:

I pause for a moment to ask any fair-minded reader if this kind of thing should be encouraged in America. Should a great sporting nation like this encourage a Frenchman who defies all the canons of the game by hitting from his toes instead of his heels? Rather should we not use our best endeavors to have this new and subtle deviltry of the astute Frenchman barred forever, so that the much more graceful, speedy, and effective method of moving round on one's heels may be retained?

Of course this is merely pathetic, but there's more to follow. The great reporter meanders on: "This really very remarkable and gymnastically important phenomenon has been overlooked, partly because it has not been understood, but partly also because the change in Carpentier's face when he sets to work is so startling that the spectators can see nothing else."

I would hate to seem disrespectful to the great reporter, but this thing that he calls "a phenomenon" was of the common technique of boxing that was punched into every novice who came into the gymnasium twenty-five years ago. It is the same to-day and it will be the same 2,500 years hence, unless the shape of man undergoes a much speedier change in the future than it has in the past.

Teeth Grow Dingy

Because You Leave a Film

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Teeth Are Ruined by It

This is why the daily brushing so often fails to save the teeth.

The cause of most tooth troubles is a slimy film. You can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Ordinary brushing methods do not end it. So, month after month, the film remains and may do a ceaseless damage.

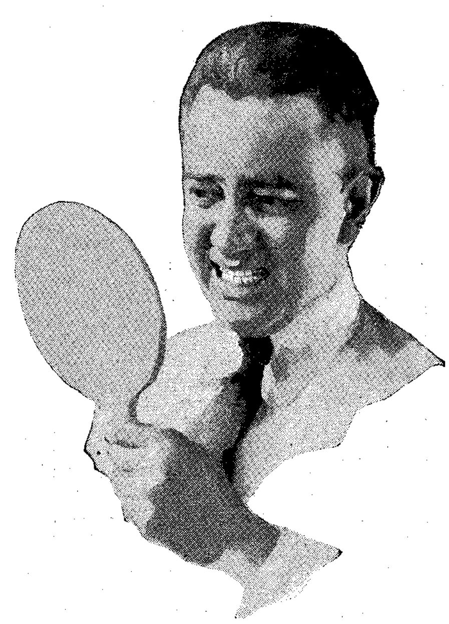
That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea—a common and serious trouble.

Now a Way to Combat It

These facts have been known for years, but dental science found no way to effectively combat film. Now that way is found. Able authorities have proved it by careful tests. Leading dentists all over America are urging its adoption. And millions of teeth are now cleaned daily as they never were before.

The method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to spread the facts, a 10-Day Tube is being sent to everyone who asks.



Based on Active Pepsin

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

The way seems simple, but for long it seemed impossible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. Now science has discovered a harmless activating method. And now active pepsin is embodied in an ideal tooth paste, modern in every way.

The results are quick and apparent. One sees at once that Pepsodent means whiter, safer teeth. Make this ten-day test in your own home, in justice to yourself.

Pepsodent REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant now advised for daily use by leading dentists. Druggists everywhere are supplied with large tubes.

See What Ten Days Will Do

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Then note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. Compare your teeth in ten days with your teeth today. Then decide for yourself what is best. Cut out the coupon now.

Ten-Day Tube Free (349)

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 281, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

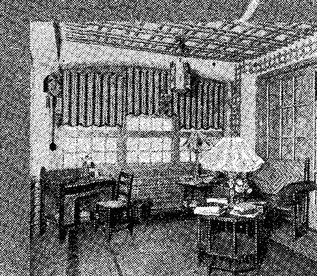
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name..

Address..

Only one tube to a family.

Beautiful



Birch

DOUBT—
NO DOUBT

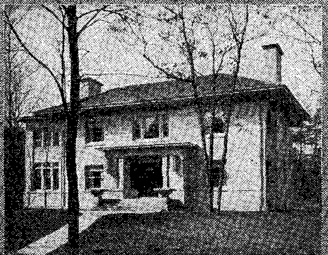
Are you in doubt as to *what wood* to select for your interior woodwork, doors, furniture? Many people who feel quite sure of their judgment when choosing most things are yet in doubt about woodwork.

Beauty comes first and is apparent to the eye. But how about strength, hardness, durability? What variety of finishes is possible? What about discoloration of enamels? Definite knowledge is your need!

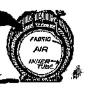
birch, one of the most beautiful of all hardwoods, has so valuable an array of good investment qualities that we have put them in a handsome book—for *you.* Shall we send it?

The Birch Manufacturers
212 F. R. A. Bldg., Oshkosh, Wis.

Beautiful birch



INSYDE TYRES
--genuine inner armor for auto tires. Double mileage; prevent punctures and blowouts. Agents wanted.
American Accessories Co. Dept. 316 Cincinnati, Ohio



"Highlands of Ontario"

Hay fever unknown. One thousand to two thousand feet above the sea. Modern hotels in Algonquin Park, Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays, Kawartha Lakes and Timagami. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf, etc. Write for free illustrated literature.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

C. G. ORTTENBURGER, Desk "R"
907 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
A. B. CHOWN, Desk "R"
1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Shaw in another place tells us that "the blow found that mysterious spot that is in all our jaws and that is so seldom found by the fist." Wonderful! But we must remember that the Great Reporter says, "Such are the impressions of one who has not for thirty-five years past dreamed of attending a boxing exhibition." Those who know anything about fighting know that the "mysterious" spot is not so "seldom" touched up. In Whitechapel, London, at old Wonderland, there were fourteen knockouts in one night. It was a tournament, but it shows, to those that need it, that "the point" is not a hidden mystery or hard to get at.

In everything he says the Great Reporter shows his lack of familiarity with the ring and its ways. This, for instance, is too funny to pass. Speaking of Carpentier, Shaw says: "He was as unaffected in his delight as he had been in his nervousness before 'Time' was called, when he had asked his bottle-holder for a mouthful of water and thereby confessed to a dry mouth."

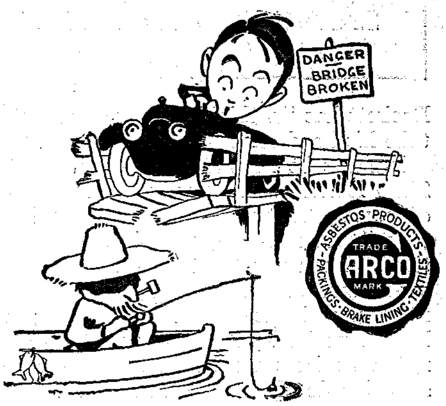
Of course the Great Reporter may be right and the bottle habit may mean nervousness, but if it does, practically every man that goes into a fight has it and does not mind advertising it to his opponent, for they all rinse their mouths out before starting. It is one of the commonest sights in boxing exhibitions, but of course one does not expect one who has been away from the game, if he ever was at it, which is very doubtful, for thirty-five years, to know what every cub reporter knows as well as his alphabet.

It does, however, seem rather a shame that men like Shaw and Arnold Bennett should sink to the level of reporters of prize-fights without the excuse that they can do it better than the reporters. If they could one might forgive them for interfering with the fifteen-dollar-a-week boy, altho in Shaw's case it does not look like either good socialism or common decency to do it, for he is taking the bread out of the mouth of some lad who wants it more than he does; who also probably, unlike Shaw and Bennett, knows enough of the English language to avoid the common error of writing "now that the war is over," when "that" is merely an unsightly excrescence.

Shaw almost seems anxious to make his utter ignorance of the game apparent. Speaking of Carpentier, he says that "he has a dangerous habit of leading off from his toes without stepping in, with the certainty of falling heavily on his nose if his adversary takes in the situation and gets out of the way in time." . . . Evidently the Great Reporter thinks that shadow boxing and ground tumbling are synonymous terms.

This is sad, but is it any wonder that I say that I admire Shaw's impudence? My admiration does not, however, extend to his rapacity, or to the folly of editors who pay for this stuff when they have ordinary reporters idle.

Soldiers Unafraid.—Corporal Johnson's squad was advancing under a hail of machine-gun bullets, with shrapnel and high explosive bursting all around. "Hey, there, Sam," called one of the dough-boys to his neighbor, "scare me, will you; I've got the hiccups."—*The American Legion Weekly.*


DANGER BRIDGE BROKEN
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS · PACKINGS · BRAKE LINING · TEXTILES
TRADE GARCO MARK

Cuts Short Many Long Journeys

Whether your car is a Jitney or a Jumbo-Joyce, it's all the same to Garco. The quick stop is just as certain. All 'round satisfaction just as sure.

There's a width, thickness and texture of Garco Brake Lining to fit every popular make of car.

And each size is tough, wear-resisting and has a grip that holds.

The more exacting shops and stores sell Garco.

General Asbestos & Rubber Co.
Charleston, S. C.
NEW YORK CHICAGO PITTSBURGH

GARCO
ASBESTOS
BRAKE LINING

PATENT-SENSE
SIXTH EDITION
"The Book for Inventors & Mfrs."
By Return Mail FREE. Write
LACEY & LACEY, Dept. R, Washington, D.C.

Did the Tanks Win the War?

Do you know what the tanks did in the war? Read of their daring exploits in "no man's land"; how they smashed the Hindenburg Line; how the men "inside" thought and felt; how "Jerry" liked them;—and scores of thrilling adventures forcefully and effectively told in

"TANK TALES"
By "TANK MAJOR" and ERIC WOOD

An intimate picture of life in the British Tank Corps disclosing important facts in the development of this new weapon in modern warfare, and describing very humanly the life and activities among the men in this branch of service. A delightful book for dreary nights, and one you will enjoy dipping into again and again.

12mo, cloth, $1.25 net; by mail $1.37

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

YOU CAN BE A Good Talker

You can train yourself to be a winning conversationalist, a successful sales talker, a good story teller, a pleasing public speaker, if you will learn the cardinal principles of speaking. They are presented simply and clearly in

TALKS ON TALKING

By Grenville Kleiser. 19 chapters explaining every angle of the art of talking, with the help of which you can develop the ability to *talk to win.* "Men and women who wish to be entertaining and effective conversationalists and public speakers will find helpful instruction in 'Talks on Talking,'" says the *N. Y. Times.*

Cloth bound; 75 cents net; by mail, 83 cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

USN DECK PAINT

FOR over twenty years, with one exception when a cheaper paint was tried and found wanting, U.S.N. Deck Paint has been used on the mammoth porches of the famous Hotel Wentworth at Portsmouth, N. H. You, too, can secure beauty plus durability by using this paint in your home.

THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.
Boston Cleveland New York

DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT

The Story of an Antiseptic Shaving Cream

EPIDEMICS of contagious disease costing thousands of lives have taught every one of us the importance of disinfection.

Today in thousands of homes Lysol Disinfectant is being depended upon to prevent an attack of contagious disease.

Germ life exists everywhere—in bathrooms as well as elsewhere. And, as you know, the shaving appliances are usually kept in the bathroom.

And so, for us, the preparation of an antiseptic shaving cream was but a logical step toward health protection.

To an unusually good shaving cream formula which we owned was added the proper proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant. The result was a shaving cream containing the antiseptic properties of Lysol Disinfectant—qualities possessed by no other shaving cream.

Like thousands of other men, you will like Lysol Shaving Cream. It is smooth and creamy, lathers readily, softens the beard quickly, and prepares the skin for a clean, comfortable shave.

And in addition, Lysol Shaving Cream renders the razor blade, strop, brush, cup, and hands aseptically clean. Cleanses the frequent small cuts immediately.

So, just as the regular use of Lysol Disinfectant protects your family from attacks of contagious disease, in the same way will the daily use of Lysol Shaving Cream protect the health of your skin.

Lysol Shaving Cream, Lysol Disinfectant, and Lysol Toilet Soap are sold by druggists everywhere.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink
New York
Inc.

Makers of Pebeco Tooth Paste

120 William Street New York

Canadian Agents
MacLean & Wood
18 Toronto St., Toronto

Lysol
SHAVING CREAM
Lehn & Fink

Lysol
An Ideal Antiseptic and Disinfectant
Lysol
CENTS
LEHN & FINK
NEW YORK
LEHN & FINK 120 William St

Lysol

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Shaving Cream

SAMPLES FREE

A free sample of Lysol Shaving Cream will be mailed to anyone asking for it. Try it at home or when traveling—you will like it and want the full-sized tube. Sample of Lysol Toilet Soap will be enclosed. Merely fill out coupon, clip and mail, or send a post-card.

Lysol Disinfectant, in Bottles
25c, 50c and $1.00

Kills disease germs that menace your health. Prevents germ life from breeding and spreading contagion. A 50c bottle added to water makes 5 gallons of powerful disinfectant; a 25c bottle makes 2 gallons. Sold by all druggists. Use Lysol Disinfectant regularly.

Lysol Toilet Soap
25c a Cake

Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to protect the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing, healing, and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream
in Tubes

Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to render the razor, strop, cup and brush aseptically clean, guard the tiny cuts from infection, and give an antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

LEHN & FINK, Inc.
120 William Street
New York City

Please send me FREE SAMPLES of LYSOL SHAVING CREAM and LYSOL TOILET SOAP.

Name..

Street..

Town & State......................................

Gangway, Admiral!

Here's at least one "naval award" that you won't take exception to. This sailor never lost his ship—or the brush a bristle!

Macon, Mississippi,
November 27th, 1919.
THE RUBBERSET COMPANY,
Newark, N. J.
Gentlemen:

I have been reading the advertisements that have been appearing from time to time in the magazines about Rubberset Shaving Brushes, and from these one would believe that all of the Rubberset Brushes were in the Army. This, however, is an error, as I know of at least one that was in the Navy, and I am enclosing it to you under separate cover.

This brush enlisted in the Navy with me at New Orleans and some months later was discharged with me at New York, after seeing some very strenuous service. Not only was it used every day in hot, cold and salt water for the service for which it was intended, but was lost overboard and remained under water for a week, has been through two sterilizing machines, been slept on and with, and bitten by tropical mosquitoes—which accounts for the dent in the handle—this in itself shows that it is some brush, or there would have been a hole clear through.

Without going into further details, I will say that this brush has had a very hard time of it, and now that we are both out of the service, I am going to retire it and buy myself another Rubberset as the old one has earned a well deserved rest.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) T. W. CRIGLER, Jr.

This is No. 15 of a series of advertisements NOT WRITTEN BY OUR AD MAN

© 1920 Rubber & Celluloid Products Co.

RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK
LATHER HAIR TOOTH BRUSHES PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORS

ALCOHOL is one of the best-known solvents, but it contributes nothing to the flavor of an essence or extract. Besides this, it is so volatile that it "bakes out" at a low temperature, and in so doing carries with it the odoriferous principles it may be holding in solution. When this occurs it weakens the product. D. Rollin Barnes in a press bulletin sent out by the Industrial Research Laboratories (Chicago,) tells us that alcohol in a flavoring extract has absolutely no value except to dissolve the flavors so that they will mix with the food. He thinks that the National Prohibition Law will have a tendency to discourage the use of alcoholic extracts. One or two States have already passed laws prohibiting their manufacture; others will possibly follow. He goes on:

"The above facts led me to do considerable research work and experimenting to produce non-alcoholic flavoring-extracts, with the result that the problem has been solved. If legislation should become so severe that the manufacture of alcoholic flavoring extracts becomes prohibitive, there are three forms in which flavoring extracts could still be placed on the market—namely, paste, emulsion, and in liquid form.

"The first mentioned have already been tried . . . and considerable money has been made from their sale. Some of the advantages claimed are freedom from spilling, evaporation, and breakage. The second, an emulsion made with the aid of vegetable gums, usually about double the standard strength. The third or liquid form is that with which the public is now familiar. This, I believe, would be the most popular, as appearance and directions are the same as with the flavoring-extracts to which we are now accustomed, and there need be no costly campaign of education.

"Mr. R. O. Brooks, of New York City (formerly State Chemist, New Jersey and Pennsylvania), some time ago in an article on this subject in *The American Journal of Pharmacy* said: 'When citrus extracts were made by actually extracting the oil from the peels, alcohol seemed the natural extracting agent, but now all the essential oils are obtained in another industry and about the only extracting done by the present-day "flavoring-extract" maker is the preparation of vanilla extract. Now, I will agree that alcohol is perhaps the best extracting agent for vanilla beans. I can not agree, however, that because we extract the flavoring constituents with alcohol, we must deliver them to the housewife dissolved in alcohol. Nor is it necessary to deliver the citral of lemon and orange oils in an alcoholic medium, and, of course, every one knows that the terpenes should be kept out of food flavors and restricted to furniture polishes, etc.'

"Mr. Brooks's experiments were with a sugar sirup, mixing it either with a gum, or without, and then using an emulsifying machine. . . . The flavors made without any gum showed no separation on long standing. They were run twice through the machine (which has a speed of ten thousand revolutions per minute), and are

Through the Ages with Father Time
DANCE OF THE HOURS

PAINTED FOR FATHER TIME BY HUGH RANKIN

To ancient Greece, Time was a living, breathing personality. The Dance of the Hours was a vivid symbol of its flight.

The Hour-Glass of the Greeks had its limitations as a time-meter. Yet old-world churches still use it for checking the length of sermons.

* * *

Cave-man's grass rope—Babylonian Sun-Dial—Grecian Hour-Glass!

Crude devices all, but *milestones*—

—marking the flight of Time down through the ages to the marvelous meters of our day—

Elgin Watches

Elgin
$35
Bracelet Watch

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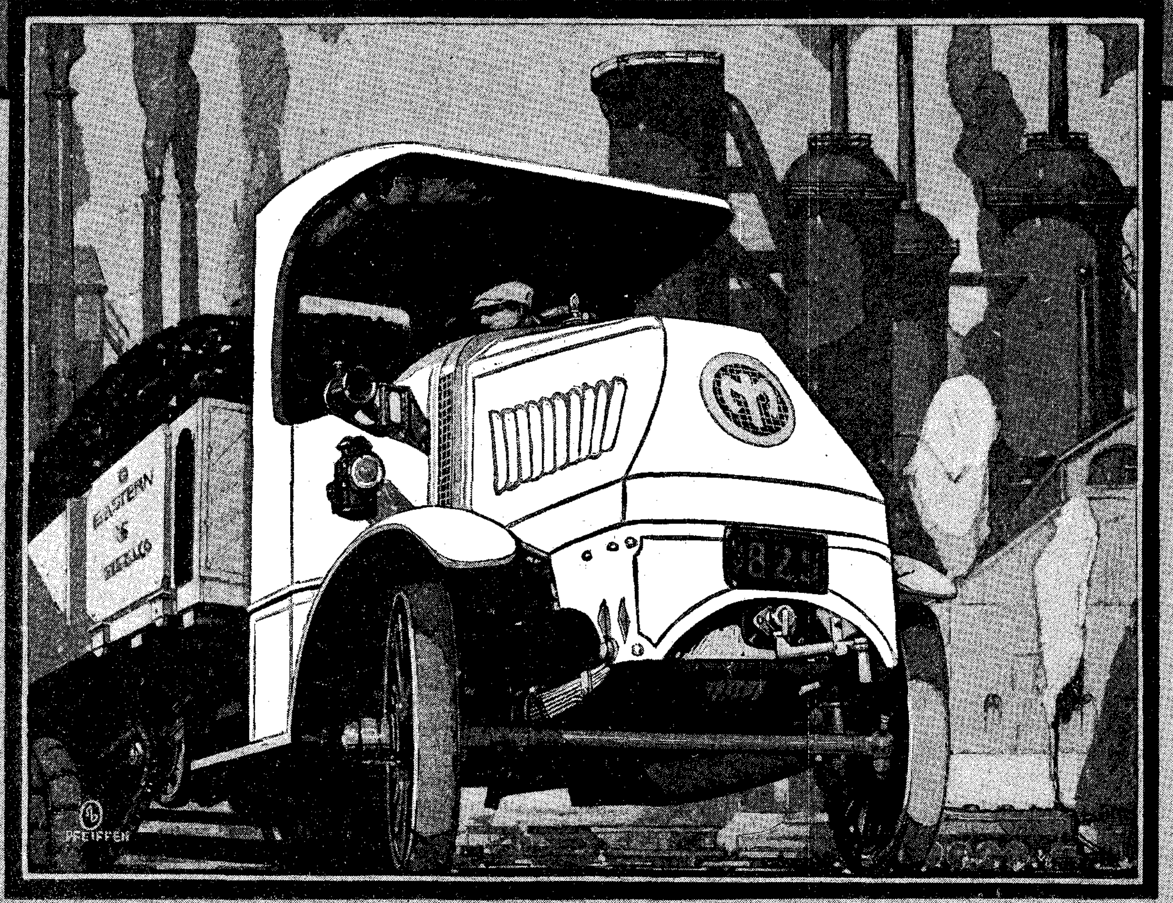

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Mack
TRUCKS

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

translucent, not milky. The vanilla flavors made were no more turbid than the frequent turbid alcoholic extracts. By using the sirup in undiluted form and emulsifying with enough gum, a consistency is obtained for 'tube flavors.'

"I have found in my research work and experiments that it is possible to produce non-alcoholic pure flavors that are very clear, keep well, and have all the strength and appearance of the alcoholic extracts of to-day, without the interfering odor and flavor of alcohol.

"Mr. Brooks also said, 'Custom is a queer thing, and the housewife's custom of measuring out a spoonful of liquid flavor is deeply rooted, as the manufacturers of the thick emulsified "tube flavors," which are added by squeezing out a drop, have discovered.' In other words, the manufacturer who gives the people what they want and not what the manufacturer thinks they ought to have, is the one who is going to get the business.

"Give the housewife non-alcoholic flavors in the same form in which she has been accustomed to use them. I believe that, in the near future, there will be strong legislation against alcoholic flavoring-extracts on account of the abuse of the legitimate article; public sentiment is very strong and it will be a staggering blow to the industry. 'A word to the wise' is sufficient. Be prepared."

STREET-CLEANING WITH STEAM-SHOVELS

"SURFACE railways are engineering-machines for snow-removal." This is the comprehensive claim made by *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York). Human labor alone, even collectively, will never properly clean the streets of a town that has been visited by a blizzard. The use of machinery is required—and we have it ready to hand in the trolley-road. The street-railways are usually required by agreement to clear the part of the roadway occupied by their tracks, and in so doing they make a path for other vehicles. They begin by using snow-plows to throw the obstruction to one side; later they may clear it all away and remove it with their own transport facilities. In the recent destructive (and obstructive) storm in the Eastern States, steam and electric shovels were called into play to do their share of the work. As it costs about three times as much to remove snow, per cubic yard, as it did in 1917, the necessity for doing it quickly and thoroughly is even greater. Says *The Journal*, editorially:

"The more we study this service of the railways, the broader and more comprehensive the whole situation appears. A big fact is overlooked or not appreciated. In addition to its function of transporting passengers, the surface railway, as a whole, is a huge machine, upon which the large urban center (where heavy snowfall occurs) depends to keep its commerce moving and, more important, to preserve its health. In our larger cities we live by mechanical methods; the very functioning of the city

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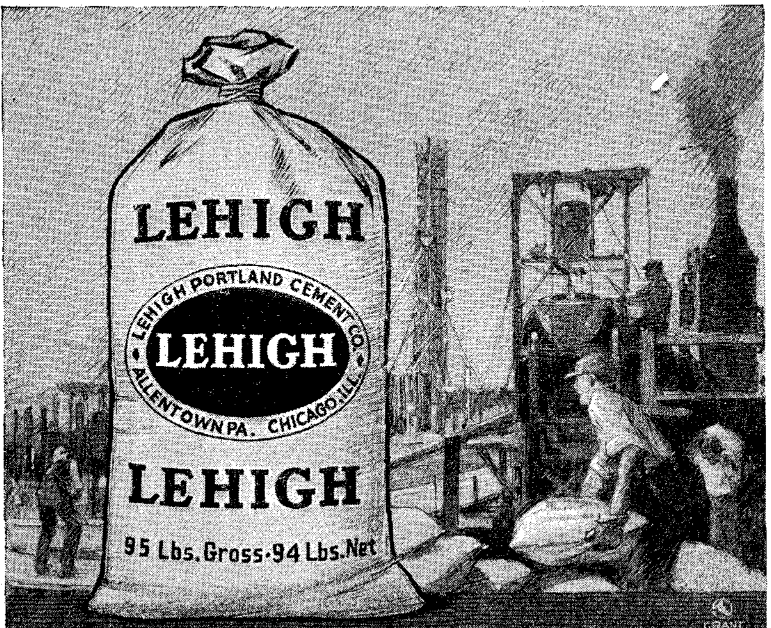
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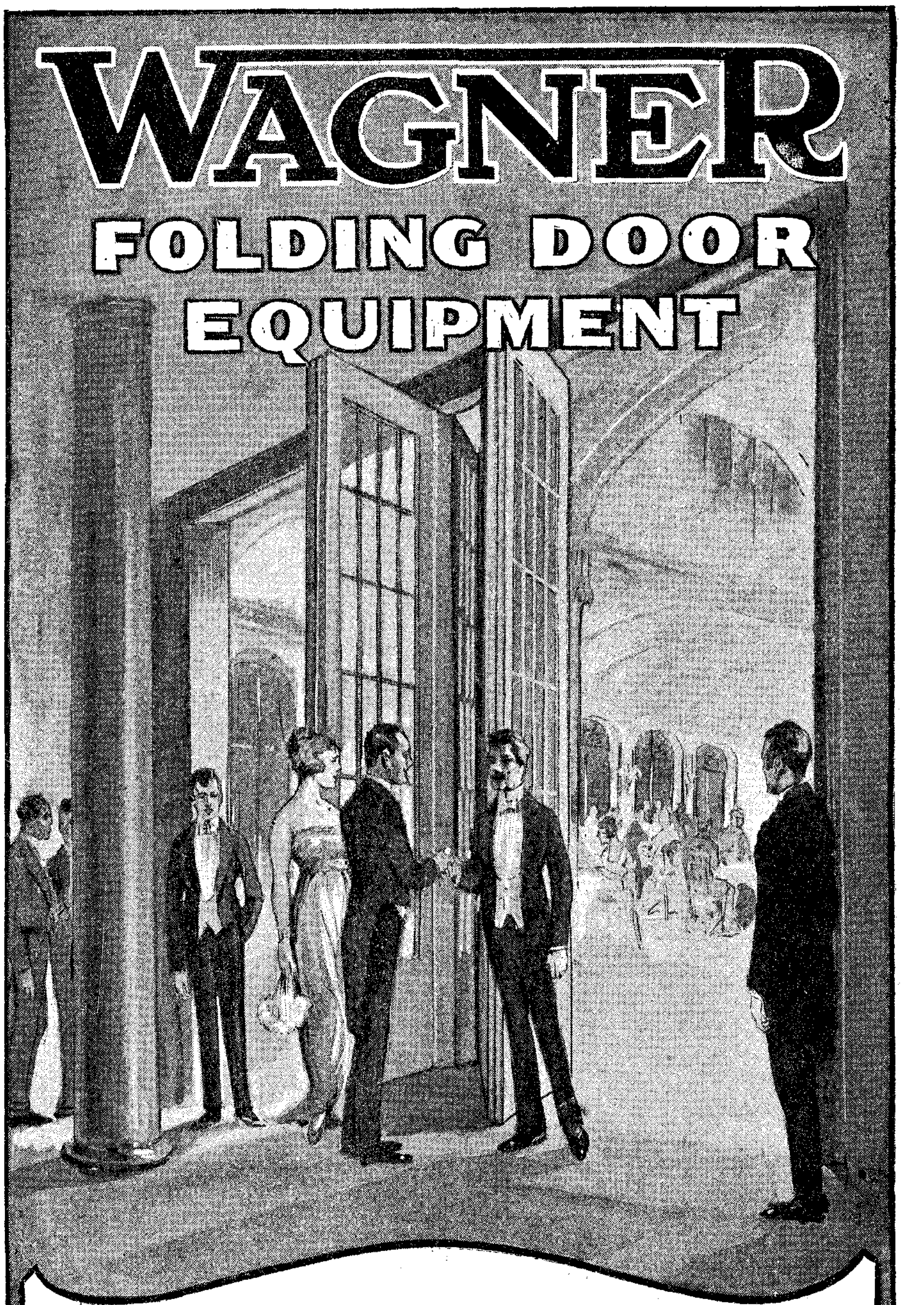
from COAST to COAST



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

as a whole is like a big engineering machine. We have outgrown the day when individual or even collective human labor alone can overcome a real snow-storm and we must depend upon engineering and mechanical methods. It is only when an unprecedented storm such as has recently overcome the northeastern part of the country actually conquers the machine that we realize the machine, namely, the street-railway, exists. In the most accentuated case—New York—in normal storms, the surface-lines, which attack the problem at the first flake of snow, can keep the arteries open so that, say, 75 per cent. of the city's normal food, coal, garbage, and commercial hauling can go ahead. At this point the city departments start to work and gradually clear away the rest of the snow. But, without the machine, no human force could keep paths open. As a community interest, therefore, and irrespective of ownership, management, rates, or cost of any kind, this machine should be kept equipped and ready to do its work."

On another page of the same magazine a contributor describes, in an illustrated article, some of the uses of steam- and electric-shovels for loading snow, which he says have increased this winter. The first reported instance of this use within the knowledge of the writer of the article was in Milwaukee, Wis., last winter. He says:

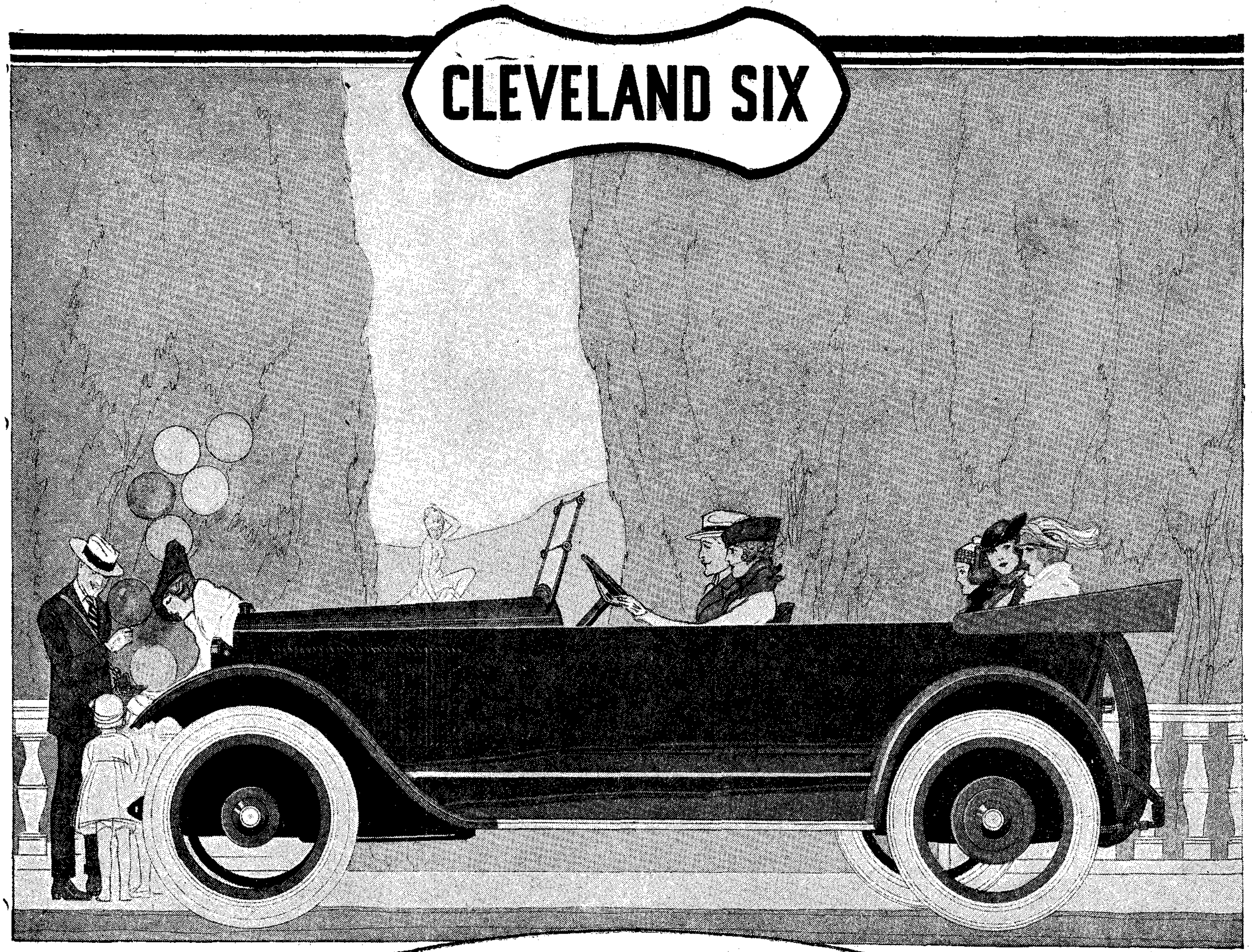
"In Boston automatic dump-cars are used in connection with the snow-work. In Brooklyn special snow-dump tracks are installed at wharves along the East River and a special 'pusher' device pushes the snow overboard from the regular flat cars.

"A number of properties have taken advantage of available sewers and use the sewer manholes as a convenient disposal point, the snow being pushed to the manholes and also carried to them in concrete carts and dump-wagons of various kinds. It has been found in Brooklyn that an eighteen-inch sewer, when aided by water from fire-hose attached to near-by hydrants, will permit the disposal of as much snow at each manhole as six men can shovel into it, working continuously. In order to prevent clogging, very large lumps and cakes of ice are not allowed to reach the manholes except in cases where the sewer is thirty-six inches in diameter or larger, and carrying a very heavy flow of sewage.

"In Brooklyn it is estimated that a snow gang of from fifteen to twenty men can handle as much snow through the manholes, even allowing for the comparatively long distances between manholes, as they can load upon flat cars during a day's work. Part of this result is due to the fact that snow cars must not stand long enough to delay regular car-traffic, which requires constant shifting and some idle time for the loading gang. This is the first season in which the railroad company has been permitted by the city authorities to use sewers for snow disposal.

"The scheme of placing portable cross-overs and loading the snow-cars upon a 'dead' track is not practicable, as there is too much congestion of team and car-traffic, particularly because both kinds of traffic would have to try to move over the single-track space, directly upon the single-track area, which alone is available when the snow is piled high in both roadways. It

CLEVELAND SIX



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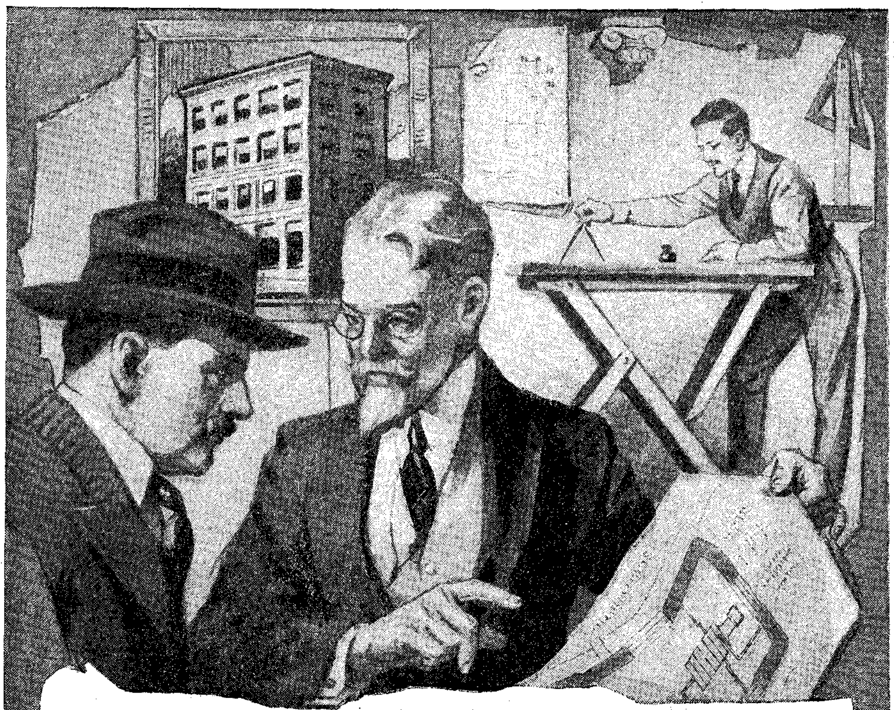

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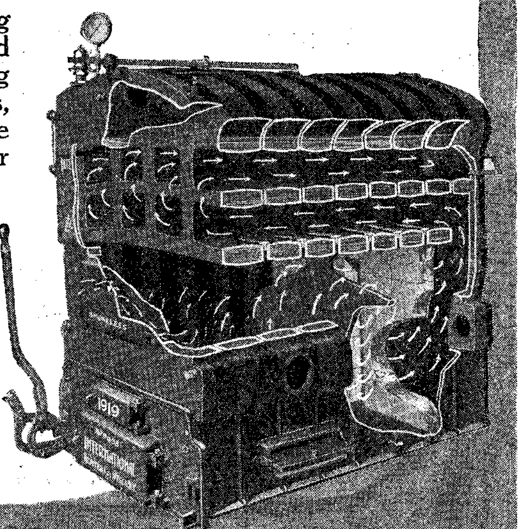

is said that in Brooklyn the cost for manhole disposal is about thirty-five cents per cubic yard, while car disposal costs from 65 to 85 cents per cubic yard, depending upon length of haul to dump. The steam-shovel loading method costs about seventy cents per cubic yard with the same average haul to dump. The latter cost is higher than it would be if the shovel were owned instead of rented, the rental alone amounting to about thirty-five dollars per eight-hour day. All of the foregoing costs are based upon loading labor at fifty cents per hour and a nine-hour day, with no allowances for supervision, time-keeping, or other forms of 'overhead' charges. The work-car charges in Brooklyn are based upon regular freight tariff tonnage rates, and the cost for freight haulage or car-service, which includes car, crew, and power as well as wear and tear on equipment, will average twelve dollars per load of approximately thirty cubic yards, or forty cents per cubic yard. The records in Brooklyn also indicate that snow removal is now costing about three times what it cost, on a cubic-yard basis, in 1917."

TREES AS SNOW-FENCES

A SOLID wall is not necessary to keep snow from a road or a railway. A wind must have speed to carry snow, and its burden will be dropt at once whenever an obstacle slows it up. Thus a very open fence to windward of a road will cause the snow to drift alongside instead of on the highway. This is the way a "snow-fence" or a "wind-break" works. A line of trees behaves in the same way, besides maintaining itself and looking better. Railways are beginning to substitute these live snow-fences for the old ones made out of dead timber. Tree-planting by railways is not a new thing, says a contributor to *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). Some years ago railways began the reforestry of cut-over lands with a view to growing ties. The success of these experiments has not been very gratifying on the whole, due to a variety of causes. Planting for wind-breaks has long been practised by private individuals, so it was natural for railways to consider tree-planting as a substitute for the snow-fence. Some experiences of Canadian railways seem to have been very satisfactory. We read:

"The pioneer in railway tree-planting in Canada is the Intercolonial, now a part of the Canadian National Railways System. The initiation of this work resulted from the very severe winter of 1887, when the snowfall in New Brunswick was very heavy, with almost continuous high winds, so that only with the greatest difficulty could the cuts be kept clear of drifting snow and train service be maintained.

"The then roadmaster finally decided that the planting of spruces along the edges of the right of way, between Campbellton and Bathurst, N. B., would, after a few years, be much more effective than the board fences previously in general use. Through a period of years, beginning with

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the spring of 1888, the work of planting was accordingly continued.

"Spruces from eighteen inches to three feet high were planted, and after these reached a height of nine to ten feet the tops were trimmed, as well as the longer side branches, to give a hedge effect. After the hedges had reached about four feet in height, the wooden snow-fences were removed, thus stimulating the growth of the trees It was found by experiment that planting at about seventy-five feet from the track gave the best results.

"About seven years after planting the hedges gave much better protection from drifting snow than had the board fences, besides being a decided ornament, from a scenic view-point. Destruction of the plantations by fire is guarded against by burning off the dry grass in the early spring, under careful supervision.

"In the West, the leader in railway tree-planting has been the Canadian-Pacific Railway. On its western lines this company maintains a large nursery at Wolseley, Saskatchewan.

The trees thus far planted for snow-fences, we are told, are for the most part of the hardwood or deciduous-leaved species, including caragana, willow, and poplar. Spruce may be added underneath, after the hardwoods have become well established. Great care must be observed in selection, spacing, width of belt, etc., to attain satisfactory results. The plantation must be cultivated for at least three years, or until the crown cover has become sufficiently dense to reduce evaporation to a minimum. The writer goes on:

"Costs vary with local conditions, but the experience of the company indicates that over a period of years a snow-fence of trees has decided advantage over the old-style board fence in respect of both efficiency and economy.

"On the eastern lines of the Canadian-Pacific Railway tree-planting is under way in selected localities with a view to the control of drifting sand, as well as for protection against snow drifting into cuts. . . . For the prevention of drifting sand, the species most used are Scotch pine and Carolina poplar. . . . . . .

"To prevent snow drifting in cuts, considerable tree-planting has been done on Canadian-Pacific eastern lines. The planting of conifers is greatly preferred, species native to the locality being used. Thus, along the north shore of Lake Superior, jack pine and spruce are utilized; in Quebec, spruce, balsam, and cedar, and in Maine and New Brunswick, spruce and balsam. In addition, there has been some planting of white pine, red pine, cedar, and hemlock, and in wet spots alder and willow. Trees planted are generally not over thirty inches in height. . . . . . .

"With conifers two rows are planted; the rows are three feet apart, and the trees three feet apart in the rows, staggered. To secure equally good results with hardwoods, it is considered that the planting of eight rows would be necessary. . . . . . .

"The company considers that the cost of this method of securing protection from drifting snow is only one-third to one-half as much as with wooden snow-fences, besides being more effective, after about seven years from the time of planting."

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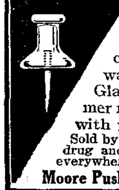

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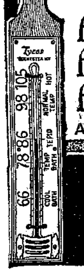

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

A BANKER'S SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER TAXES

GRUMBLING about taxes does not produce better revenue laws, but constructive suggestions are really useful. It is for this reason that Mr. Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker and publicist, in a pamphlet which has been widely quoted in the financial press, outlines a plan for a "sales tax" which would take the place of some of the levies which he considers most unsatisfactory. Mr. Kahn, like many financial authorities, is convinced that there can be no return to normal conditions of prices, trade, and finance as long as our present income tax remains in force. It does not seem to Mr. Kahn that the drafting of a perfectly satisfactory revenue measure is an impossible or superhuman job. He says:

> A small committee of well-informed men of different callings, approaching their task free from political, social, and sectional bias, would not find it a formidable undertaking to evolve a measure which, while fully responsive to the dictates of equity and social justice, would produce no less revenue than the taxation now in force, and yet would be far less burdensome upon the country, less hampering to enterprise, and less productive of economic disturbance and dislocation.
>
> It might recommend a radical revision of income taxation on the theory that the emphasis of taxation be laid rather on expenditures than on incomes and that a sharply marked distinction be made between such portion of a person's income as is used constructively in savings, investments, or enterprise and such portion as is spent on his scale of living. A tax based on that theory would no doubt exempt expenditures of a certain minimum sum per annum, say, $2,500 for single and $4,000 for married persons, would be applied moderately to moderate expenditures, and would be severely progressive on large expenditures.
>
> Much can be said for such a tax from both the economic and moral points of view. Among other desirable effects, it would reach those who, by holding tax-exempt securities, now escape the burden of income taxation, and it would thus go a long way to eliminate the undue advantage now attaching to tax-exempt securities and to correct the resulting evils which I have pointed out before in discussing that phase of our tax problem.
>
> While a tax of this nature involves certain complexities in its details and working, they would by no means be insuperable; in fact, they would, I think, be less formidable than those of the present income tax.
>
> The committee might, I should think, reach the conclusion to recommend the imposition of a small percentage tax, say 1 per cent., on all sale of commodities and products and presumably of real estate. Such a measure would be productive of an immense amount of revenue and would not be harmful to any one.
>
> The exact form which such a tax should take is debatable. It might be imposed on the seller according to the aggregate sales effected, the tax to be computed quarterly, semiannually, or annually. Or it might, on every transaction, be paid by the purchaser, in which case it should not be included in the selling price, but specifically added to it as a separate item, probably best in the shape of stamps. Or it might be made applicable to retail sales only.
>
> In the latter case it might be found well to exempt from the tax single purchases below two dollars. Also in that case, *i.e.*, in dealing with the ultimate purchaser, it might possibly be deemed appropriate to make the tax varying in its scale, say from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent., or even 20 per cent., progressing according to the value of the article purchased, so that, for instance, a person making a five-dollar purchase would pay 1 per cent. tax., *i.e.*, five cents, while a person making a five-thousand-dollar purchase would pay 10 per cent. tax, *i. e.*, five hundred dollars, and so on.
>
> While the progressive scale suggested would be attractive from the point of view of equity, I realize, of course, the practical objections to which it is open and the difficulty of its operation. Indeed, it may be found upon due investigation that the complications involved would be such as to be decisive against the adoption of that suggestion.
>
> The simplest and most remunerative way, naturally, would be to impose a very small tax on the turnover, computed quarterly or semiannually, of sales of commodities and products all along the line, from first to last.
>
> At any rate, whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the various ways of applying a sales tax, I feel confident that as far as the principle of such a tax is concerned, a great majority of the men engaged in business, large or small, would welcome it.

If it is objected that such a tax would be finally passed on to the consumer, Mr. Kahn would reply that so is the bulk of the excess-profits tax, and, in fact, of practically all taxes. He is confident that—

> The sales tax would aggregate a far smaller burden by the time it reaches the consumer than our prevailing array of taxes. It would weigh far more lightly on the rank and file than do the results of our existing taxation.
>
> At present, apart from various minor taxes, corporate business pays 10 per cent. income tax and, in addition, excess-profits taxes up to 40 per cent. Individuals pay up to 73 per cent. in Federal income taxes alone.
>
> A trifling sales tax on the huge volume of commodities changing hands annually would yield so vast a revenue that it would enable the excess-profits tax and practically all other abnormal business taxes (except, perhaps, the corporate income tax) to be eliminated, surtaxes on individual incomes to be greatly reduced, and Federal taxation of income up to, say, four thousand dollars to be abolished altogether.
>
> The result would be a great reduction in the cumulative percentages with which prices are now "loaded" to meet taxation; that is to say, there would be bound to ensue a lowering of prices all round. Competition would see to that. If, contrary to all expectation and precedent, it should not do so, other agencies will.
>
> Another advantage of the sales tax is the great simplicity of its working and the definiteness of its application, especially as compared to the vexatious, uneven, and unfair working of the excess-profits tax.
>
> Furthermore, to collect such a tax requires little expense, no complicated bookkeeping, no intricate schedules, no lawyers' and accountants' services, and no army of government employees. It can be increased or decreased in short order and without any resulting economic disturbance, according to the financial needs of the Government.
>
> If a 1 per cent. tax produces too much, it is a very simple process to decrease it by an appropriate percentage. If it produces too little, a small additional percentage will yield the sum needed.

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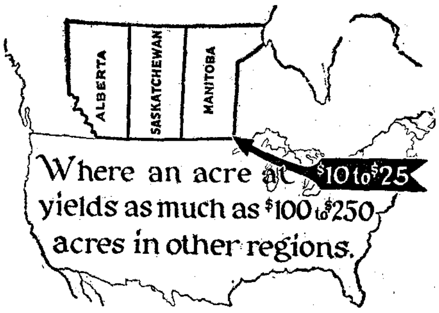

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The portable electric cord that *wears*

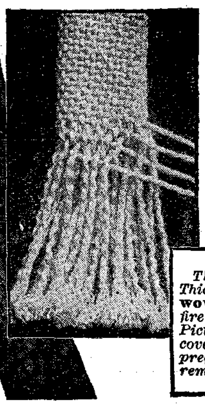
DURACORD is strong where other cords are weak—on the outside. It has a covering of thick, heavy, long fibre cotton, *woven* like fire hose, not braided.

It is the standard for portable electric tools and extension lamps in many of the largest plants in America. Before ordering Duracord, a number of these firms conducted exhaustive tests as to Duracord's ability to withstand the roughest kind of treatment. The results in every case proved that Duracord will outwear ordinary cords many times.

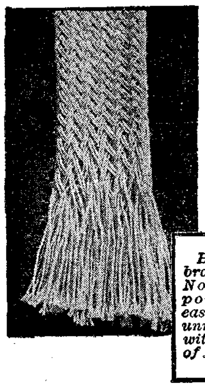
Duracord can be furnished in all sizes of portable electric cord and also in the larger sizes of single and duplex cable. Ask your electrical jobber about Duracord or let us send you samples of Duracord and ordinary cord for you to test and compare yourself.

TUBULAR WOVEN FABRIC CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Makers of Duracord
Flexible Non-Metallic Conduit
and tubular woven fabrics of all kinds



This is Duracord. Thick, heavy strands, **woven** *like a piece of fire hose, not braided. Picture shows outside covering only with impregnating compound removed.*



Here is the ordinary braided cable covering. Note the open and porous construction, easily cut, stretched or unraveled. Compare it with the illustration of Duracord.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

SMALL GOVERNMENT LOSS FROM STOCK-DIVIDEND DECISION

GREATLY exaggerated estimates, say financial authorities, have been made of the cost to the Government of refunding taxes paid on stock dividends, which the Supreme Court recently decided was capital, not income, and therefore untaxable. Estimates have run all the way from $100,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. Reliable Wall Street opinion, as reported by the New York *Times*, does not believe that "the total refund will exceed $25,000,000, as part of the loss will be made up on a readjustment of the income accounts involved, especially where there was profit derived from the sale of holdings." *The Wall Street Journal* sets forth its reasons for reaching a similar conclusion. As we read:

> It is not possible easily to get data as to all the stock dividends declared in the three years on which refunds will be in order, but it is safe to say that the face value of all the stock dividends declared in the United States in the affected period does not nearly equal the average estimate of the refund, $500,000,000.
>
> There are many close corporations of which the general public can get no record. These very corporations, in so far as they have accumulated surpluses on which they may have been anxious to save taxes for their stockholders, have for the most part refrained from declaring stock dividends for that very reason, so the amount of refund in such cases is almost negligible.
>
> The Supreme Court decision came in time to prevent any general inclusion of 1919 stock dividends in the returns made, so there will be no large refund on them. Stock dividends paid before 1916 have long since been refunded. This leaves only the dividends paid in 1916, 1917, and 1918 to be computed.

The Wall Street Journal then presents a list of the large corporations whose stocks are held by the public, which declared stock dividends in 1916, 1917, 1918, totaling $321,009,952. It continues:

> At a liberal estimate, stock dividends declared by corporations that may have been overlooked and by small corporations of which no reports are accessible might possibly bring the total for the three years to $350,000,000.
>
> Allocated by years, the amounts of stock dividends declared were approximately:

1916	$150,000,000
1917	130,000,000
1918	70,000,000
Total	$350,000,000

> On the preposterous assumption that all of these dividends were paid to stockholders who were subject to surtax at the highest rates for the various years, the maximum levy would have been:

13% on $150,000,000 in 1916	$19,500,000
63% on 130,000,000 in 1917	87,900,000
65% on 70,000,000 in 1918	45,500,000
Total	$152,900,000

> Everybody knows that all the stockholders who received stock dividends and returned them at par as income received in 1916, 1917, and 1918 were not in the enjoyment of incomes of $1,000,000 or more, and therefore did not pay the highest rate of surtax.
>
> It is equally obvious that among the several hundred thousand stockholders of the companies named many, many thousands were not subject to surtax at all, especially in 1916, when there was no surtax on incomes up to $20,000.
>
> An extremely liberal estimate for the surtaxes collected on stock dividends in 1917 is $5,000,000. In 1917 the minimum in-

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

come subject to surtax was reduced to $5,000, so at an extreme possibility perhaps $25,000,000 was collected from surtaxes on stock dividends in 1917. By 1918 the companies had become cautious about declaring stock dividends, so possibly $15,000,000 was collected in surtaxes from that source in 1918. This makes a liberal total of $40,000,000 which the Government might have to refund under the Supreme Court decision.

But it is extremely unlikely that any such figure will be reached in the demand for refund, and if it is there will be a large offset in the shape of revisions of returns where profits arising from sale of either original or dividend shares have been reported without use of average cost.

Over half of the estimated stock dividends paid in 1916 came in the form of $80,000,000 from Armour & Co. alone. This was a 400 per cent. dividend. Being closely held stock, it will involve the largest refund in any of the three years, but even then much of the new stock must have been sold since in the three years in question. Profit on such sales has been figured of course on the difference between par $100 and the selling price. Now those shares must be averaged into the cost of the original shares, and the profit will be subject to both normal and surtax.

There are thousands of cases in connection with all stock dividends in which the stockholder would never make a claim for a refund of a tax on his stock dividends, "for he would immediately have to pay back more than the refund through a revision of his 1917 returns." And we read:

> There are other thousands of cases where taxpayers can not get hold of the information necessary to receive the refund, and still others where the taxpayer failed to make any return of stock dividends, depending on the Supreme Court to say they were not taxable.
>
> It will be amazing if substantiated claims for refund amounting even to $10,000,000 are ever made outside of the claims arising under the Armour dividend where the owners of the stock may never have sold their holdings.

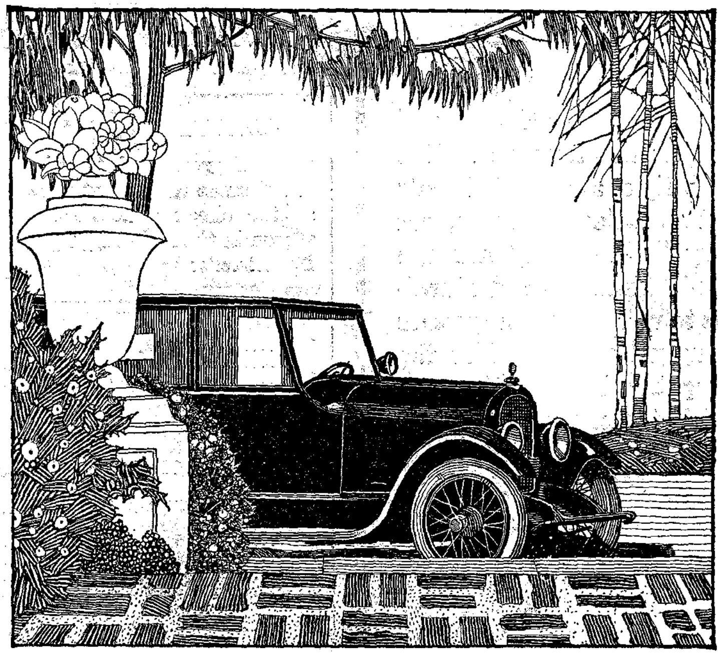
CHINA'S BUDGET

THE eighth year budget (1919-20) of the Republic of China which has passed the Senate and been referred to the President for promulgation provides for income and expenditures as follows, we read in the Japan *Advertiser* (Tokyo):

Permanent annual income	$409,838,001
Temporary annual income	80,571,785
Total annual income	$490,409,786
Current annual expenditures	$271,289,295
Temporary annual expenditures	224,473,681
Total annual expenditures	$495,762,976

The Japan *Advertiser* explains that of the Chinese revenues those from the Salt Cabollo stand first with $98,815,000; the income from the customs being second, with $93,268,907; and the proceeds of the land tax, China's greatest potential asset, comng third with $86,345,388. As to the expenditures, we are told:

> Over two-fifths of the estimated expenses or the eighth year of the Republic are for the army, the outlay for which is fixt at approximately $198,000,000. As against this estimate for military upkeep the budget provides that $6,500,000 shall be spent or education, about $6,000,000 for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, $10,350,000 for the Ministry of Justice, and $3,400,000 for ndustrial developments under the Minisry of Agriculture and Commerce.



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—in addition to Marmon,

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BRAKE LINING

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Moore
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Shaw
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Standard
Stanley
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Hart-Parr
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MOTOR CYCLES
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SAFETY first—and *always*. Do you realize how much your motoring safety depends upon your brakes? Be guided by America's automotive engineers. They are keenly alive to the necessity for good brake lining. They test it—analyze it—weigh it in the balance before they specify its use.

These same experienced engineers have specified MULTIBESTOS as factory equipment on six out of every ten American cars and trucks. They realize the stamina of its *interlocking* weave, its sturdy strands of wire and long-fibred asbestos. Play safe—have your brakes inspected frequently; reline them, when necessary, with MULTIBESTOS. You can depend on its long wear and high efficiency.

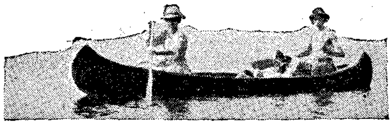
Send for valuable free booklet "The Care of Your Brakes"

MULTIBESTOS COMPANY
WALPOLE., MASS., U. S. A.

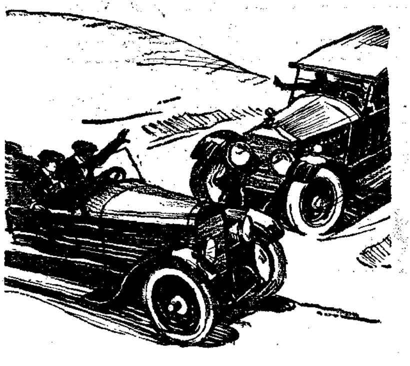
"Old Town Canoes"

An "Old Town Canoe" will jump at the thrust, or glide at the dip of a paddle. Floats light as a fleck of foam, but every "Old Town" has the built-in strength and sturdiness to withstand many years of rugged service. For the youngsters, buy the "Sponson Model" the canoe that's safer than a row boat. Write for catalog. 3000 canoes in stock. $67 up from dealer or factory.

OLD TOWN CANOE COMPANY
974 Fourth Street
Old Town, Maine, U. S. A.



FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
-MADE AT KEY WEST-



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SAVE time—trouble—expense. Secure full protection and prompt, dependable service. Cash dividends of 30 per cent. have been paid on all automobile policies.

Take advantage of these big savings. Fill out this coupon and send for full information regarding the Liberty Mutual method.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
185 Devonshire Street
Boston, Mass.

--------COUPON--------

Name ....

Address ....

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

TWELVE YEARS OF SECURITIES SALES

THE growth of American business and finance in the last twelve years as well as the check occasioned by the war are shown in the following figures compared by *Bradstreet's:*

STOCK TRANSACTIONS (SHARES) FOR TWELVE YEARS

1919	312,875,250	1913	83,467,176
1918	143,378,095	1912	131,051,359
1917	184,536,370	1911	126,515,547
1916	230,060,900	1910	163,970,440
1915	173,349,824	1909	215,091,537
1914	47,420,327	1906	284,016,984

BOND TRANSACTIONS (PAR VALUE) FOR TWELVE YEARS

1919	$3,771,517,175	1913	$501,514,520
1918	2,093,257,500	1912	677,254,000
1917	1,052,347,000	1911	889,686,000
1916	1,151,625,200	1910	634,746,503
1915	955,713,500	1909	1,311,874,700
1914	460,949,200	1908	1,080,728,020

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA IMPERILED BY THE EXCHANGE SITUATION

LAST year Canada bought $740,000,000 worth of goods from us, while we bought from her only $454,000,000 worth. This, notes the editor of *The Bache Review*, left an adverse balance of trade for Canada, which, added to that of 1918 and 1917, "made a total debit balance for the three years of $1,001,000,000." Canada's favorable balance due her from Europe is of no use to her, since, because of the exchange situation with Europe, "it is impossible to convert this balance on favorable terms into New York funds." With this balance of trade accumulating against Canada "the exchange rate has become more and more unfavorable here, until to-day Canadian funds are at a discount of 17 per cent. in the United States." The writer in *The Bache Review* continues:

> This is a most deterring obstacle against trade between two such countries so favorably situated with regard to each other as the United States and Canada, and while avoiding it as long as possible, Canada is now beginning to take steps to limit her trade with the United States in order to right the exchange situation.
>
> As a first step, the financial interests of the Dominion, at the request of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, have placed an embargo on trading in stocks, bonds, of other securities from countries outside or Canada, especially the United States, which went into effect this week. Action will soon be taken to prevent the importation, at least of non-essentials.
>
> But the high rate of exchange itself is beginning to act as an efficiency barrier against goods bought from us, and our merchants and manufacturers are already finding that purchasers there are transferring their custom to other countries, with whom the exchange barrier does not exist.
>
> We can ill afford to lose this trade, which naturally belongs to us, and it is well well worth while to attempt some arrangement to retain it.
>
> Canadian bonds could be readily sold in the United States. This is one class of foreign securities which already has a good market here. From 1915 to 1919 we took of these bonds $771,000,000. Interest on these, which Canada has to pay us yearly, amounts to a large sum, which increases Canada's debit balance here.
>
> Selling of more of these bonds here, in large amounts, would help to remedy the exchange, but as the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its monthly letter points out, this will not permanently improve the situation unless the proceeds of these sales

NEW-SKIN

Antiseptic and Germ-proof

Cuts, scrapes and all skin injuries should be kept clean while they are healing.

With this object use New-Skin promptly when the accident occurs.

Scientific tests establish the fact that it has the power of destroying germs of infection.

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

NEWSKIN COMPANY NEW YORK

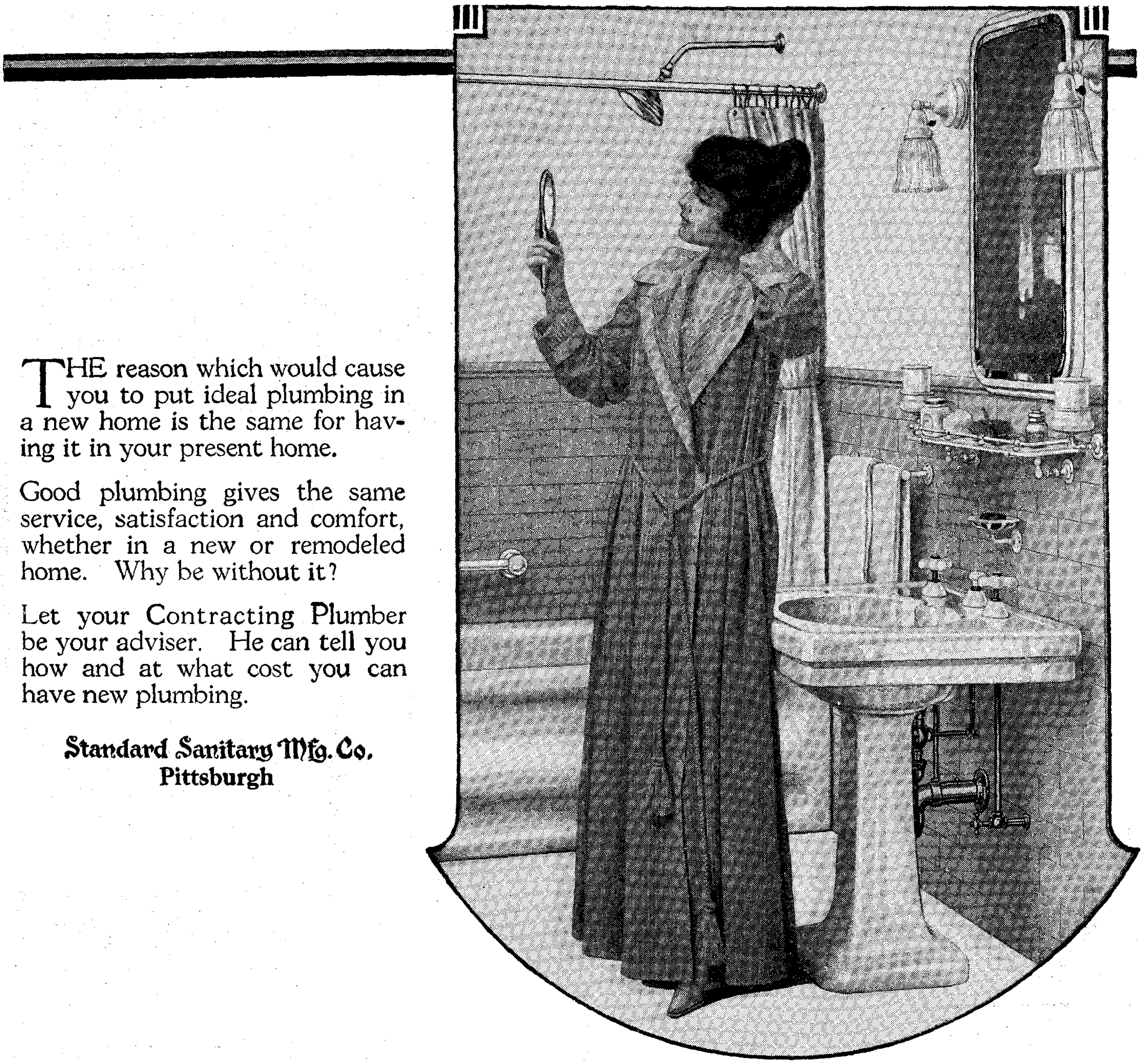
LUDEN'S
MENTHOL COUGH DROPS
GIVE QUICK RELIEF

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patc should write for our gui book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Sen model or sketch and description of your invention ar we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D.

ORANGEADE, ROOT BEER
and other drinks are served best and most profitably from the
MULTIPLEX Draft Finished Drink Dispenser
Measures and mixes the syrup and carbonated water in the Faucet, giving exactly the right quantity of syrup to each drink. Write for particulars.
MULTIPLEX FAUCET CO.
2286 Cass Ave. St. Louis, Mo.
Syrup Mfrs. and Jobbers also write.

ROUGH ON RATS

Rough on Rats
Eliminates rats and mice from houses, barns, outbuildings, etc. Economical and sure.
Better than cats and traps. Mix it with any bait that rats and mice eat. At drug and general stores—Write for Booklet—"Ending Rats and Mice."
E. S. WELLS, Chemist
Jersey City New Jersey



THE reason which would cause you to put ideal plumbing in a new home is the same for having it in your present home.

Good plumbing gives the same service, satisfaction and comfort, whether in a new or remodeled home. Why be without it?

Let your Contracting Plumber be your adviser. He can tell you how and at what cost you can have new plumbing.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
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"Standard"
PLUMBING FIXTURES

In addition to the displays of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures shown by Wholesale Dealers and Contracting Plumbers, there are permanent "Standard" exhibits in the following cities

NEW YORK	35 W. 31ST.
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)	50 BROAD
BOSTON	186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN BLDG.
*PITTSBURGH	445 WATER
PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH
*CHICAGO	14 N. PEORIA
*ST. LOUIS	810 N. SECOND
*EAST ST. LOUIS	16 N. MAIN
*CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT
*TOLEDO	311 ERIE
*COLUMBUS	255 S. THIRD
*CANTON	1106 SECOND ST. N. E.
*YOUNGSTOWN	458 W. FEDERAL
*WHEELING	3120 JACOB
*HUNTINGTON	2ND AVE. AND 10TH ST.
*ERIE	130 W. TWELFTH
*ALTOONA	918 ELEVENTH
MILWAUKEE	426 BROADWAY
*MILWAUKEE	311 FIFTH ST.
*LOUISVILLE	323 W. MAIN
*NASHVILLE	315 TENTH AVE. S.
*NEW ORLEANS	846 BARONNE
*HOUSTON	COR. PRESTON AND SMITH
*DALLAS	1200 JACKSON
*SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
*FORT WORTH	828 MONROE
KANSAS CITY	201 RIDGE ARCADE
SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
*LOS ANGELES	216-224 S. CENTRAL
DETROIT OFFICE	414 HAMMOND BLDG.
CHICAGO OFFICE	1010 KARPEN BLDG.
*TORONTO, CAN	59 E. RICHMOND
*HAMILTON, CAN	20 W. JACKSON

Service at "Standard" Branches In the cities marked (*) are carried complete lines of Plumbing and Heating Supplies; Farm Lighting and Water Supply Systems; Tools and Supplies for Mills, Mines and Factories, also for the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil industries. Write or call on nearest branch. If interested in plumbing fixtures for factories, write for book, "Factory Sanitation"

THE LEADER OF LIGHT WEIGHT CARS

BRISCOE

THINK of what you want most in a motor-car. Then examine the 1920 Briscoe at the nearest Briscoe showroom.

You'll find it your ideal car, alike in style and service, comfort and power. And you'll find in addition a car of wonderful economy, both in fuel consumption and tire-wear.

Touring Car
Four-door Sedan

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION, JACKSON, MICHIGAN
The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company, Limited, Brockville, Ontario

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

are employed in producing goods which can be sold to the United States.

A method which has been suggested and which we believe is being tried in some instances, is for the American seller to take pay in Canadian dollars at par or at a small discount, and to deposit these in Canadian banks, receiving a certificate of deposit. This certificate is put up as collateral (and would be first-class collateral) with banks here by the merchant, who borrows against it on 20 per cent. margin. The funds thus realized are used in this country, and Canada gets the benefit of the deposit of funds there. This, of course, could not be continued indefinitely, but large employment of the process could help materially to reduce the adverse exchange rate.

THE WORLD'S TWO HOPES OF AVERTING FAMINE

EVEN with the war over a world-famine is yet a possibility, *The Wall Street Journal* asserts. Sir James Wilson, a British authority, has calculated that exporting countries will hold 344,000,000 bushels of old wheat on August 1, 1920. This, we are told, is half of the normal import requirements. But to find even this supply, it seems, Sir James "was obliged to count on Russia, Roumania, and India. The Indian harvest to be gathered in April now appears promising. Russia and Roumania are doubtful." Canada and the United States, then, "are still the world's almoner," and here, we read in *The Wall Street Journal* editorial, the outlook is "not good." The editor points out that the world's only hope of averting famine lies in increased production by our farmers in the coming season and the restoration of Russia to its old place as an exporter of foods. To quote:

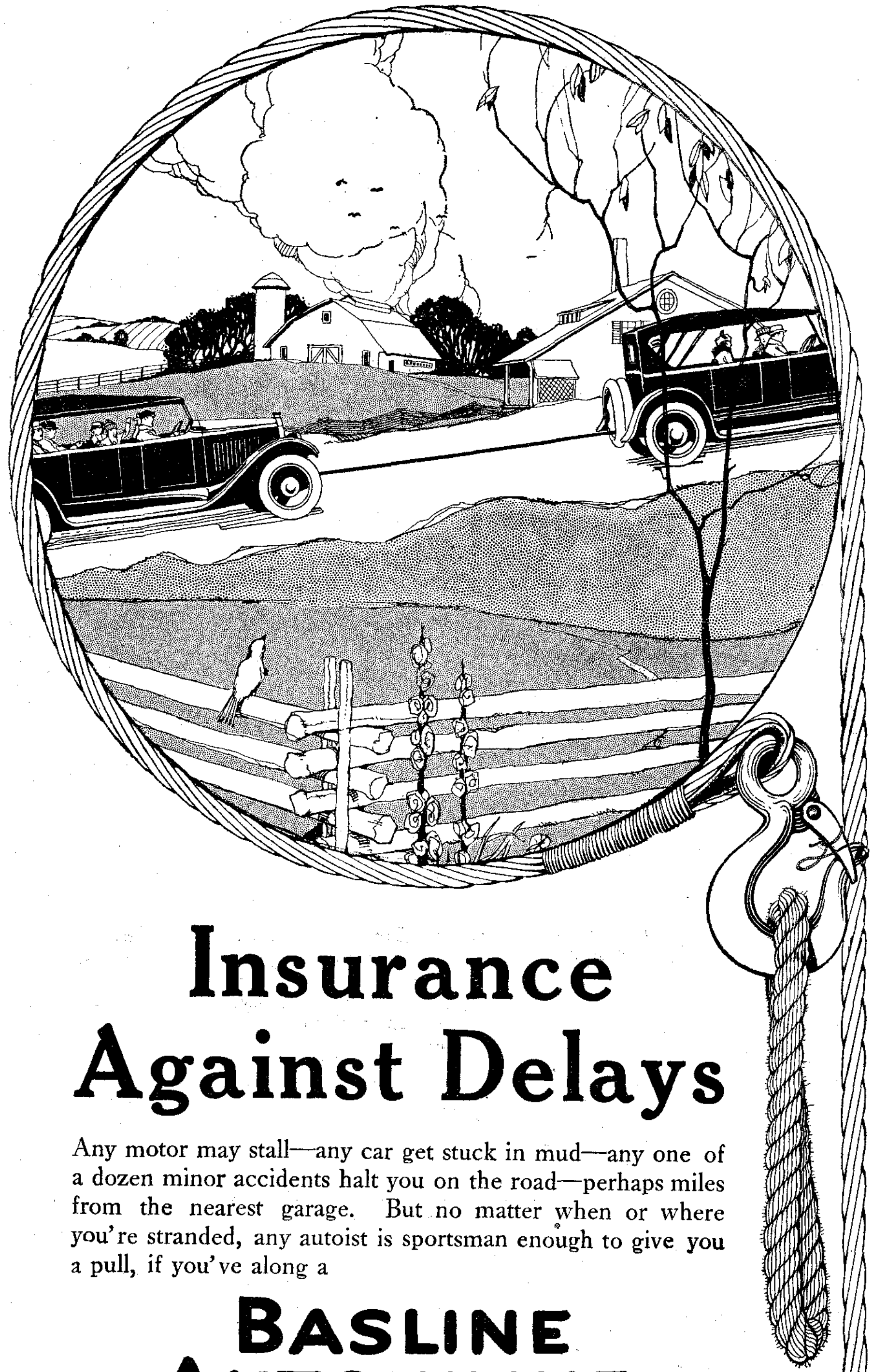
> There was a mistaken propaganda emanating from Washington last autumn to reduce wheat seeding. This and the labor supply, aided by bad weather, resulted in an area of less than 39,000,000 acres of winter wheat compared with 50,000,000 the year before. The present acreage is about the prewar average. Winter killing will probably be severe, and the Hessian fly is a serious menace. The spring wheat to be seeded this season must be the main dependence.
>
> But labor, with high prices for machines and tools, is working against a large food-production of any kind. The lure of high wages is taking labor from the farms to the industrial centers. Those that remain demand automobile-factory wages and union hours. The situation is so serious that the Department of Agriculture is even now advising the country of the danger of a small production of foodstuffs this year. The conditions that prevail here will also affect Canada—inefficient labor demanding more than the farmer can pay, which may result in letting much land lie fallow.
>
> The International Institute of Rome reports winter crops in central Europe northern Africa, and Japan generally good but only average in Britain. The British Government is even now raising the subsidy on domestic wheat to encourage large plantings in 1921. It is certain tha Europe will call for the average amount o grain, meats, and fats, and the presen outlook is not such as to encourage th belief that we can supply them and feed ou own population.
>
> Two courses lie open if a lack of food i to be averted. One is an increased pro duction of spring planted crops, whic farmers now claim they can not produc at a profit. This can be done only b

cheaper and more efficient labor. The other course is in the direction of Russia. Whether or not Russia's peace offers are for the purpose of propaganda, the hope of averting a food shortage lies in that direction. Implements, tools, and transportation are lacking, but, with these supplied, Russia can again take its place as an exporter of foods. Without it the prospect is not cheering.

COOPERATIVE BANKS FOR LABOR

WITH cooperative stores being established by workers in this country on a large scale and with every apparent prospect of success, the next thing in order might well be cooperative banking. Indeed, it has been reported that one of the railway Brotherhoods is planning this very thing. But *Labor* (Washington), the organ of the Plumb Plan League, edited by representatives of the railway Brotherhoods, tells us that at present this country almost alone among the nations of the world has no workers' banks. Why, it asks, "should not the workers and farmers do their own banking? Why should they not control their own credit agencies?" They do it in other countries, according to this advocate of greater responsibilities for labor organizations, and they do it successfully: "there are no failures and practically no losses in the banking activities of the workers of Europe, which have a turnover running into billions of dollars each year." *Labor* proceeds to present some facts regarding a form of banking of which we may hear more in the future:

> The commonwealth of Australia maintains a bank of its own. It was organized to reduce the cost of credit to the farmers. It has the credit of the commonwealth of Australia behind it. The bank has a savings-bank department and uses all of the post-offices as branches. It competes with private banks. It has materially reduced interest-rates. The Commonwealth Bank was founded by the Labor Government to assist the small and struggling farmer, the artizan, and the worker. It has performed a great service in this respect.
>
> The State of North Dakota opened the first public bank in America in July, 1919. It already has resources of $17,000,000. It has reduced interest-rates to the farmers from 8½ to 6 per cent. Even more important, it has made credit available to the farmers. In five and one-half months' time it made net profits of $76,000.
>
> The cooperative-store movement is spreading with great rapidity all over the country. Cooperative wholesale stores to supply the local stores are being founded. The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees has invested several hundred thousand dollars in factories and plants to supply railway employees with knit goods, gloves, and other clothing. All of these cooperative societies will need credit. They now have to go to private banks. Should they become so strong as to menace the capitalistic order they may find credit closed to them. The only way to prevent this is for labor and the farmer to have banks of their own. If they can supply themselves with credit, private institutions will not deny it to them.
>
> The banks hold the life of the cooperative movement in their hands. They can smother it as they have used their power in the past to exploit the farmers and the cattle-growers of the West. They not only exact usury, they deny credit altogether to those whom they do not like.
>
> Cooperative banks managed by peasants and workers exist all over Europe. There are 65,000 such banks in Europe alone.



Insurance Against Delays

Any motor may stall—any car get stuck in mud—any one of a dozen minor accidents halt you on the road—perhaps miles from the nearest garage. But no matter when or where you're stranded, any autoist is sportsman enough to give you a pull, if you've along a

BASLINE AUTOWLINE

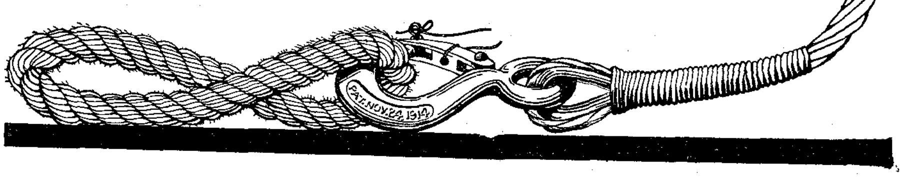
You can depend on the "Little Steel Rope with the Big Pull" to haul you out of trouble every time. Made of famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope, with patented Snaffle Hooks that attach instantly and securely. It's the *original* wire rope towline. Fits under seat cushion. With it you can pull out of a ditch or mudhole on your own power. At dealers, $6.95 east of Rockies.

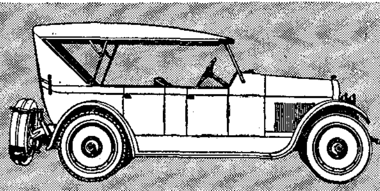
POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK, also made of Yellow Strand Wire Rope, is a safeguard against stealing of car or spare tire. Has sturdy spring lock that can't be picked. At dealers, $2.80 east of Rockies.

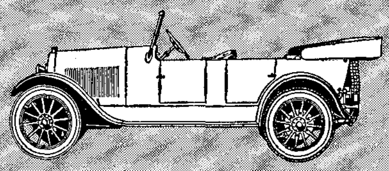
POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE, "big brother" to Autowline, is for extra-heavy towing. Retails, east of Rockies, at $11.30 with *plain hooks*; $12.75 with *Snaffle Hooks*.

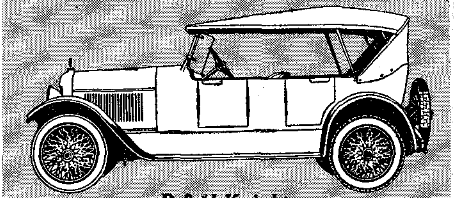
BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS—NEW YORK

*Manufacturers of Celebrated Yellow Strand Wire Rope—
Used in hundreds of Mines, Oilfields, Shipyards, etc.*




Westcott


Chalmers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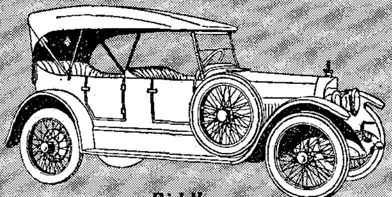
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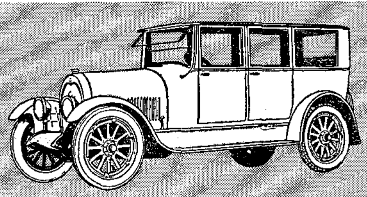
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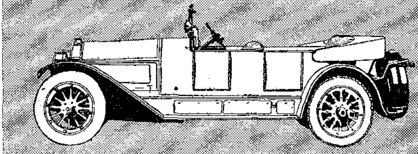
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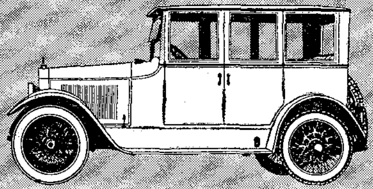
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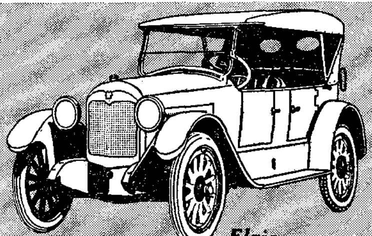
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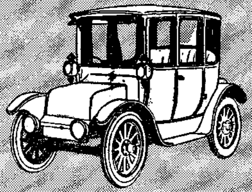
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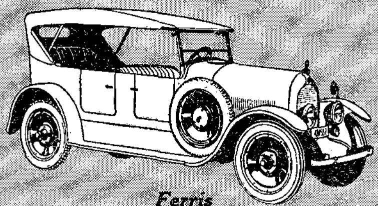
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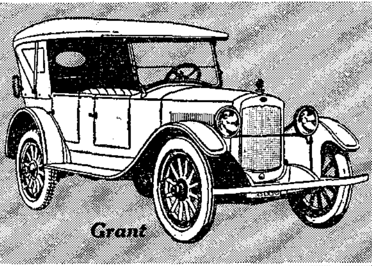
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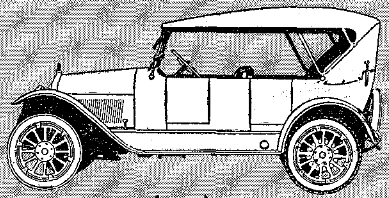
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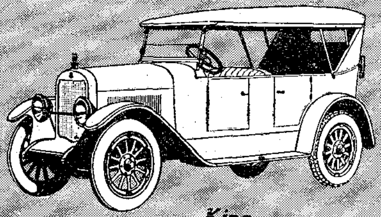
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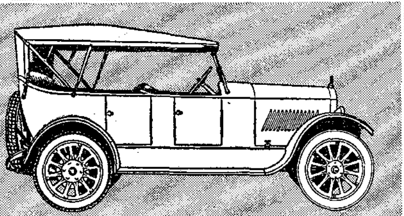
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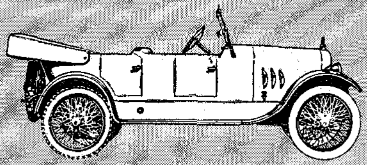
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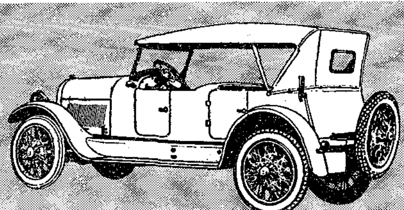
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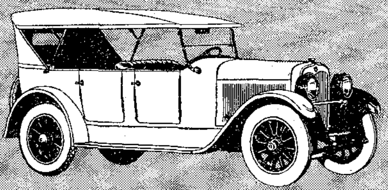
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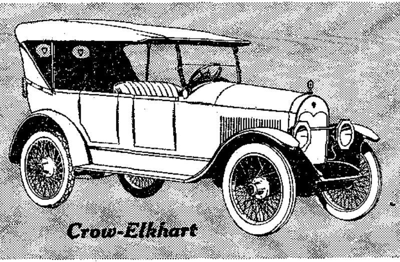
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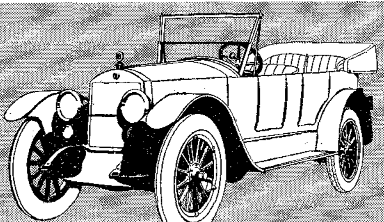
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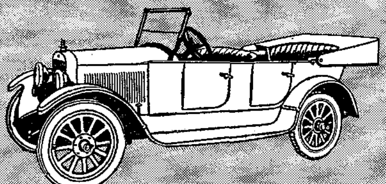
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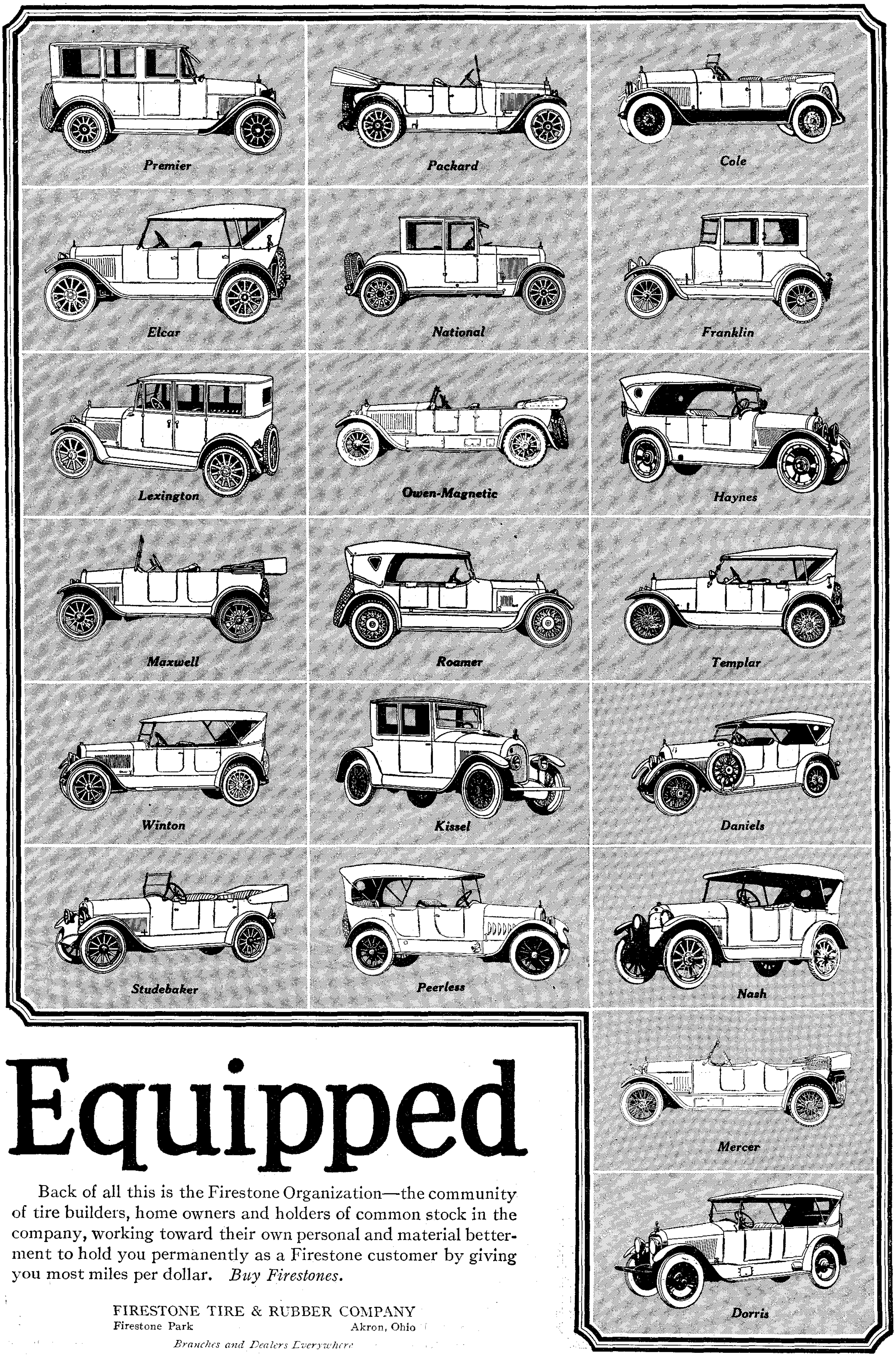
Firestone

THESE well-known cars, products of America's foremost manufacturers, have adopted Firestones as either standard or optional equipment. Limited space permits us to show only 40 of the 73 passenger cars so equipped.

There is a broadcast awakening of car owners to the dominant position Firestone is taking in tire values. From the big cord with its extra heavy tread to the 3½-inch molded fabric tire, the product of Firestone men is giving most miles of use for every dollar of cost.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Franklin
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Back of all this is the Firestone Organization—the community of tire builders, home owners and holders of common stock in the company, working toward their own personal and material betterment to hold you permanently as a Firestone customer by giving you most miles per dollar. *Buy Firestones.*

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

There are five thousand in Japan. They are organized by groups of farmers and by groups of workers. They place their savings in a common fund. A committee or board of directors lends this money back to the members at low rates of interest, to be repaid in instalments. These are known as credit unions. There were 16,000 of these credit unions in Germany in 1913, with a combined capital of $650,000,000. These were the farmers' banks. The workers also had banks which made loans to the working classes in 1911, amounting to $1,053,000,000.

The credit union is successful in Canada, where 150 such banks have been organized. Not one of them had lost a penny up to 1914. They had enabled the farmers to buy horses, cattle, machinery, to build houses and barns, to acquire more land as they needed it.

America almost alone among the countries of the world has no producers' banks. It has no agencies to help the man of talent and ability to get started. That should be the function of a bank. Nor have we any agencies except the loan shark to aid workers in distress. And the worker has to pay from 2 to 5 per cent. a month for this kind of assistance. The worker needs a bank. Why should not the farmers and the workers mobilize their resources; why should not they mobilize their collective intelligence and do their own banking? Have our people less intelligence than the peasants of Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, in which countries billions of dollars are deposited and loaned out again under the management of the peasants and workers, and the losses are negligible? In many communities they have never had any losses at all.

It is a myth of the bankers that banking is so difficult that no one except experts can perform it.

THOSE BRITISH SHIP SUBSIDIES

THE assertion is frequently made and commonly believed that Great Britain heavily subsidizes her merchant marine, but a recent statement made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer shows that the Cunard Line is the only one whose relations with the Government give any basis for the subsidy talk. And as the Boston *News Bureau* reports Mr. Austen Chamberlain's statement, this line gets only a comparatively small payment for carrying the mails, and has, in addition, simply received a loan from the British Government which is being paid off rapidly. To quote the article in the Boston paper:

> Between 1887 and 1907 annual payments, amounting ultimately to £22,500, were made to the Cunard Company, in return for which the usual mail service was performed. The actual subsidy, as such a thing is understood here, was the advance by the British Government to the Cunard, on August 4, 1904, of £2,600,000 for twenty years at 2¾ per cent. It is now rather more than fifteen years since the loan was made. During that time the Cunard Company has paid off £1,560,000 of the debt, and will liquidate the debt well within the stipulated time.
>
> This loan was used to build those experimental turbine ships of the first class, the *Lusitania* and the *Mauretania*, which recaptured the blue ribbon of the Atlantic from the Germans. On objection in Parliament that the low interest-rate in itself constituted subsidy, altho the loan was merely an advance, the Chancellor pointed out, quite truthfully, that 2¾ per cent. represented government credit at that time, as shown by the yield on consols.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

It Works Both Ways.—Be happy and you will be good.—*Albany Journal.*

Army Stuff.—"Were you happy when you started for France?"

"Happy? We were in transports."—*Columbia Jester.*

Galloping Dominoes.—Sam—"Ah done heard dat dey fine' Columbus's bones."

Ezra—"Lawd! Ah never knew dat he wuz a gamblin' man."—*Columbia Jester.*

Hopeless Addict.—"Have you never thought of retiring from politics?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but always with a shudder."—*Washington Star.*

Correct.—"What animal makes the nearest approach to man?" asked the teacher.

"The cootie," replied the red-headed boy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Time for Care.—"Wimmin voters this year."

"Yes, and these short skirts make a lot of wimmen look like little girls."

"That's right. You gotta be careful who you try to pat on the head."—*Kansas City Journal.*

House Missing.—The difficulty of finding a house is not exclusively an eastern problem. Out in Kansas, for instance, a native observed a stranger looking around and ventured to say, "Good morning, sir, House hunting?"

"Yes," replied the stranger. "I wonder if it could have blown this far."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Time for Moderation.—"I believe in free speech!" exclaimed the vociferous man.

"So do I," rejoined Uncle Bill Bottletop; "so do I. But in one respect free speech reminds me of the free lunch in the old days. You hate to see a man making a pig of himself just because something's free."—*Washington Star.*

Special Occasion.—Boxcar Harry—"Beg pardon, ma'am, but do you happen to have some pie or cake that you could spare an unfortunate wanderer?"

Lady of the House—"No, I'm afraid not. Wouldn't some bread and butter do?"

Boxcar Harry—"As a general rule it would, ma'am; but, you see, this is my birthday."—*Le Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

These Dangerous Days.—Chug-Chug! Br-r! br-r-r! Honk! Honk! Gilligillug-gilligillug!

The pedestrian paused at the intersection of two busy cross streets.

He looked about. A motor-car was rushing at him from one direction, a motor-cycle from another, a steam truck was coming from behind, and a taxicab was speedily approaching.

Zip-zip! Zing-glug!

He looked up, and saw directly above him an air-ship in rapid descent.

There was but one chance. He was standing upon a manhole cover. Quickly seizing it, he lifted the lid and jumped into the hole just in time to be run over by an underground train.—*London Tit-Bits.*

Fashion Note.—A smile is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a frown.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Shrinking Pecuniary Violet.—"Why do you say he is financially embarrassed?"

"He's so shy in his payments."—*Cornell Widow.*

But Sometimes Words Fail.—"What do you call a man who plays a saxophone?"

"It depends on how rotten he is."—*The Yale Record.*

Threatened Conflagration.—He—"Reggie's girl has money to burn."

She—"Yes, I hear she's looking for a match."—*The Princeton Tiger.*

His Job.—"What does your father do for a living?" asked one little girl.

"Why," replied the other, "he takes up the collections in church."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Save Our Forests.—"How's this, waiter? You've charged me two dollars and a half for planked steak!"

"Sorry sir, but lumber's gone up again." —*The Home Sector.*

Knew Only One Kind.—She—"Fess up now that you men like talkative women as well as you do others."

He—"What others?"—*Boston Transcript.*

What Counts.—"The amount of money a fellow's father has doesn't seem to cut much figure here."

"No, it's the amount of the father's money the son has."—*Yale Record.*

Cheerful Charlie.—Charles M. Schwab tells us to laugh at present-day troubles, so

Let's take our cue from Charlie Schwab.
And join the chuckling, laughing mob—
Ha! Ha! Bread's up another cent;
Ho! Ho! The landlord's raised the rent;
Hee! Hee! We'll soon be in a tent.
Ha Ha! Haw Haw! Hee Hee!
Our coal's to cost a fearful price. Ha! Ha!
We'll pay a whole lot more for ice. Haw! Haw!
And higher taxes—ain't that nice? Hee! Hee!
Now don't say things will cost still more,
(We got the giggles once before)
We'd have hysterics—kick the floor—
Tee, hee! Har Har! WOW WOW!

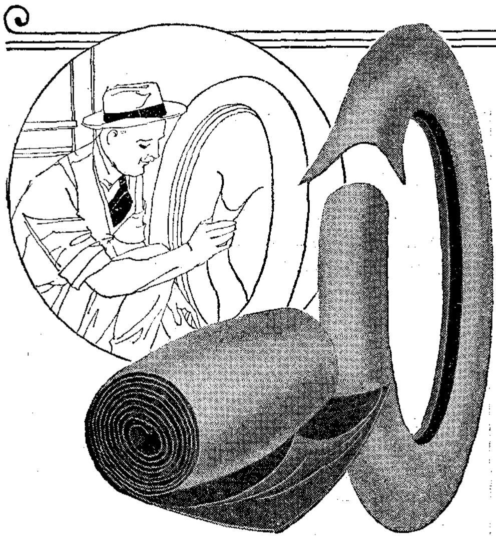
—*N. H. in the Brooklyn Eagle.*

Very Simple, But You Mean Seven, Not Nine.—It is upon the ingenuity of the railways in arranging their train schedules to meet new conditions that will depend whether local option in daylight-saving works with the minimum or the maximum of inconvenience. The New York Central and the New Haven officials have tackled the problem promptly and boldly, and seemingly have solved it. Their clocks will remain unchanged, but the commuter with his watch set ahead will find a train running at the accustomed hour. He will have to exert his mathematical abilities only when he reads the time-table, and he will not mind if the train he takes at eight o'clock is set down as running at nine.

There are people, of course, who will be puzzled for a while, even by a computation as simple as that, but they will soon straighten out the one-hour difference, and thereafter be as happy as a commuter deserves to be.—*New York Times.*

FEDERAL

Auto ACCESSORIES



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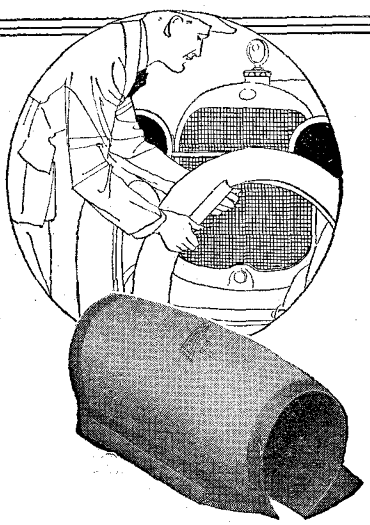
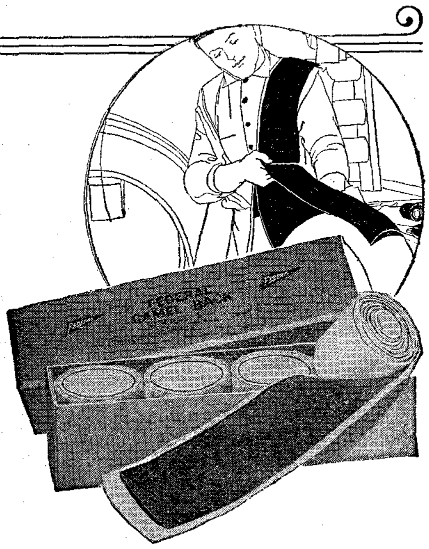


Inside Sleeve



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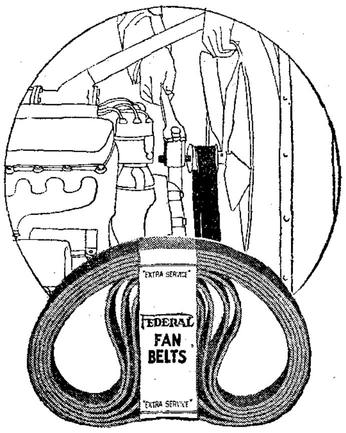

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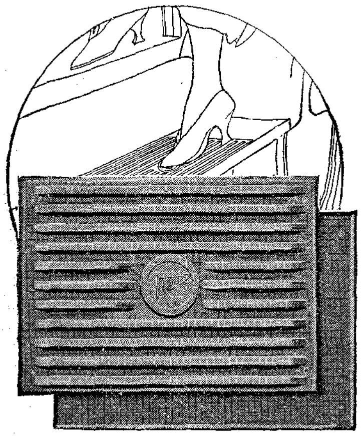

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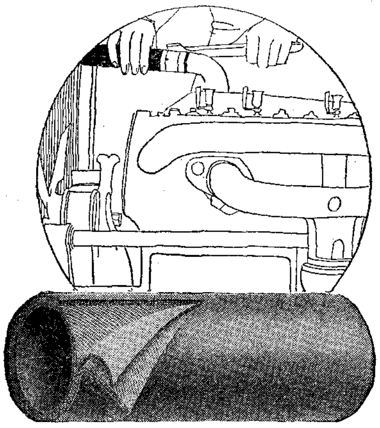

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anufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes, and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods

A different use for every day in the year
MONDAYS
TUESDAYS
WEDNESDAYS
THURSDAYS
FRIDAYS
SATURDAYS

3-in-One has so very many uses that you can easily find a new one for every day in the year. And every use will be a good use—for instance:

3-in-One Lubricates all light mechanisms—tools, hinges, locks, clocks, auto springs, magnetos, Ford Commutators, typewriters, computing and duplicating machines, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners.

3-in-One Cleans and Polishes finest furniture, woodwork, floors. Makes excellent Polish Mops and Dustless Dust Cloths out of common mops and ordinary cloths.

3-in-One Prevents Rust and Tarnish on everything metal—plain, polished or nickeled—razor blades, tools, fixtures, firearms, cutlery, bathroom fixtures and all ornamental metal work.

Self Shavers, Attention!

For smooth, non-pull shaves, do this: Before stropping and after shaving draw ordinary or safety razor blade between thumb and finger moistened with 3-in-One. This prevents rust forming between the microscopic teeth of the edge and destroying the keenness. Try it for a week and note the difference.

3-in-One is sold at all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and 8-oz. bottles and in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.

All the varied uses for 3-in-One are listed and explained in the Dictionary of Uses packed with every bottle and sample. Request them on a post card.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. R. G.," Coatsburg, Ill.—"Please give origin and significance of the phrase 'The ghost walks' when it is pay-day."

Walsh in his "Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities" explains this as a bit of theatrical and journalistic slang for "salaries are paid," whose origin is traced to a rehearsal of "Hamlet" by a company of English strolling players whose salaries had been long in arrears, in which the *Ghost*, in answer to *Hamlet's* exclamation, "Perchance 'twill walk again," shouted emphatically, "No! I'm d—d if the *Ghost* walks any more until our salaries are paid!"

"H. B. W.," Tullahoma, Tenn.—"What is *The Fourth Estate* to which we see newspaper men referred to as belonging?"

The expression the *Fourth Estate* is defined as follows: "The newspaper press: so designated humorously as a distinct power in the state; formerly, also, the persons constituting the lowest and unrepresented classes of society, as distinguished from the common's."

"D. E. C.," Hillisburg, Ind.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *extraordinary?*"

The word *extraordinary* is correctly pronounced *eks-tror'di-na-ri—e* as in *get*, *o* as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *habit*; or *eks"tra-or'di-na-ri—e* as in *get*, first *a* as in *final*, *o* as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*, second *a* as in *fare*, *i* as in *habit*.

"H. B. T.," Denver, Col.—"Who first used the expression, and when: 'God save us from our friends; we can take care of our enemies'?"

Marshal Villars, on taking leave of Louis XIV., said, "Defend me from my friends; I can defend myself from my enemies."

"M. A. C.," San Francisco, Calif.—"What is your opinion of the use of the word *boughten* instead of *bought?*"

The word *boughten* is a localism used to distinguish goods purchased in a store or a shop from those that are home-made. Inasmuch as the shorter word—*bought*—expresses the idea correctly and without ambiguity, the LEXICOGRAPHER sees no reason for perpetuating the longer and more confusing *boughten*. The imperfect and past participle of *buy* is *bought*, not *boughten*. Why not use it?

"D. K. H.," Greensboro, N. C.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the word *proletariat.*"

The word *proletariat* is pronounced *pro"li-te'ri-at—o* as in *go*, *i* as in *habit*, *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*; or *prol"i-te'ri-at—o* as in *not*, *i* as in *habit*, *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*.

"E. W. E.," Winslow, Ariz.—The lines to which you refer are from James Russell Lowell's "The Present Crisis":

> "Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
> In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side."

"V. H.," Regina, Sask., Canada.—"Please give me the correct name and title of the following men—David Lloyd George, Ferdinand Foch, Sir Robert Borden, President Wilson."

(1) David Lloyd George, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury; (2) Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France; (3) Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada; (4) Thomas Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

"I. T. K.," Joliet, Ill.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *acclimated?*"

Ac-clai'ma-ted—a as in *at*, *ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *sofa*, and *e* as in *habit*.

"L. S. F.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Which is correct, '*To-morrow* is or *will be* Wednesday'?"

Both forms are correct. But, generally, in using this word, the supposition is that to-morrow has not arrived at the time of speaking, and, therefore, "to-morrow *will be* . . ." is preferred. Longfellow (*Keramos*, line 331) says "To-morrow *will be* another day." But the other form also has the sanction of usage, as the following quotations will show:

"To-morrow, what delight *is* in to-morrow."—T. B. READ, *The New Pastoral*, bk. vi., l. 163.

"To-morrow *is* a satire on to-day."—YOUNG, *The Old Man's Relapse*, 1, 6.

"The Bible affords numerous instances of the use of 'is.' *Ex.* xvi. 23: 'The Lord hath said, To-morrow *is* the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord'; xxxii. 5: 'And Aaron made proclamation and said, To-morrow *is* a feast to the Lord'; *I Sam.* xx. 5: 'Behold, to-morrow *is* the new moon'; *Matt.* vi. 30: 'If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day *is*, and to-morrow *is* cast into the oven.'"

If the thought is fixed upon the name of the day, it is better to use *is;* if upon the time future it is better to use *will be.*

"L. H.," LeSueur, Minn.—"Shall we say, 'May I speak *with* or *to* Miss Jones?' when calling her over the telephone?"

One speaks *to* (addresses) a person; speaks *with* a person (converses with him); speaks *of* or *about* a person or thing, as the subject of remark: speaks *on* or *upon* a subject; in parliamentary language, speaks *to* the question.

"R. McB.," Lost Cove., Tenn.—"Please tell me the meaning of the words, '*Non ti scordar di me.*' Are they Italian or Spanish? Would also like a stanza of the poem in English."

The words, "*Non ti scordar di me,*" are Italian and mean "Do not forget me." They occur in a poem entitled, "Aux Italiens," written in English by Robert Bulwer-Lytton (Owen Meredith), consisting of twenty-eight stanzas. The following is the last stanza of the poem—

> But O, the smell of that jasmine-flower!
>   And O, that music! and O, the way
> That voice rang out from the donjon tower,
>   *Non ti scordar di me,*
>   *Non ti scordar di me!*

"M. K.," Hoboken, N. J.—"Kindly settle the following: I claim that the word *contents* is a plural word and should *always* be followed by a singular verb, for example, 'Your letter of May 12th received, contents of which *is* noted.' The person arguing with me says the verb in the above sentence should be *are.*"

Have you forgotten your grammar? Why not consult it? The rule is that a verb must agree with its subject in number and person. Therefore, your sentence should read, "Your letter of May 12th received, *contents* of which *are* noted."

"G. B. H.," Eaton, Tenn.—"Which is correct, 'He was born *in* New York City,' or '. . . *at* New York City'?"

"Whether a man is born *in* the City of New York or *at* the City of New York is a matter of choice. Both *at* and *in* have been used, but "born *in*" is preferred.

"C. M. W.," Herington, Kan.—"Can you give me any information concerning the family name *Paterson?*"

The name *Paterson* is the Scottish form of *Patrickson;* it has been traced also to *Pater's Son*, son of his father (Latin, *pater*). It is also said to be a variant of *Peter*, Latin *Petrus*, rock. See *Matthew* xvi. 18.

"J. S.," Duluth, Minn.—"What are the rules that govern the position of a quotation-mark at the end of a clause or a sentence of a quotation, with reference to another punctuation-mark at the end of such clause or sentence?"

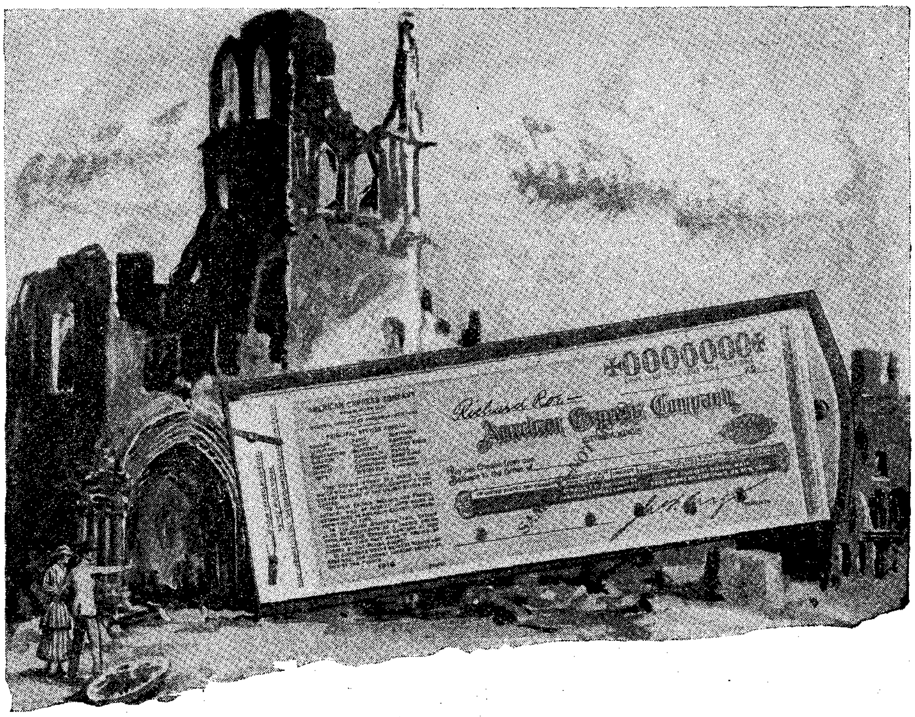
Consult "The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer." The practise is to place the period and the comma *before* the closing quotation-mark. The colon, semicolon, mark of interrogation, and mark of exclamation come before or after the quotation-mark according to whether or not the punctuation be a part of the matter quoted. Punctuate the sentence as follows—"I think you are wrong in thinking that he is a good-for-nothing 'dunce.'"

"R. J. H.," Vashon, Wash.—"Please give me the pronunciation of the word *vitamine.*"

There are two in use: *vai'ta-min"—ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *final*, *i* as in police, or *vai-tam'in—ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *hit.*

"E. M. A.," Norfolk, Va.—"Is the following statement grammatically correct: 'The Turkish press *are* unanimous in support, etc.'?"

The word *press* is usually construed as a singular; but this is no reason for condemning its construction as a plural if plurality better serves to express the thought. English is a virile language and men will use it as best suits them to express their ideas. It is full of anacolutha, for which the genius of the language alone is responsible.



Rheims

RHEIMS, standing silent and defiant, was raked by a punishing shellfire from two sides for over three years. Today the City is being slowly restored, but Europe's most beautiful cathedral is to be left as it stands, as a memorial.

American divisions aided General Mangin's troops in repulsing the last great attacks on Rheims two years ago. At Rheims, in any battlefield, town or in the remote corners of the world, American Express Travelers Cheques are recognized and accepted as the standard travel funds for American travelers. They are the simplest, most convenient form of travel funds, an insurance against loss or theft.

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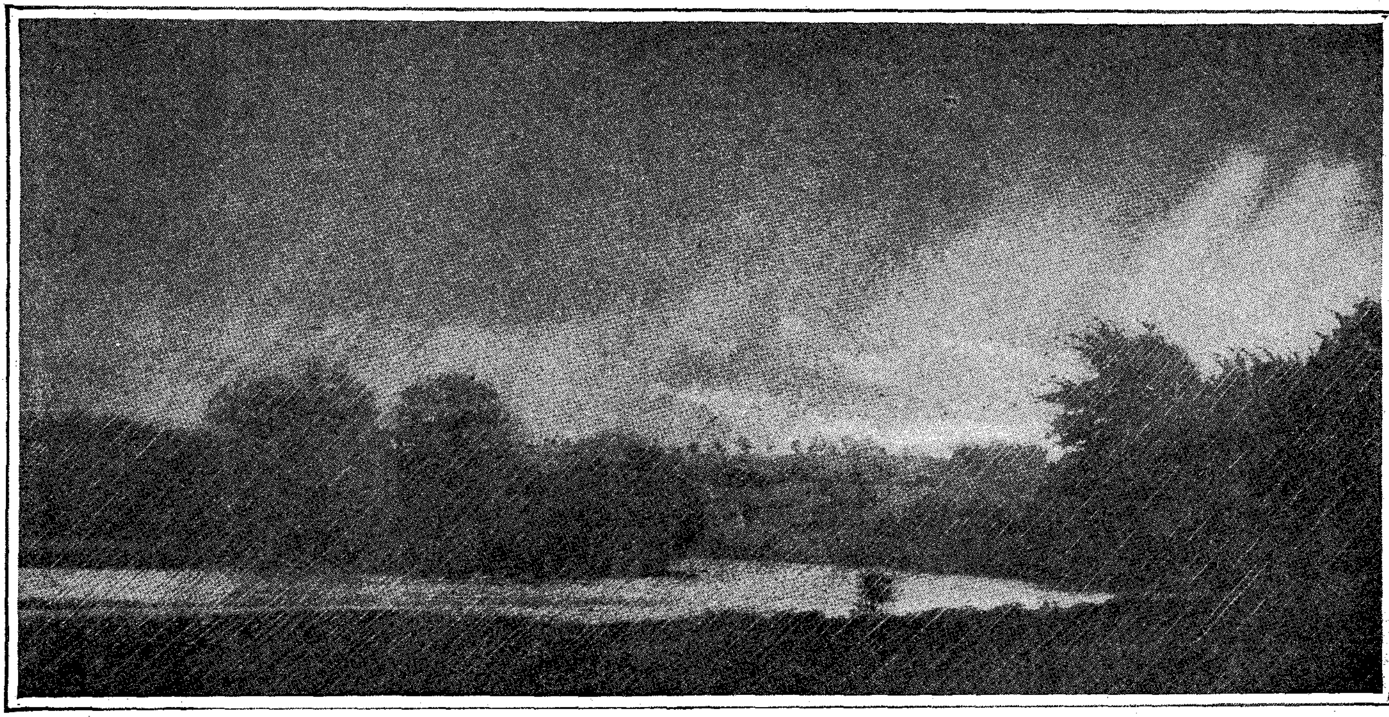

Nature's Way—the Shower

WHEN Mother Nature washes her children of the field and forest, she does it by a shower which bathes, cleanses and refreshes the foliage of those that her sun, heat and earth have wrought.

The water carrying dust with it drains off immediately as it relieves each petal, leaf and blade.

The shower bath is similar to Nature's rain. With it you always bathe in fresh water—always clean water.

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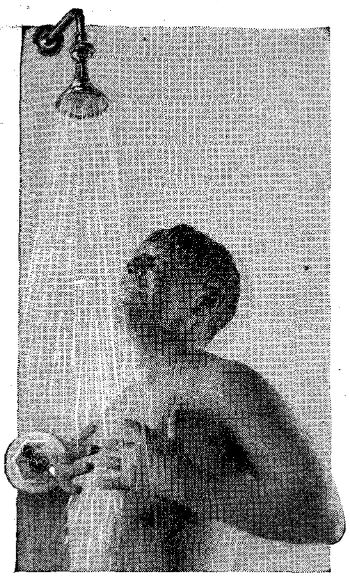
However, to fully appreciate the delights of shower bathing, you must have a shower that gives service every day—whenever you want it.

This is the Speakman Shower. For the Speakman Company puts all its years of shower making experience behind every one of the 200 or more styles it makes, whether it's the portable kind, the luxurious combination shower and needle bath, the institutional or the industrial shower.

Also there is maintained in the Speakman plant a complete experimental department where new styles of showers are constantly being tried out.

If you are building or remodeling, ask your architect, dealer or plumber about Speakman Showers. Also get your dealer or plumber to give you a Speakman Shower booklet —or write us.



In the H-952½ Speakman Built-in Mixometer Shower, both the piping and Mixometer are concealed. The latter has a wall plate of finest bone china. This shower, which is designed for homes, clubs, hotels, and so forth, also has the Speakman Kas Bras head.

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SPEAKMAN SHOWERS

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

March 31.—A resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end is reported to the House by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution gives Germany forty-five days in which to notify the United States that she also considers peace established. Republican leaders plan to procure adoption of the resolution soon and will then send it to President Wilson, who already has exprest his opposition to it.

April 5.—Administration Leader Hitchcock says President Wilson will send the Peace Treaty back to the Senate for a second time "when he vetoes the Peace resolution or when Congress fails to pass a resolution over his veto."

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

April 1.—A Tokyo cable dispatch reaching Honolulu says 700 Japanese troops and civilians are killed in a two-day battle with Russian Bolshevik forces at Nikolayevsk, Siberia.

April 3.—The Bolsheviki launch attacks on both sides of the River Dvina, apparently beginning their threatened drive on the north front designed to carry them in the direction of Vilna.

April 4.—Information received by the State Department at Washington says that revolutionary propaganda has been placed under the charge of the International Communist organization by Premier Lenine, which has branches in several countries, including the United States. It is stated that the International will carry Bolshevik propaganda into all countries.

April 6.—A Vladivostok dispatch says the Japanese troops occupy that city after eight hours of severe fighting. The Japanese imperial flag is flying in place of the Russian ensign from all government buildings.

FOREIGN

March 31.—By a vote of 348 to 94 the Government's Irish Home Rule Bill passes the second reading in the House of Commons. The bill now goes to the committee stage before the third and final reading.

Contrary to a statement made by Chancellor Müller in the German National Assembly that consent had been granted for the advance of German troops into the Ruhr district, it is reported from Paris that the request of the German Government for permission to send troops into this district has been denied by the Government of France. Premier Millerand in his reply to the German representative stated that to grant Germany's request could be justified only by imperative and absolute necessity, and that the Premier's information was to the effect that German military intervention in the Ruhr district would be useless as well as dangerous.

According to Berlin advices the "Reds" at Münster have accepted the Government's ultimatum in regard to the situation in the Ruhr region, and speedy dissolution of the "Red" army and subsidence of the Communist rising are expected. The extent of the acceptance is not disclosed.

The outbreak of a revolution all over Turkey, except in Constantinople, directed against the Allies, is reported from Budapest.

The Danish Trade Union Congress orders a general strike to go into effect throughout Denmark on April 6, following the rejection by King Christian and the new Ministry of an offer by the trade-unions to compromise the political crisis if the Rigsdag was convened immediately.

April 1.—The central committee and 200 delegates of all the local committees at Essen vote unanimous acceptance of an agreement to end the Ruhr valley troubles.

The Supreme Council asks the League of Nations to accept a mandate for Armenia; a special meeting has been called to consider the offer.

April 3.—The British Government places troops around the principal cities of Ireland with a view to the possibility of an uprising Easter Monday, similar to that which occurred in 1916. Dublin has been cut off from the outside world by a military cordon, and tanks, machine guns, and barbed wire block the entrance to Londonderry. All the roads leading to Dublin are in the hands of the military.

The American Commission, headed by Major-General Harbord, appointed by President Wilson to study conditions in the former Turkish Empire, report that it would require from 25,000 to 200,000 American troops the first year to hold the mandate for Armenia, that it would be five years before the mandate would be self-supporting, and that the cost to this Government would be $757,350,000.

The German Government makes a formal demand upon France for permission to take up arms against the Ruhr Communists. Premier Millerand expresses surprize at the tenor of the German demand, which is made after German troops had already advanced into the neutral zone, tho they had declared they did not intend to send troops there without France's permission. The German request was also made in face of the fact that the French have previously declared that they will occupy Frankfort, Darmstadt, Hanau, and Hamburg with military forces in case of German military operations in the Ruhr district.

April 4.—A series of incendiary attacks are made on the offices of the tax-collectors in Belfast, Dublin, and Cork. Great quantities of government documents are destroyed by the fires.

At the suggestion of the King, the new Liebe ministry in Denmark resigns after five days' tenure in office. The King's request came after an all-night conference between the monarch and various party leaders, during which an agreement was reached that it would be necessary to hold elections and form a new Cabinet, with the understanding that the Rigsdag will resume its sessions as soon as possible and begin negotiations for an electoral bill. All the leaders promised to cooperate with a Cabinet formed on that basis, and it was announced that the general strike to begin April 6 would be called off.

Advices from Berlin that German troops are pouring into the Ruhr district with full government authority and in violation of the Treaty cause the French Government to issue orders for troops to cross the Rhine and occupy Darmstadt, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Hanau. The French Government makes clear its position that it has no desire to possess the places occupied or to interfere with German affairs, but insists that its sole purpose is to hold the German cities as hostages in a purely formal manner.

April 5.—Some detachments of the French troops have already begun an advance for the occupation of Frankfort. The French Government issues a note defining its position in the present crisis,

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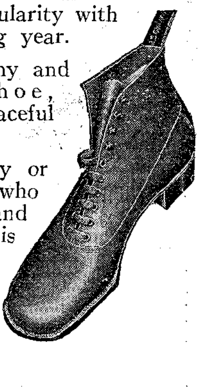

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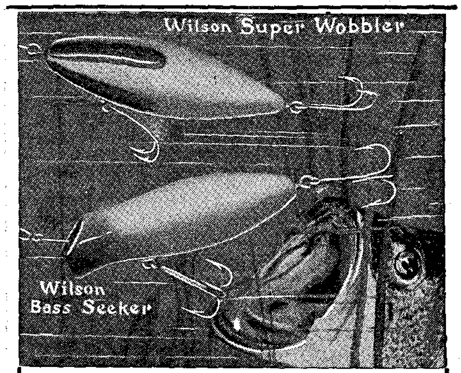

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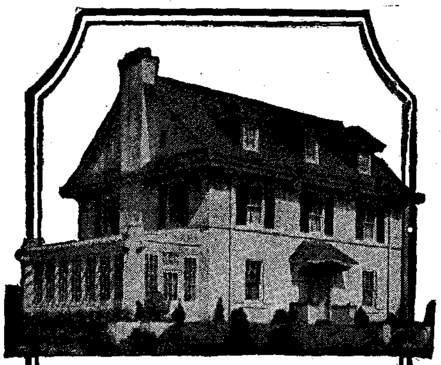
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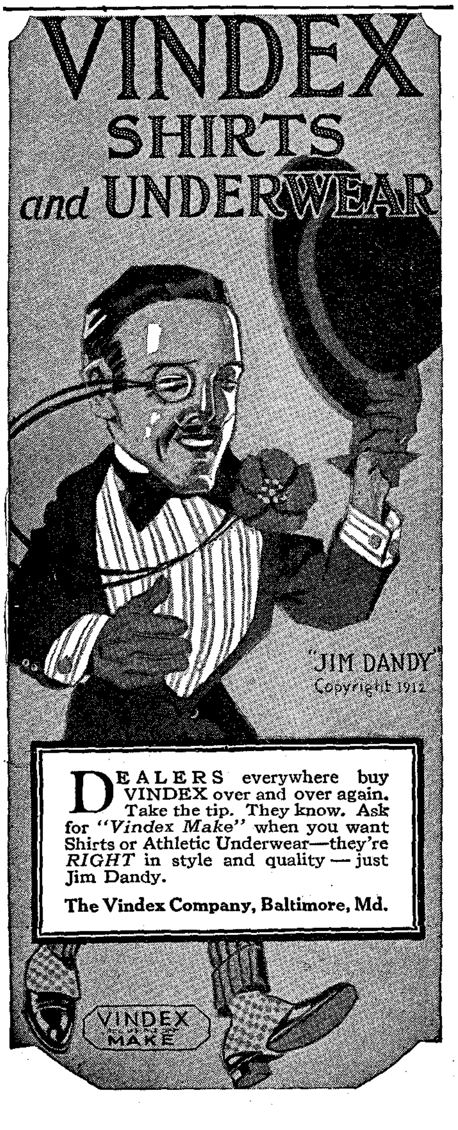

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

stating that it has no hostile designs toward Germany, but desires, on the contrary, resumption of normal relations with that country.

A new cabinet is formed in Denmark headed by Mr. Friis as Premier. Tho a definite agreement had been reached to call off the general strike, clashes take place between the police and extreme Socialists in Copenhagen, during which shots are exchanged and several persons wounded.

April 6.—An official communication issued in Paris says the military operation contemplated by the French against Frankfort and Darmstadt has been completed, as has also that of Hanau, previously evacuated by the German troops. A battalion of German police is taken over in the Frankfort barracks and disarmed. The occupation of German cities is generally indorsed by French journals of all shades of political opinion. Chief interest in the situation centers on whether the Allies will support France, and to what extent.

It is reported from Essen that Reichswehr forces have marched into that city from two sides of the town. The "Reds" are reported to have put up a desperate fight to retain their grip on the munitions center.

The Finance Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies approves the budget proposal for a tax upon the incomes of bachelors of ten per cent. over the normal rate.

DOMESTIC

March 31.—The New York legislature passes eleven laws to restrict rent profiteers. For the protection of tenants, these provide, among other things, that the landlord shall not have the right of summary proceeding for the non-payment of rent unless the rent is no greater than the amount paid for the preceding month or has not been increased more than twenty-five per cent. in one year. It is also provided that a tenant in an action of law for recovery of rent may set up the defense that the rent is unjust.

The Mississippi House of Representatives, by a vote of 94 to 23, rejects the woman-suffrage amendment.

The joint conference of bituminous-coal miners and operators, representing the central competitive field, ratify a new agreement running for two years, based on the award of the President's coal commission granting the miners a wage increase of twenty-seven per cent. The wage increase will aggregate about $200,000,000 a year and will apply to about 400,000 miners.

April 1.—A strike of harbor workers employed on ferries, tugs, lighters, and other floating equipment of all the railroads operating in the port of New York ties up most of the ferry-lines and virtually shuts off the city's supply of fresh foodstuffs. The strike involves about 6,000 men who walk out because of an alleged attempt on the part of the railroads to deprive them of the eight-hour day.

The name of President Wilson, which had been entered by petition in the Georgia Presidential primary, is withdrawn by action of a number of the signers of the petition.

The grand jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia indicts four persons in Washington for conspiracy to defraud the United States of its right of secrecy surrounding decisions of the United States Supreme Court. The indictment rose out of the alleged "leak" in the Supreme Court several weeks ago in the Southern Pacific oil-land's case. Among the defendants are Ashton F. Embrey, former Secretary of Justice McKenna, and James H. Graves, former assistant attorney in the Department of Justice.

Woman suffrage is defeated in the Delaware House of Delegates by a vote of 25 to 6. The suffragists lay plans for a reconsideration of the vote.

After twenty-two hours of debate, the New York Assembly expels the five Socialist Assemblymen who were ousted by Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, January 7. Attorneys for the Socialists announce that the Socialist party will fight the ouster in the courts and that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

The Supreme Court of California dismisses a petition to have a referendum on the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution submitted to the voters of that State.

The State Department announces that the United States declines the invitation extended by the League of Nations Council to name a representative on the commission being sent to investigate conditions in Russia.

Grain dealers from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois appeal to the House Agricultural Committee to be reimbursed for losses said to aggregate $5,000,000 in 1917, caused by the fixing of the price of wheat at 60 cents less than the current market price.

April 2.—The Treasury Department reports a reduction of $705,660,000 in the national debt during March. The national debt is now $24,698,000,000.

April 3.—Herbert Hoover issues a statement intimating that he will make the race for the Presidential nomination as a Republican.

April 4.—The bituminous-coal operators issue a statement announcing that they will pass to the consumers the twenty-seven per cent. increase in wages recently granted to the miners.

April 5.—A $214,020,000 pension bill is presented in the House, those benefiting under it numbering 624,427.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party makes public a protest addrest to the people of the United States against the expulsion of the five New York Socialist Assemblymen.

Dissatisfied with the awards of the National Coal Commission on wages, 2,000 coal-miners strike in the Pittsburg (Kan.) coal district. The State invokes the powers of the new Court of Industrial Relations and issues subpenas for the presidents of all the miners' local unions involved to appear before the court.

Walker D. Hines, Railroad Administrator, asks Congress to appropriate $420,727,341 to wind up the affairs of the Railroad Administration. Mr. Hines places the loss resulting from Federal control of the railroads at $900,478,756.

Seven men, convicted of second-degree murder for the slaying of Warren O. Grimm, Centralia armistice-day parade victim, are sentenced at Montesano, Washington, to serve from twenty-five to forty years each in the penitentiary.

April 6.—Returns from 1,428 precincts out of the 2,421 in the State of Michigan on the primary election show that Hiram Johnson leads General Wood by 44,234 votes, the Johnson vote being 117,456 and that of Wood, 73,222. On the Democratic ticket, the returns show 54,472 votes for Edwards and 51,535 for Hoover.